



1997

VICTORIA

BOOK

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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1997

Number 109

VICTORIAN

YEAR BOOK

1997

NUMBER 109

STUART JACKSON

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

VICTORIAN OFFICE

CONTENTS

Preface	vii
General information	viii
Feature Article: The Arts in Victoria	1
1 Victoria in Perspective	9
2 Climate and Natural Environment	21
3 Government	33
4 Population	41
5 Education	67
6 Labour	79
7 Health and Welfare	101
8 Crime and Justice	123
9 Commerce	139
10 Trade	157
11 Tourism and Culture	165
12 Finance	185
13 Manufacturing	203
14 Primary Industries	215
15 Housing and Construction	241
16 Infrastructure	251
Appendix: Historical Statistics	267
Index	289

PREFACE

The 1997 edition of the Victorian Year Book presents a wide range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic structure of this state and represents a first point of reference for people throughout the community endeavouring to satisfy their statistical needs.

Significant development in terms of the content and presentation has been undertaken in this, the 109th edition, with strong emphasis placed on extending the scope of information to include a variety of special articles and relevant data from a range of organisations.

The feature article for 1997 focuses on the 'Arts in Victoria'; recent developments within the sector are highlighted together with an outline of the contribution of State government through initiatives such as 'Arts 21'. Special articles in this edition have been provided by: the Department of Treasury and Finance, the University of Melbourne, the Australian Centre for Retail Studies, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and the Building Control Commission.

Additional data has also been sourced to provide information on a range of relevant and topical issues including casinos and gambling, health and welfare (including acute and public health care), tourism and culture, and climate and the natural environment.

All sources have been carefully referenced to assist those seeking more detailed data. If further information is required ABS publications can be accessed through public libraries, obtained via our subscription service or purchased on an ad-hoc basis. An extensive range of products and services, including a comprehensive consultancy service, is also available through the Information Services Section on (03) 9615 7000.

The production of the Year Book has involved significant input from a number of individuals within the ABS and from various other organisations who have contributed material for inclusion. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of all those involved in bringing together this edition of the Victorian Year Book.

Stuart Jackson
Regional Director
March 1997



The Arts in Victoria

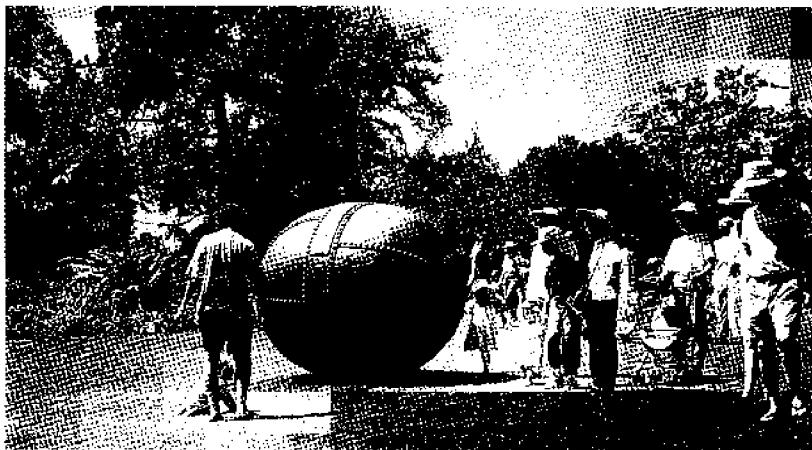
This article has been provided by Arts Victoria. Statistics relating to the arts and culture can be found in Chapter 11, Tourism and Culture.

Victoria, State for the Arts

Even before Victoria was a state, it was a place for the arts. Traditional Koori owners wove art seamlessly into their work, domestic and spiritual lives. Early European settlers brought with them their own mix of the arts. When farmers, doctors and lawyers rushed to the goldfields, the poets and painters rushed too. Wealthy prospectors turned arts patrons, and theatres, temples and statues sprang up everywhere, as Victoria's cities and towns competed for civic prominence.

Through the intervening years, Victoria has maintained its pre-eminence in the arts. Always a centre for innovation and success, Victoria has been home to some of Australia's best. Think of the Heidelberg School, or the Reeds at Heide Gallery; Ray Lawler's Summer of the Seventeenth Doll, or the Pram Factory; Swinburne Film School, or Crawfords; Dame Edna Everidge, Mushroom Records, Fred Schepisi, Tina Arena, The Man from Snowy River.

But the arts industry is about more than just the big names. Victorians value and participate in the arts and cultural life of their State. In a 1995 ABS survey, figures showed that arts attendance in Victoria had a very clear lead over sports, when comparing the top five sporting events to the top five cultural events. Only one sports event - 'Aussie Rules' - attracted attendance approaching that of cinemas, libraries, botanic gardens, animal parks, museums or popular music venues. In 1995, almost 1.3 million people used libraries, one of the most accessible cultural resources in the community.



The other measurement of a thriving arts industry is its viability and sustainability. In Victoria, the arts industry is both a major employer and a major contributor to the State's economy. Census figures show that 47,200 Victorians were employed in cultural activities as their main job in 1991. In 1991-92, the ABS estimated that the total value of goods and services supplied to the economy by the Victorian arts and cultural industries was \$3.1 billion.

The commercial arts sector also supports a creative and extremely successful industry. Victoria is home to several large theatre venues and a wealth of smaller venues, commercial galleries, publishing, film and television production houses, and music venues.

The commercial gallery sector is thriving, with galleries spilling out of the two Melbourne gallery precincts of Flinders Lane, in the city, and Brunswick Street, Fitzroy and spreading into the outer metropolitan and regional areas.

Performance venues in the commercial sector are going through a wave of improvement. The Regent Theatre recently reopened with the highly successful Australian premiere of *Sunset Boulevard*, after major refurbishment and the Old State Theatre has been reopened to create a new cabaret space, the Forum.

Meanwhile multi-media and the possibilities it has created across all artforms, is producing some extraordinary performances and installations. Works incorporating this new technology range from Company in Space with its interactive dance/movement investigations and performances to Contemporary Music Events exploring and producing work in the area of new technology and music, and Experimental Media Arts offering media artists the opportunity to exhibit film, video, animation and digital media through its biennial festival.

Arts 21

This position of historical and existing strength for the arts in Victoria led to a new initiative by the State Government in 1994, with the launch of *Arts 21*, a blueprint for taking Victoria's flourishing arts industry into the 21st century. *Arts 21* contains six key strategies, each one designed to create a framework for supporting and encouraging artists and arts organisations to meet the demands of the industry and its consumers.

Into the Information Age enables the industry to work with new media, to co-ordinate content and distribution and to exploit new technologies. Providing World Class Facilities provides high-quality, properly resourced cultural facilities to support artists and the arts industry, in well-defined precincts and regions. Creating Great Programming encourages an ideal mix of top quality, innovative and marketable arts and cultural activities, while establishing best practice management, presentation and access to cultural heritage collections.

Promoting Leadership is a strategy to develop leadership values and to create a culture of excellence, while strengthening partnerships with education, government and private sectors. Customer-focused Marketing broadens the market position of the arts industry, and aims to increase both local and visitor audiences. Delivering to Australia and the World focuses on internationalising the industry by taking advantage of regional, national and international marketing opportunities.

The Arts portfolio

The profile of the Victorian arts sector was raised even higher following the 1996 election, when the Arts portfolio was moved into the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, giving the role of Minister for the Arts to the Premier, The Hon. Jeff Kennett MLA. The Arts portfolio comprises Arts Victoria and six arts agencies: the Museum of Victoria, the State Library of Victoria, the Public Record Office, the National Gallery of Victoria, the Victorian Arts Centre and Geelong Performing Arts Centre.

Implementation of the *Arts 21* blueprint is the mission of Arts Victoria, whose statutory charter is set by the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972*. Its activities include policy advice and portfolio co-ordination for the Minister; co-ordination of planning for the six state arts agencies; provision of assistance to 96 non-government arts organisations; and provision of a range of other industry assistance programs in line with the specific *Arts 21* strategies.

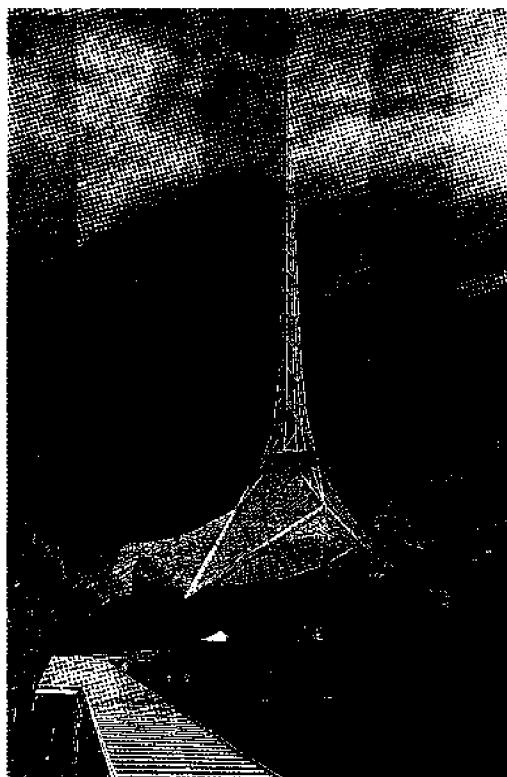
In addition to working with Tourism Victoria to develop cultural tourism activities, Arts Victoria also works closely with many government, education and private sector organisations to fulfil its brief. It is crucial to build a strong partnership and support base from outside government. One example is the collaboration between Arts Victoria and the law firm Deacons Graham and James to provide an award for visual artists to go to Asia for artist residency programs.

The six arts agencies are in a process of change. Most of them are currently being redeveloped through the government's *Agenda 21* program, which provides for major capital works. But these changes are about more than just new buildings. The senior management in each is being strengthened to drive the organisational change and operational reforms required to complement these building projects. The Government's goal is to ensure that Victoria has the best arts institutions in the country by the year 2000.

The Museum of Victoria's move to a new, \$250 million building at Carlton Gardens goes hand-in-hand with a shift towards exhibition design by artists, built around the stories behind the objects on display.

The National Gallery of Victoria has announced a tripling of attendance since entry charges were dropped recently. Eighty million dollars has been committed for the upgrading and extension of facilities in the near future.

The Victorian Arts Centre (VAC) is a leader in the performing arts sector in the Asia-Pacific area, and attracts many visitors. In 1995-96, the VAC recorded 2.65 million visits, and returns from business increased from \$3.6 million to \$4.7 million. The reconstruction of the magnificent spire provides a major focal point for the Arts Precinct on the south bank of the Yarra.



The Public Record Office, which has the responsibility for preserving significant State Government records and making them available to the public, is undergoing a process of upgrading facilities to enable easier access, while touring exhibitions take significant collections to regional areas.

The State Library is undergoing substantial redevelopment to provide better storage and cataloguing, as well as better access for users through the use of electronic systems and improved facilities for visitors.

The Geelong Performing Arts Centre is a major regional centre providing both venue management and entrepreneurship of touring productions, and encouraging development of local artists and arts companies.

In addition to the six Arts Agencies, Arts Victoria provides assistance to 96 non-government sector arts organisations on an annual or triennial basis to assist them in maintaining relevant and well-managed infrastructures. Some of the organisations to benefit from this assistance include Melbourne Theatre Company and Playbox; the Melbourne International Festival of the Arts and the Melbourne International Comedy Festival; the Victorian Writers Centre; and the regional galleries of Bendigo, Sale and Geelong.

Arts Victoria also delivers a range of industry assistance and development programs which respond to specific *Arts 21* strategies across the arts and cultural sectors. These programs are designed to drive industry development through the facilitation of dynamic new programming and cultural projects, audience development, best practice management, professional development opportunities, international experience, touring and marketing.

The Victoria Commissions program enables the commissioning of significant new works of art for production, presentation or publication in Victoria, funded through the Community Support Fund, while the annual Women Artists Grants, supported by the Office of Womens Affairs and Arts Victoria, fund three emerging women artists to achieve their first major professional project.

The Export and Touring and the Cultural Exchange programs enable artists and arts organisations to present their work in international markets. The focus is on the key markets in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region. Target countries under the Cultural Export program include Greece, Italy, Indonesia, Korea, China, Japan and Singapore.

The Arts Industry Tourism Council was created by Arts Victoria in conjunction with Tourism Victoria, with a priority to promote cultural tourism. Recently a campaign was undertaken, to attract the special interest travel sector in the USA, and the second stage of the campaign will take place in 1997.

Several of Arts Victoria's programs encourage strong leadership and entrepreneurial skills throughout the industry. Individuals wanting to pursue professional development opportunities can receive assistance through the *Arts 21* Leadership program. Mentor schemes assist young artists and entrepreneurs in learning the business side of the industry, and a range of awards recognises excellence in management, leadership and academic achievements.

In the past, development in the arts and cultural sector cultural industries has been retarded by a lack of systematic information, in particular the

absence of reliable and ongoing statistical data. Since 1990 this situation has been transformed largely through the co-operative efforts of Commonwealth and State arts Ministers and the ABS, in developing a detailed and comprehensive industry classification scheme, the National Culture-Leisure Industry Statistical Framework, and introducing a number of surveys and statistical collections measuring involvement in and outcomes of cultural activity.

Under the new industry development directions established by *Arts 21*, Arts Victoria has recognised that sound research is fundamental to future growth in the cultural sector. As such, to underpin the implementation of *Arts 21* programs and future policy development, Arts Victoria has established a comprehensive research program designed to identify and analyse future industry and market needs and opportunities. This research program has committed significant resources to a number of major research projects and studies. These include the following:

The *Arts 21 Checklist* is a comprehensive statistical database to monitor industry trends and benchmark outcomes in the subsidised sector of the Victorian arts industry. The Checklist is based on a mix of financial and program performance measures including:

- employment and labour force trends;
- financial viability;
- development and presentation of cultural product;
- marketing and audience development;
- touring and tourism initiatives; and
- introduction of information technology.

The *Export Potential of the Victorian Arts Industry* was undertaken to benchmark current export practice, to assess industry capacity and export readiness, and to identify strategies to improve export potential. The research focused on the visual arts, performing arts and the museums/heritage sectors. It is planned to monitor export activity on an ongoing basis and to measure the effects of the Government's international cultural development programs.



The **Arts Audience** research project, managed by the Arts Marketing Task Force, is a major market research initiative which will assist arts organisations to identify opportunities for audience development. The project includes a household survey to measure current arts attendance and other leisure activities, to evaluate awareness of arts events, and to identify critical factors affecting arts attendance including motivation and barriers to increased participation. The ultimate aim of the project is to attract a larger share of the leisure market to arts and cultural pursuits.

A **Client Services Survey** undertaken at the end of 1995 was the first formal customer satisfaction survey undertaken by Arts Victoria, and was integral to the strategic priorities of the Government's *Arts 21* strategy. Its purpose was to assess the impact of the strategy on the client base, in particular to measure levels of awareness of, experience of, and satisfaction with key programs and services. The Survey revealed high levels of satisfaction with staff contact, and extremely high awareness of the *Arts 21* strategy.

A key feature of the research program is a recognition of the importance of communicating findings. A series of forums has been held to report back on specific research initiatives. Through publications such as the *Arts Count Research Bulletin*, a quarterly newsletter, the arts sector is kept informed on current industry and statistical research from many sources.

The future

The future emphasis of the research program will be on continuing monitoring of industry trends, marketing and dissemination of Victorian product locally, nationally and internationally, and measuring the economic and social impact of the Victorian arts industry.

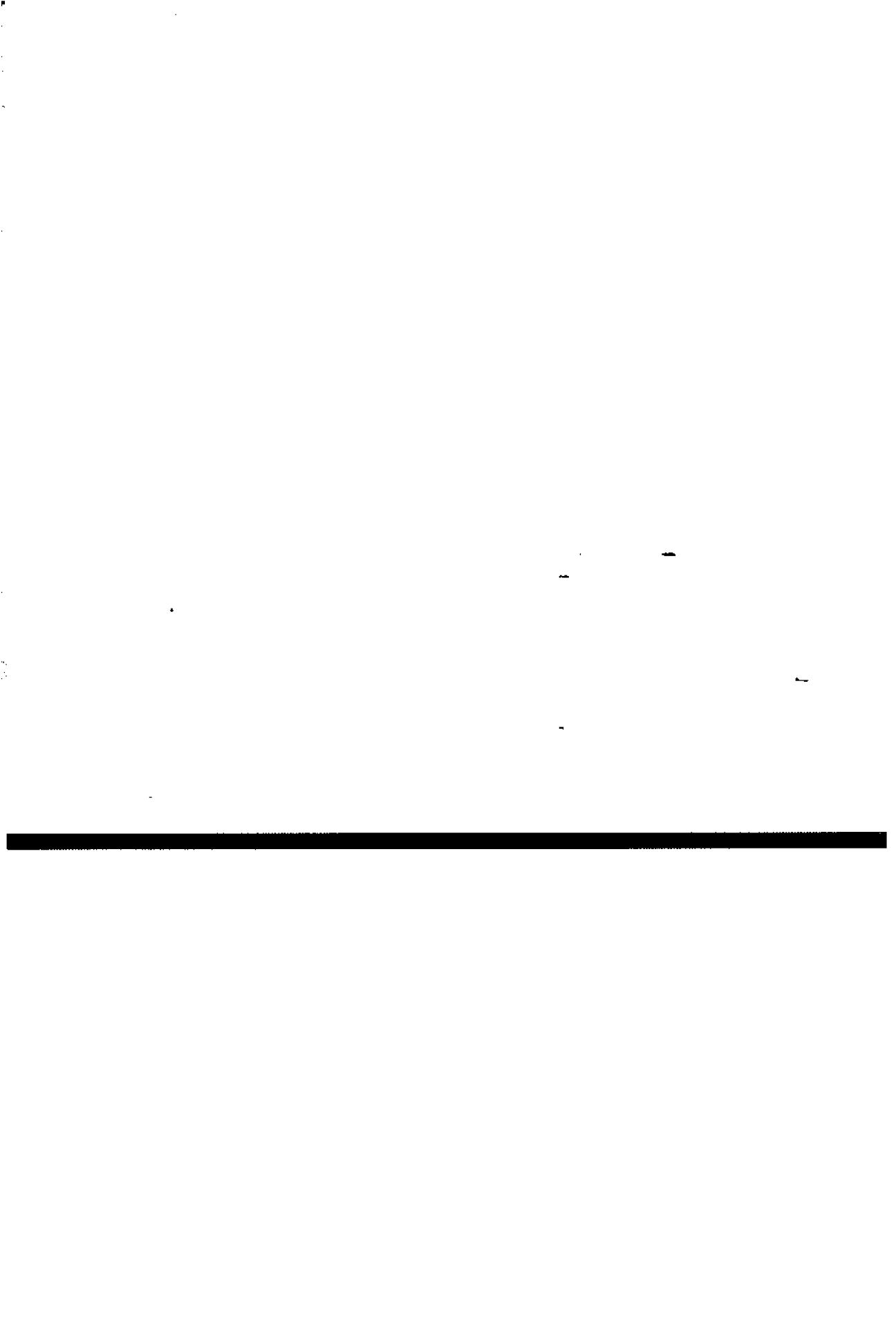
A key feature of the research program will be working in partnership with organisations such as the ABS, industry associations and research bodies to develop and enhance the capacity of the arts industry itself to undertake research and to effectively utilise research findings. Thus the future research program will ensure that Government planning and industry support will be geared to the needs of all sectors of the arts industry.

Photographs

Justine Summers, Damien Welch and Vicki Attard performing in Divergence by the Australian Ballet: Photographer James MacFarlane

Botanic Gardens: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure Arts Centre spire

Moomba Street Parade: Photographer Mike Fisher: Courtesy of Arts Victoria





1 Victoria in Perspective

OVERVIEW

In this chapter two perspectives on Victoria are provided. The first is an article contributed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, Victoria. The second is a chronology of significant events in the state during 1996, drawn from material prepared by Mr J. D. Adams.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN VICTORIA**Overview**

The Victorian economy has undergone a sustained recovery since the severe recession in the early 1990s. In the four years to 1995-96, annual average growth in Victoria's gross state product has exceeded growth for Australia as a whole. And, despite large reductions in Victoria's public sector employment over this period, total employment has expanded in line with national trends.

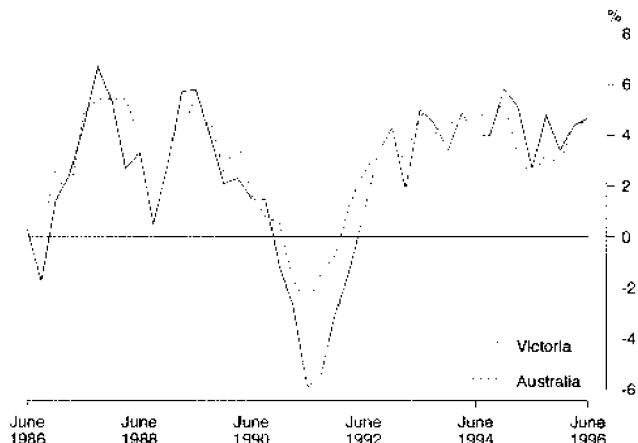
The pattern of economic growth in Victoria in recent years has undergone marked change. In addition to the re-allocation of resources from the public to the private sector, there has also been a shift in terms of employment growth away from manufacturing and towards service industries. Victoria's traditional dependence on manufacturing is being reduced as tariffs on manufactured goods are lowered, and within the manufacturing sector there has also been an important shift in production towards higher value-added and more elaborately transformed goods. Also, the manufacturing sector has become increasingly export-oriented.

Some of the highlights of Victoria's recent economic performance include its rapid export growth, high productivity growth, a resurgence in private investment, relatively low inflation and wage outcomes, and relatively strong economic growth.

Economic trends

Victoria's Gross State Product (GSP) growth in 1995-96 (4.4%) was strong compared with growth in New South Wales (2.8%) and Australia as a whole (3.8%). Economic activity slowed in the second half of 1996, both nationally and in Victoria.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT PRICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: GROWTH ON SAME QUARTER PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5242.0), Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (5206.0)

The strength of the Victorian economy in 1995-96 largely reflected:

- the ending of the drought, which was estimated by the Victorian Treasury to have boosted Gross State Product directly and indirectly by as much as 1%; and
- growth in private business fixed investment, especially non-dwelling construction which increased by 47% in 1995-96, assisted by the development of the Crown Casino complex.

Victoria's private business fixed investment recovered very strongly in 1995-96, although some of this growth was attributable to the privatisation of electricity utilities and their reclassification as private enterprises. The growth in activity in Victoria in the first half of 1996 was also buoyed by private final consumption expenditure and international exports.

The sectors with the fastest growth in output in the year to June 1996 were agriculture, mining, and communication, while manufacturing output growth slowed and construction was affected by the downturn in housing.

TRENDS IN ACTIVITY – VICTORIA (percentage change on previous period except where indicated)

	1994-95	1995-96
Domestic Spending		
Private sector demand --		
consumption	5.9	3.9--
dwelling investment	3.6	-10.0
other construction	-21.2	47.0
equipment investment	11.6	8.9
Public sector demand	8.2	0.6
Total final demand	5.9	3.7
Output and Employment –		
Gross state product	4.4	4.4
Employment	3.6	2.6
Unemployment rate (a)	8.7	8.1

(a) Per cent of labour force, seasonally adjusted, end of period. All data is constant price original, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. Nos. 5242.0 and 6202.0

Rural sector contribution to growth to be smaller in 1996-97

The breaking of the drought was responsible for a sharp increase in farm production nationally and in Victoria in 1995-96. According to the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Victorian winter crop production rose from 1.7 million tonnes in 1994-95 to 4.1 million tonnes in 1995-96. A similar production level is forecast for 1996-97. The dairy industry, which is particularly important in Victoria, benefited from reductions in European and US dairy subsidies and low levels of world dairy stocks. Victorian beef and wool-grains producers also gained from the improvement in seasonal conditions. However, Victoria was not immune from the continuing stockpile problems in the wool industry.

Overall, Victoria's GSP was estimated to have been boosted by around one percentage point in 1995-96 because of the direct stimulus from the farm sector, and its multiplier effects on the non-farm sector. This stimulus will be absent in 1996-97.

Consumer spending

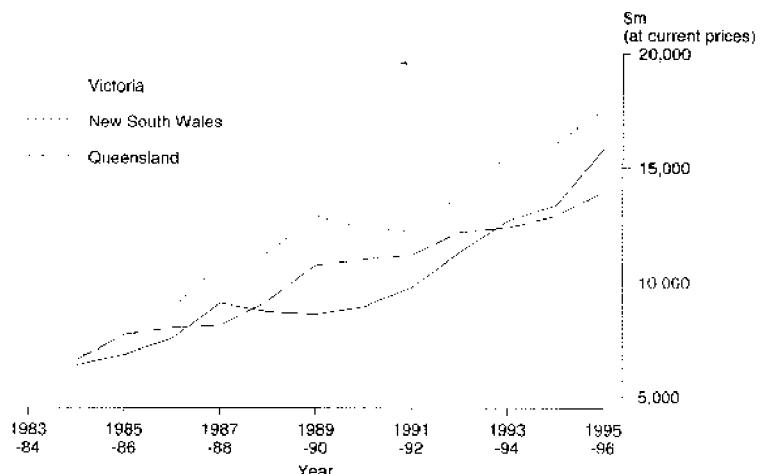
Consumer spending in Victoria eased through the second half of 1996 after strengthening in the first half of the year. Retail turnover in Victoria was broadly flat in the September quarter 1996, constrained by subdued growth in employment and wages. Victorian motor vehicle registrations weakened slightly during 1996. Consumer confidence in Melbourne appeared to be trending slightly above its long-term average in late 1996.

Export growth

Victorian international merchandise exports (in current prices) grew by 18% in 1995-96 with Victoria currently exporting more than at any time in the previous ten years. Rapid growth in Victoria's exports since late 1995 saw Victoria take over from Queensland as Australia's third highest exporting state behind Western Australia and New South Wales.

The strengthening in export growth was aided by improved rural conditions. It also reflected an increasingly internationally focused manufacturing sector. The growth was particularly strong for processed foodstuffs (especially dairy products), machinery and transport equipment (especially cars and associated components), gold, and mineral fuels and lubricants.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO OVERSEAS, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES



Source: *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0)

Business investment

In the year to June quarter 1996, private business investment in Victoria grew by 27.4%, compared with national growth of around 11.8%. Businesses anticipate further, although possibly more modest, investment growth in 1996-97.

In September 1996, the value of business investment committed or to be completed in Victoria was estimated by Access Economics to be \$11.2 billion, the highest of any state or territory. Projects in this category include:

- Transurban southern and western bypass and Tullamarine freeway projects (\$1.47 billion);
- West Tuna and Bream B oil fields by BHP-Esso (\$1.1 billion);
- Ford Australia investment including design and tooling for new Falcon (\$835 million);
- Optus Vision cable network and plant (\$750 million);
- export development by Toyota (\$600 million);
- Ancor expansion of Maryvale Paper Mill (\$380 million);
- Holden Engine Company investment (\$200 million); and
- Bonlac Foods dairy powder plant in Gippsland (\$150 million).

Productivity

Victorian labour productivity growth (i.e. output per person employed) averaged 2.6% per annum over the four years to June 1996, faster than the national average of 1.9% per annum. Some of this acceleration in productivity growth was cyclical and some of it may have reflected structural reforms lifting efficiency in sectors such as electricity, gas and water.

The housing market

New dwelling construction remained flat during 1996. The three cuts in official interest rates during 1996 were expected to provide a fillip to the housing market. Victoria was well-positioned for the expected turnaround in the housing cycle as, according to the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry, Victoria, unlike some other states, did not have an excess supply of housing.

The labour market

Despite the strong growth in economic activity in early 1996, the unemployment rate (both in Victoria and nationally) was flat overall and employment growth weakened. Victoria's unemployment rate edged up to more than 9% in late 1996, but was still well below its peak of 12.8% in August 1993.

Inflation and wages

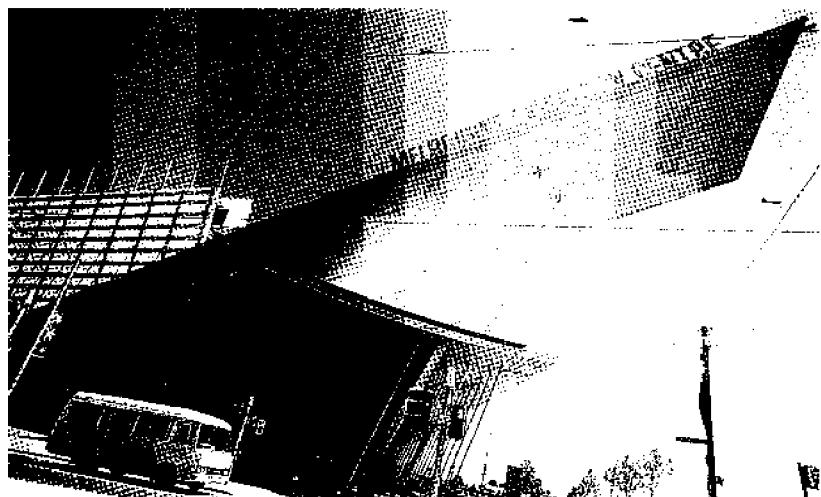
Victoria's cost of living (as measured by the CPI) fell 0.5% relative to the national average in the year to June quarter 1996, due in part to reductions in local government rates and charges (reflecting efficiency gains). Underlying inflation in Victoria is expected to remain well within the Reserve Bank of Australia's 2 to 3% target range in 1997. Victoria consistently recorded wage growth below the national average during 1996.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 1996**January**

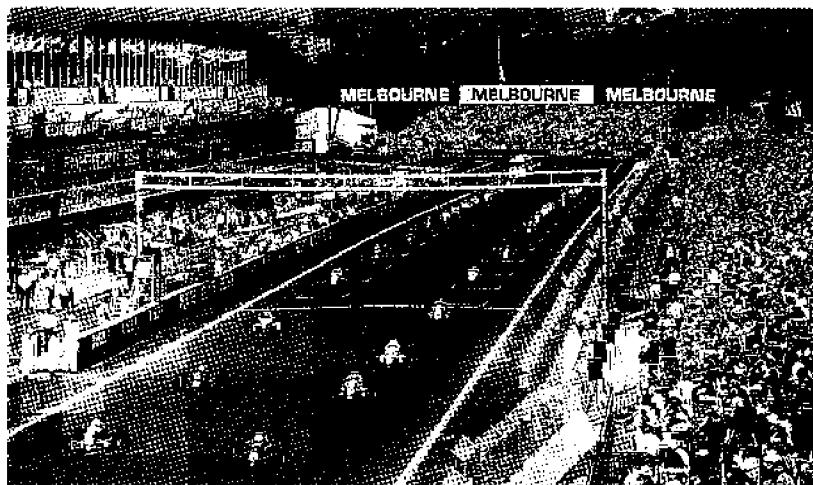
- 1** Melbourne experienced the wettest New Year's Day on record with flooding and widespread storm damage.
- The revised and extended *Equal Opportunity Act* came into force in Victoria.
- 28** Boris Becker (Germany) won the men's singles and Monica Seles (US) the women's singles at the Ford Australian Open Tennis Championships at Flinders Park in Melbourne.

February

- 13** The port of Portland was sold by the Victorian Government to Scott Corporation for \$30 million, the first privatisation of port facilities in Australia.
- 14** The new \$129 million Melbourne Exhibition Centre, on the south bank of the Yarra river, was opened by the Premier, Jeff Kennett.

**March**

- 4** Victorian County Court judge, Judge Rosemary Anne Balmford, became the first female Supreme Court judge in Victoria.
- 5** The Yallourn W power station in Gippsland was sold to a consortium for a record \$2.4 billion.
- 10** Damon Hill won his 14th Formula One motor racing Grand Prix in the first Grand Prix races to be held at Albert Park in Melbourne for 40 years. Hill defeated his team-mate Jacques Villeneuve.
- 15** Local government elections took place for the first time in three years in the City of Melbourne and 19 other Victorian municipalities.
- 30** The Kennett Liberal-National Party Coalition Government was returned in the Victorian State election with the loss of three seats in the Lower House and a 2.4% swing to Labor.
-

**April**

- 2 Jeff Kennett, Premier of Victoria, named his new ministry following the Coalition's re-election on 30 March, replacing five of his former ministers and reducing government departments from eleven to eight.
- 3 John Brumby was re-elected leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party in Victoria and Opposition leader, and named his shadow ministry with five new members.
- 6 The Victorian Football League, (formerly the Victorian Football Association) began its first season of matches with eleven teams, with two country teams, North Ballarat and Traralgon among them.
- 8 Nine men died in a fire in one of the units at the Kew Cottages, Melbourne.
- 8 The 1996 Stawell Gift was won by Stephen Hutton of Adelaide, the first South Australian to win the race since 1940.
- 9 New regulations in Victoria under the *Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994* came into force with restrictions placed on dangerous dogs and requiring cats to be registered.
- 10 The report of the Victorian Drug Advisory Council recommended decriminalization of marijuana as a basis for debate in the Victorian Parliament.
- 18 Champion cyclist, diplomat and politician, Sir Hubert Ferdinand Opperman, died in Melbourne, aged 91.
- 29 A sum of \$1.9 million was paid at a Christie's art sale in Melbourne by an unnamed buyer for the 1856 painting *View of Geelong* by colonial artist Eugene von Guerard, a record price paid for an Australian painting.

May

- 8 The first football game between teams of the Victorian Football League, Essendon and Geelong, on 8 May 1897, was commemorated one hundred years later by the Australian Football League.

- 10 The transport company TNT Ltd bought the Port of Geelong for \$50.5 million.
- 14 The 53rd Victorian Parliament was opened with Liberal MLA Jim Plowman elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- 29 The construction works for the City Link tollway project in Melbourne were officially launched by the Victorian Premier, Jeff Kennett.

June

- 5 The Victorian Government announced a public inquiry into the State's sentencing laws, to be led by former State Crown Prosecutor, Richard Read.
- 11 The Victorian Government formally rejected the recommendations of the Drug Advisory Council (Penington) Report on drug reform, ruling out the decriminalisation of marijuana possession and smoking, but approved of the plan to increase drug education in schools.
- 20 The Victorian Government announced the approval of Point Lilies, north-east of Geelong, for the new chemical storage plant to replace the facilities on Coode Island.
- 26 The Victorian and NSW Governments passed firearms control legislation complementary to the national agreement on gun reform decided by police ministers on 10 May.
- 28 The new Transfield-built frigate, HMAS Arunta, was launched at the Williamstown shipyards in Melbourne.

July

- 4 Fitzroy (AFL) Football Club announced a merger with the Brisbane (AFL) Football Club from 1997, so overcoming its financial difficulties.
- 4 The \$192 million enlarged and refurbished international air terminal at Tullamarine Airport was opened by the Prime Minister, John Howard.
- 16 Most Rev. Sir Frank Little, Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, announced his resignation, with the Auxiliary Bishop, Most Rev. Dr George Pell, appointed to succeed him.

August

- 1 The *Road Safety (Wheel Clamping) Act 1996* came into force in Victoria, outlawing wheel clamping, replacing it with on-the-spot fines for unauthorised parking on private property.
- 4 Hazelwood Power Station in Gippsland was sold for \$2.35 billion to the British firm, National Power.
- 5 Melbourne radio station 3UZ ceased transmission, to be replaced by Sport 927.
- 6 The Victorian Premier, Jeff Kennett, announced a biennial \$100,000 cash prize called Contempora 5 for Australian artists.

- 12 A 14-year-old boy was sentenced to 13 years jail for the murder of taxi driver, Peter Coe, in Preston on 4 February 1995. He was the youngest person ever to be sentenced in Australia for murder.
- 15 Melbourne's first privatised prison, the 125-bed Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre, (replacing Fairlea Women's Prison), was opened at Deer Park.
- 17 The refurbished Regent Theatre was opened by the Premier, Jeff Kennett.
- 19 Legal proceedings on behalf of the shareholders of the Pyramid Building Society (in liquidation) commenced in Melbourne – against the company, the Victorian Government and other defendants.
- 31 The *Sporting Globe* ceased publication.

**September**

- 8 George Joseph Fairfax, theatre producer and director and actor, died of cancer in Melbourne, aged 68.
- 11 The Victorian Budget was tabled with plans for a substantial surplus for 1996–97.
- 16 Meetings of supporters of Melbourne and Hawthorn Football Clubs rejected plans for a merger between the two clubs.
- 23 James Hird of Essendon and Michael Voss of Brisbane were announced joint winners of the 1996 Australian Football League Brownlow Medal.
-

- 24** The Government aircraft maintenance workshops at Avalon, near Geelong, were closed down with the loss of 450 jobs.
- 25** An earthquake measuring five on the Richter scale, shook Victoria. Its centre was near Mt Baw Baw, east of Melbourne.
- 28** North Melbourne defeated Sydney in the Australian Football League 1996 Grand Final, 19 goals 17 behinds (131) to 13 goals 10 behinds (88), before a crowd of 93,102 at the MCG.



October

- 7** The merger of the Victorian State Opera with the Australian Opera to become the Australian National Opera, was announced in Melbourne – to come into effect in 1998.
- 9** The Victorian Minister for Education announced a \$60 million cut to the State's education budget, involving the retrenchment of some 600 surplus teachers and administrative staff, and the closing or merging of some 113 smaller primary and secondary schools.
- 17** The Victorian Government announced a reorganisation of hospital services, with six hospitals in the metropolitan area to close and three new ones to be built and managed by private enterprise.
- The Full Bench of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission judged that a dispute existed between the Community and Public Sector Union and the state governments of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland, enabling their state public servants to apply to come under Federal awards.
-

- 18 Melbourne was appointed as the Australian contender city for the 2006 Commonwealth Games.
- 19 The 1996 Caulfield Cup was won by *Arctic Scent*, ridden by 17-year-old apprentice jockey, Brent Stanley.
- 26 The musical *Sunset Boulevard* opened in Melbourne at the refurbished Regent Theatre.
- 29 One of the first commercial television broadcasting licences issued in ten years was granted, to Prime Television Ltd., for a second service to be provided in the Mildura region.
- November**
- 3 South East Melbourne Magic defeated the Melbourne Tigers in the third and deciding National Basketball League finals match at Melbourne Park with a record margin of 37 points.
- 5 The 1996 Melbourne Cup was won by *Saintly*, giving trainer Bart Cummings his tenth win in the cup.
- 11 The Victorian Government announced plans to hand over the State's industrial relations powers to the Commonwealth. Under the agreement, the first time since Federation that a state government has ceded its powers, all Victorian workers will have access to federal awards and unfair dismissal laws.
- 12 Both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, following the example of the Federal Parliament, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing multiculturalism, supporting the Federal Government's immigration policies and condemning racial intolerance.
- 20 A settlement was achieved, after five years of negotiations, between the Victorian Government and BHP-EssO concerning the Victorian gas fields and the petroleum resources tax.
- 26 Dame Joan Hammond, leading Australian soprano, died.



December

- 1** New retail store trading regulations came into force in Victoria, removing restrictions on opening hours and allowing (excluding Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day) for 7-day a week 24-hour trading.
- 10** The Victorian Government announced plans to privatise the Gas and Fuel Corporation.
- 19** Shareholders in the Pyramid Building Society (in liquidation) who held non-refundable shares in the company secured an agreement with the Victorian Government to secure two-thirds of their losses.
- 23** John Brumby was re-elected Labor and Opposition Leader, following a spill in the party rooms. John Thwaites was elected deputy leader.

Source: AUSCHRON, *Chronology of Australian History and Current Events*, published on CD ROM by RMIT Infomit and edited by J.D. Adams

Photographs

Arts Centre: Courtesy of Arts Victoria

Melbourne Exhibition Centre: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure

Melbourne Grand Prix: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria

The Regent Theatre: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria

Yvonne Kenny performing in Maria Stuarda by the Victorian State Opera (now part of Opera Australia): Photographer Jeff Bushy

Swanston Walk: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure



2 Climate and Natural Environment

OVERVIEW

This chapter contains information about Victoria's natural environment and climate. It includes contributions from the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Melbourne, the Bureau of Meteorology and the Environment Protection Authority.

Physical features

Although Victoria is the second most populous State or Territory in the country, it is ranked sixth in terms of geographic size and accounts for only 3% of Australia's total area.

2.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres	Length of coastline in kilometres	Percentage of total area	Percentage of total population (as at 1995)
Western Australia	2 525 500	12 500	32.87	9.5
Queensland	1 727 200	7 400	22.48	18.2
Northern Territory	1 346 200	6 200	17.52	1.0
South Australia	984 000	3 700	12.81	8.2
New South Wales	801 600	1 900	10.43	33.9
Victoria	227 600	1 800	2.96	24.9
Tasmania	67 800	3 200	0.88	2.6
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	(a) 35	0.03	1.7
Australia	7 682 300	36 735	100.00	100.0

(a) Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology; ABS unpublished data

Location

Wilson's Promontory, latitude 39° 08' S, longitude 146° 22' 30" E, is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray River, latitude 33° 59' S, longitude 140° 58' E; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S, longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E and extends from latitude 33° 59' S to latitude 38° 04' S, a distance of 451 kilometres.



Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffs contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats. Cliffs and beaches occur mostly in areas that receive the main impact from waves generated by the dominant winds from the south-west: for example the ocean coast and north-eastern coast of Port Phillip Bay. In the large embayments – Port Phillip Bay, Western Port Bay and Corner Inlet – and in some estuaries, waters are more protected from the wind and the ocean swells; here, tidal flats of sand or mud, traversed by sinuous channels, may be colonised by salt-tolerant plant communities such as mangroves.

Physiographic divisions

Jenkin and Rowan have classified Victoria's landforms into six main regions, each comprising several sub-regions.

1 Central Victorian Uplands**1.1 East Victorian Uplands, consisting of:**

- Dissected uplands
- Dissected plateaus (Wellington uplands)
- High plains (Dargo, Bogong)

1.2 West Victorian Uplands, consisting of:

- Dissected uplands (Midlands).
- Prominent ridges (Grampians)
- Dissected tableland (Dundas Tableland, Merino Tableland)

The Uplands separate the northern flowing streams and rivers which join the Murray, from the south flowing streams and rivers which drain directly to the coast. The Uplands trend east-west, but are separated into eastern and western parts by the Kilmore Gap. The eastern uplands have peaks of up to 2,000 metres, composed of granite, sandstone, limestone and volcanic rocks. The western uplands are much lower and have a smaller area.

At their higher levels, the uplands had a native vegetation of woodland and grassland, with sedges and mosses where drainage was disrupted. At moderate elevations, tall open forests predominated. Such regions are now used for water supply, conservation, forestry, grazing and recreation. At lower elevations, vegetation was scrub, woodland or open forest, depending on rainfall and slope; now they are used for conservation, grazing and some cropping.

2 South Victorian Uplands, consisting of:

- Dissected fault blocks (Otway Ranges)
- Moderately dissected blocks (Barrabool Hills)
- Moderately dissected ridge (Mornington Peninsula)
- Dissected fault blocks (South Gippsland Ranges)
- Dissected outlier (Wilson's Promontory)

These are isolated regions in the south of the state. The Otway, Barrabool and South Gippsland hills are sedimentary rocks, in contrast to the granite residual that is Wilson's Promontory. Open forest and woodland dominated the vegetation of these regions. Now they are used for water supply, conservation, forestry, grazing and recreation.

3 The Murray Basin Plains**3.1 Riverine Plain, consisting of:**

Present floodplain of the Murray Valley

Older alluvial plain (Shepparton)

3.2 Mallee Dunefield, consisting of:

Low calcareous dunes (Ouyen)

High siliceous dunes (Big Desert, Sunset)

3.3 Wimmera Plain, consisting of:

Clay plains (Nhill)

Ridges and flats (Goroke)

Low siliceous dunes (Little Desert)

These plains are bounded by the Central Victorian Uplands (in the south) and the Murray River (in the north). The Riverine plains comprise alluvial material, mostly deposited by ancient river systems, and sometimes covered by a wind-blown sandy clay. The Mallee dunefields are east-west trending sand and clay dunes, formed 15,000 to 40,000 years ago, together with some parabolic sandy dunes. The Wimmera plains have calcareous clayey soils; the rivers have anabranches, and there are chains of swamps and small lakes separated by minor sandstone ridges.

These regions were covered by scrub, woodland or grassland, depending on soil and rainfall. Now they are used for conservation and recreation, grazing and – depending on rainfall – some cropping.

4 West Victorian Volcanic Plains, consisting of:

Undulating plain (Western District)

Stony undulating plain (Western District)

These plains, which occupy the regions between Melbourne and Hamilton, originated from lava flows between 6,000 and 6,000,000 years ago. Volcanic hills punctuate the landscape of the basalt plain, which is deeply dissected by some rivers. Originally covered by grassland and woodland, the volcanic plains are now used for cropping and grazing.

5 South Victorian Coast, consisting of:

Ridges and flats (Follett)

Dissected plain (Port Campbell)

Sand and clay plain (Moorabbin)

Fans and terraces (Western Port)

Barrier complexes (Discovery Bay, Gippsland Lakes)

These are areas of marine sediments, ranging from the limestones of Port Campbell and the lower Glenelg through the sand plains around Port Phillip and Western Port Bays, through the coastal barrier complexes of the Gippsland Lakes and Discovery Bay. The limestones of the west make for the vertical cliffs and stacks that are so famous on the Great Ocean Road.

Originally grassland and woodland, the flats and plains are now used for grazing and cropping. On the dune complexes, heaths, shrubs and some woodlands predominated; these regions are now important sites of conservation and recreation.

6 South Victorian Riverine Plains, consisting of:

- Present floodplains (Gippsland)
- Intermediate terraces (Gippsland)
- High terraces and fans (Gippsland)

These Gippsland plains were formed by sediments deposited by such rivers as the Latrobe, Thomson, Mitchell and Snowy. Woodland with tall open forest dominated these regions; they are now used for grazing and cropping. In the west, the plains contained large areas of swamp that have been largely reclaimed.

Rivers

In the west of the state, streams tend to reflect the following characteristics: low run off, high variability of flow from year to year, and peak flows in winter. The Great Divide (Central Victorian Uplands) ensures that streams in the east of the state exhibit higher run off and low variability of flow from year to year, with peak flows in late winter or early spring.

Professor Michael Webber, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Melbourne.

Other features

Victoria's highest mountain is Mt Bogong, located in the West Victorian Uplands. The longest river is the Goulburn, which runs from Lake Eildon to the Murray east of Echuca. The Goulburn is also the river with the greatest annual flow of water. (The Murray river flows in NSW, as the state boundary is the south bank of the river.) Other important physical features are shown in Table 2.2.

2.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES, VICTORIA

Mountain	Height (metres)	River	Length (Km)
Bogong	1 986	Goulburn	566
Feathertop	1 922	Glenelg	457
Nelse North	1 883	Loddon	381
Fainter South	1 877	Mitta Mitta	286
Loch	1 874	Hopkins	281

Climate

The major topographical determinant of Victoria's climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to approximately 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east and south-west winds and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Across Victoria, the average number of days of rain (0.2mm or more in 24 hours) in a year varies considerably. In the Otway Ranges there are over 200 days of rain, compared with an average of 100 wet days a year experienced in regions approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast. Average rainfall ranges from 250mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. The distribution of rainfall in Victoria by districts is shown in Table 2.3.

2.3 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS, VICTORIA

District	Year						Average (a)
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
				mm			
North Mallee	273	300	475	364	178	348	309
South Mallee	294	319	564	412	184	373	355
North Wimmera	313	408	567	440	222	431	412
South Wimmera	460	562	763	558	355	510	507
Lower North	376	401	625	531	268	427	434
Upper North	437	500	704	648	306	570	517
Lower Northeast	925	794	1 129	1 092	610	1 065	785
Upper Northeast	1 237	1 334	1 117	1 514	940	1 245	1 111
East Gippsland	862	782	1 049	681	724	890	780
West Gippsland	975	1 033	972	1 055	864	952	917
East Central	923	1 061	1 171	1 111	764	969	895
West Central	675	634	811	718	454	752	615
North Central	782	803	1 030	910	496	750	731
Western Plains	622	642	866	707	493	642	632
West Coast	854	955	1 043	797	742	830	780
Melbourne Suburban	727	833	909	900	537	870	n.a.

(a) Average for 83 years 1913 to 1995.

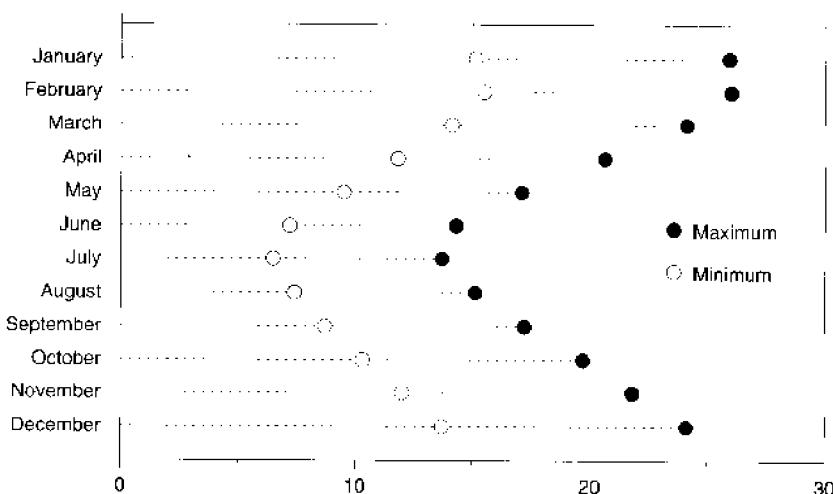
Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Melbourne's weather

Melbourne's climate is temperate and variable, and moderate rainfall is received in most months. In summer, daytime temperatures average in the mid to high 20s. In autumn and spring, daytime temperatures average near 20°C, while in winter, temperatures average in the low to mid teens.

Situated about 60 kilometres from the open ocean, the city has a climate midway between maritime and continental, although the extensive landlocked Port Phillip Bay has a moderating effect on temperatures in bayside areas. To illustrate, the bayside suburb of Black Rock has an average summer maximum temperature of 24.3°C. By contrast, the outer northeastern suburb of Watsonia has an average summer maximum of 26.1°C.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN MELBOURNE DURING EACH MONTH (°C)



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maximum temperatures over 30°C is approximately twenty-nine and the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year.

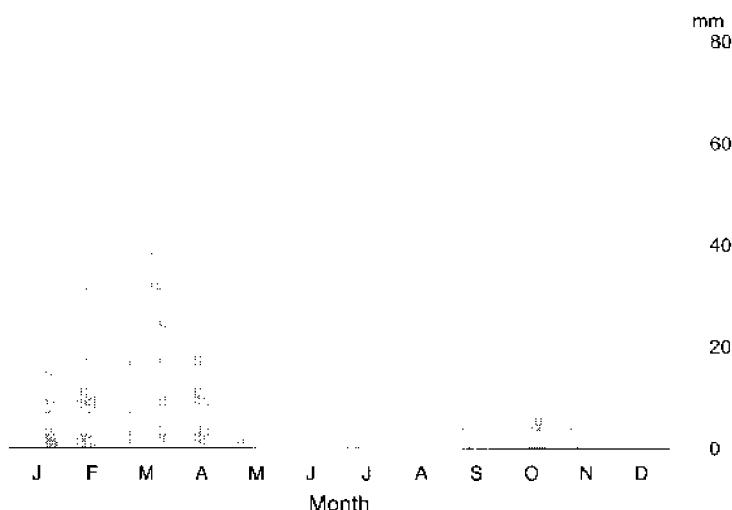
Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. This 'heat island' effect, which is the consequence of asphalt and concrete absorbing daytime warmth and radiating it back into the environment during the night, is largely confined to the Central Business District (CBD). In the CBD minimum temperatures are now mostly between 1°C and 2°C above those of most metropolitan locations.

The frequency of very low air temperatures varies widely across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but the frequency increases to over twenty in the outer suburbs and to more than thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas.

In Melbourne, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, averaging about 55mm per month with an annual average rainfall of 639mm, falling over 143 days. Spring is slightly wetter than other seasons. Although the total amount of rain received is about the same for winter and summer, it falls on twice as many days in winter than it does in summer.

The eastern suburbs are significantly wetter than the western suburbs. For example, Scoresby has an average annual rainfall of 901mm, in contrast to Laverton's 569mm. The relatively low rainfall to the west of the city is due to a combination of the 'rain shadow' effects of the Otway Ranges and the ranges in the Ballarat region. The relatively high rainfall to the east of the city is due to moisture in the predominant westerly wind stream condensing as the stream approaches the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges.

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MELBOURNE DURING EACH MONTH



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Thunderstorms are more frequent during late spring and summer, when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection, than at other times of the year. In February 1972, 78mm fell in one hour during a thunderstorm. Hail is observed more often during winter and spring.

The wind varies from day to night and from season to season. Wind speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning prior to sunrise. It increases during the course of the day as heating of the earth's surface induces turbulence in the wind stream. Examples of the daily variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days, and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air from inland Victoria down valleys during the night and early morning towards Melbourne. These breezes are responsible for winds being more often from the north during winter, particularly during the morning and from the south during summer, particularly during the afternoon. There is a marked tendency for the strongest winds to occur during the late winter and early spring months.

Duststorms and tornados are rare. However, on February 8, 1983, a duststorm reduced visibility in the city to 100 metres.

2.4 AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, MELBOURNE

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Atmospheric pressure (hectopascals)	1 018.2	1 013.6	1 018.7	1 018.9
Maximum temperature of air in shade (°C)	19.6	25.1	20.6	14.4
Minimum temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	13.7	11.8	7.0
Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (per cent, saturation=100)	64	61	72	78
Rainfall (mm)	175	154	164	149
Number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	346	563	269	135
Daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.2
Daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.5	8.4	5.6	4.5
Number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	5.7	10.1

(a) Measured by Class A Pan (records commenced 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Laverton (records commenced 1968).

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Environment

Recognition is increasing of the interdependency between people and the environment. The health of the environment not only affects the quality of life experienced by people; it also determines the availability of the basic resources – air, water and land – which are essential for life.

In June 1994, an ABS survey collected information about peoples' concern for environmental problems and their views on environmental protection and economic growth. In Victoria, 67% of people expressed concern about environmental problems. Air and ocean pollution, destruction of trees/ecosystems and freshwater pollution were the environmental problems which raised the greatest concern. Environmental protection and economic growth were ranked as being equally important by 71% of people.

Air

In 1975 the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) began monitoring air quality in Victoria. The major pollutants monitored were ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, air-borne particles, hydrocarbons and lead.

Melbourne's air quality rates well by international standards for cities of similar size. The Victorian air quality objectives provide a framework for monitoring. In 1995–96 in Melbourne, these objectives were exceeded on 43 days, 12 for ozone and 31 for visibility. Breaches are usually associated with particular weather patterns which are characterised by a temperature inversion and slow moving air mass, creating ideal conditions to allow the build-up of pollutants.

Problems are generally confined to photochemical smog – of which ozone is the main component – in summer, and fine particles in autumn and winter. Motor vehicle emissions are a major contributor to each problem, although fuel reduction burning and poorly designed and operated solid fuel combustion equipment contribute significantly in some areas. In 1995–96 in Melbourne 15 smog alert days were declared.

Since the reduction of lead in petrol in the late 1970s, lead level in air concentrations have shown a steady decrease. This downward trend was enhanced after the introduction of unleaded petrol in 1985. The reduction of lead in petrol is a contributing factor to the reduction of blood lead levels in Victorian children, which have roughly halved since 1979.

Water

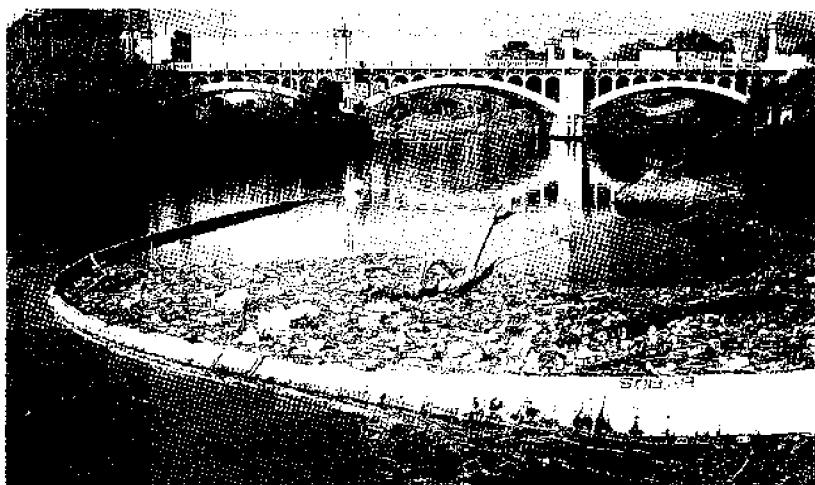
Good quality water is essential to maintain human life and protect natural ecosystems. As all people live in catchments, their activities have a direct impact on the water quality of streams and rivers and coastal waters. In Australia, a high proportion of people live in coastal urban centres. As a result, considerable pressure is exerted on coastal waters from urban run-off and recreational demands. Groundwater is important in supporting many aquatic ecosystems and wetlands. In addition, many communities rely on good quality groundwater for drinking, agricultural and industrial use.

Water pollution can be divided into two main types. The first is point-source pollution, in which the pollutant's source is localised and identifiable, e.g. the discharge drains of industrial or sewerage treatment plants. The second is diffuse water pollution, where the pollutant is derived from activities across a large area, for example, inputs of sediment associated with land use practises. The EPA facilitates the monitoring, and where necessary monitors, the quality of inland, coastal and groundwaters and works with industry, agricultural and community groups to address key problems.

The impact of point-source pollution in Victoria has steadily decreased as a result of education, licensing and waste minimisation programs. However,

diffuse water pollution remains a significant concern. In Victoria, problems of this nature include high levels of nutrients, turbidity and salinity which adversely affect the quality of our waterways.

The major nutrients of concern are nitrogen and phosphorous. These are found in urban and rural run-off, erosion, sewage and animal faeces. Algal blooms, which can result in fouling of waterways, depletion of oxygen levels and the production of toxins, are one of the major problems caused by high nutrient levels. Nutrients are of particular concern in waterways across the State. The Victorian Nutrient Management Strategy released by the Victorian government in March 1995 provides a policy and planning framework to help local communities manage nutrient levels.



The Yarra River is a major feature of Melbourne. The quality of water in the Yarra is an important reflection on environmental management with the catchment. High turbidity, litter, suspended solids and *E.coli* are major concerns in the Yarra River Catchment. Urban development and areas of poor land management, including areas subject to erosion, affect the quality of run-off in this catchment.

Coastal and marine ecosystems are highly valued and sensitive environments, subject to intense commercial and recreational activities. The water quality around Victoria's coast is generally good with the exception of some areas where inputs from urban drainage and treated sewerage effluent affect water quality. Even at these locations, conditions are generally within acceptable limits. However, there is growing concern about the introduction of exotic plant and animal species such as, the giant kelp (*Undaria Pinnatifida*) and the fanworm (*Sabella Spallanzanii*), via ballast water or attached to the hulls of ships.

Land

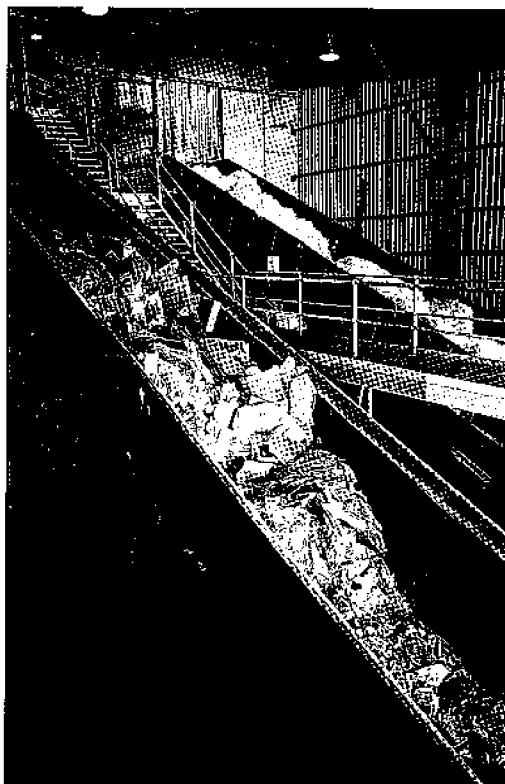
Land is a vital element of the environment. It provides the base for food production, recreational grounds, homes and industrial and commercial developments. Land use practises are important in maintaining and improving the quality of the environment whilst also meeting the economic and social needs of the community.

As land use changes, an increasing number of contaminated sites are being identified. Sites which are found to threaten the health of people using them or which have off-site impacts are monitored by the EPA, which maintains a register of sites which may be subject to clean up under EPA direction.

In Victoria, at December 1996 there were 13 such sites registered. The EPA also maintains records of sites which are contaminated but do not present a risk to health or the environment with the current or proposed use of the site. These sites are not listed on the Priority Sites Register, however contamination assessments are retained by EPA and supplied to the relevant planning authority for future reference.

Deforestation and agricultural practices can have a significant impact on the environment, contributing to soil salinity, erosion and to turbidity, through siltation, in our waterways. Education and revegetation programs are being implemented along with changes to agricultural practices to address these problems. For further information on the forestry industry refer to Chapter 14.

Areas of the natural environment in Victoria are protected under the National Parks Act as National, State, Wilderness, Marine or Coastal Parks. In Victoria at June 1995, there were 32 National Parks, 3 Wilderness Parks, 32 State Parks, 6 Marine and Coastal Parks or Reserves and over 40 other Parks and Reserves. These Parks covered a total of 2,948,988 ha and represented 13% of the State's area and almost 34% of the Victoria's public land.



Waste management

Governments in Australia are committed to reducing waste by 50% in the decade to the year 2000. Local government is responsible for waste management services such as garbage collection and local recycling programs. The EPA is working with local councils and other bodies to promote waste reduction and improve the scope and efficiency of kerbside recycling collections, whilst maintaining their financial viability by promoting the development of competitive markets for recycled products. By developing these measures, pressure on landfills will be reduced and higher levels of recoverable materials will be available for reuse or recycling.

Improvements are also being made to the planning and management of landfill sites in Victoria through rationalisation of waste management across the State. All municipalities will participate in regional waste management groups responsible for regional waste planning before the end of the 1996-97 financial year.

Two agencies, the Recycling and Resource Recovery Council and the Waste Management Council, which have been responsible for waste management issues in Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat and Geelong have merged to become Eco Recycle Victoria with a state-wide ambit. The landfill levy has been extended to all licensed landfills.

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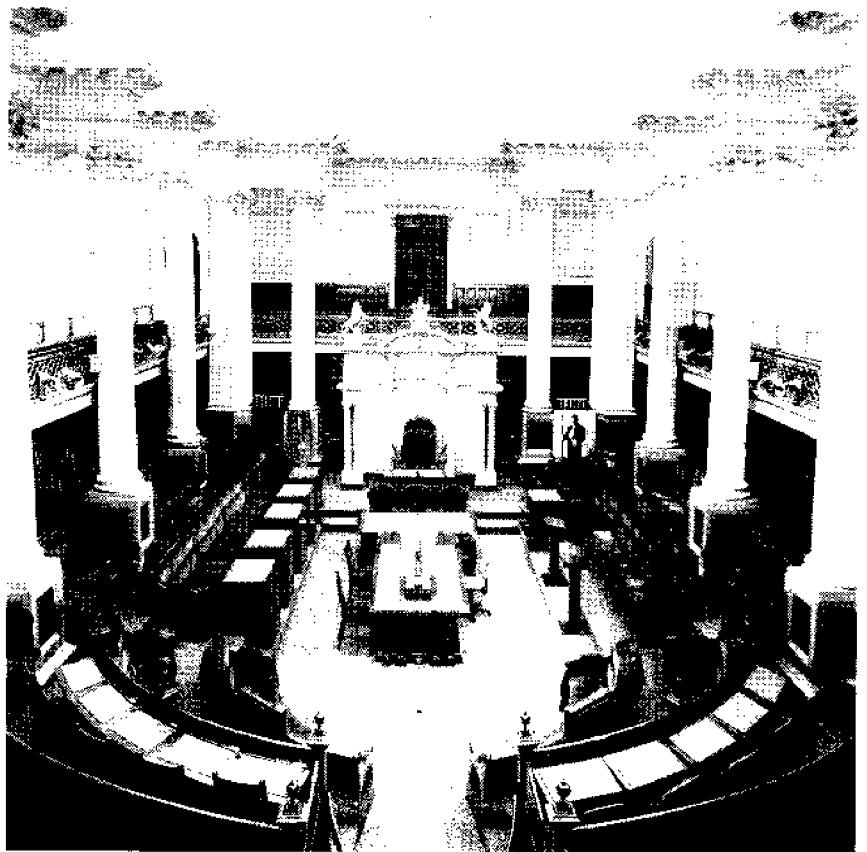
Photographs

Mitchell River: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria

Wilsons Promontory: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria

Litter boom, Yarra River

Paper recycling: Courtesy of the Environmental Protection Authority



3 Government

OVERVIEW

There are three levels of government conducted within Australia. The Commonwealth, and State and Local governments in each of the six states and two territories co-ordinate and manage different aspects of policy, planning and administration associated with legislature, regulation and service delivery.

Information in this chapter relates to the system of Government administered in Victoria at each of these levels.

Commonwealth Constitution and Government

Under the Australian Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Queen, Australia's formal head of state, is represented by the Governor-General of Australia and the Governors of the six States, each of whom exercise the constitutional powers of a head of state in their respective spheres.

The Commonwealth Constitution grants the Commonwealth power in specific areas such as foreign affairs, defence, trade, postal services and telecommunications. Where the Commonwealth has no jurisdiction, or chooses not to exercise its powers, in areas such as the administration of public transport, police, fire and ambulance services, the States maintain responsibility. In practice, the administration and funding in some areas is shared. Education and health are examples.

The States and the Commonwealth each have democratically elected Parliaments derived from the British (Westminster) parliamentary system. Although many features of the Commonwealth Constitution (including the federal structure) are based on the constitution of the United States, the main features of the Westminster system have been retained. Most of the parliaments are bicameral (comprising an upper house and lower house) except for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory where government rests with a single house, and Queensland, where the upper house was abolished in 1922.

In the Commonwealth Parliament there are 76 members in the Upper House (Senate). Twelve members represent each State with 2 from each of the Territories. Elections for the Senate were last held on 2 March 1996.

Members of the Lower House (House of Representatives) are chosen by the constituents of electorates in each State to provide representation in Parliament for a maximum three year term. Following the March 1996 election there were 148 members of the Lower House comprising: New South Wales 50; Victoria 37; Queensland 26; Western Australia 14; South Australia 12; Tasmania 5, with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory having 3 and 1 respectively.

Victorian Constitution and Government

Victoria has been self-governed since 1851, with the first parliament formed in 1856. On 1 January 1901 Victoria ceased to be an independent colony and became a state of the newly formed Commonwealth of Australia.

Under the Victorian Constitution the Parliament of Victoria comprises the Crown (Governor of Victoria), the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The term of a Parliament is currently three years (minimum) with a mandatory general election required to take place during the fourth year.

The Governor is appointed for a five year term. The current Victorian Governor is the Honourable Richard E McGarvie, AC. His term is due to expire in April 1997. The Honourable Sir James Gobbo has been selected as Governor for the following term which will be of four years duration.

The Victorian Government Ministry, comprising the Premier and ministers, is drawn from both houses of Parliament. The support of the majority of members of the Lower House is required in order to form and empower the ministry to govern.

The Premier of Victoria is the leader of the Government in the Parliament. Government ministers assume a range of ministerial and portfolio responsibilities relating to the administration and provision of services to the people of Victoria.

The Victorian Government has responsibilities relating to the management of the State's finances, the provision of a range of services including health, education and public transport, and the administration of areas such as law and order, agricultural development, state-based public utilities and urban and regional development. The primary sources of revenue for the funding of these services is derived from Commonwealth Government Grants and State Government taxes.

The Legislative Council

There are 44 members of the Legislative Council representing 22 Electoral Provinces (two Councillors for each province). Members of the Legislative Council are elected for two terms of the Parliament. Half of the Council members are required to face re-election at any general election, which means that the Upper House never formally dissolves.

The Legislative Council is often referred to as the 'House of Review' and its primary role is to provide a 'second opinion' or review of bills and measures proposed by the Lower House.

The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Council is known as the President of the Council.

The Legislative Assembly

There are currently 88 members of the Legislative Assembly, each representing the constituents of a single Electoral District. Members are elected for the term of the parliament.

The Legislative Assembly or Lower House is also known as the seat of Government. The political party (or group of parliamentarians) who control the majority of support in the Legislative Assembly can form Government.

The Premier of the State is the leader of the majority of the Lower House. The official opposition is the largest grouping or political party which opposes the government.

The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Assembly is known as the Speaker and is a Lower House member selected by the Government. The Speaker is responsible for the conduct of the Lower House and along with the Presiding Officer of the Upper House, represents the Parliament on official and ceremonial occasions.

Victorian Government Ministry

A simultaneous election for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament was held on 23 March 1996. The Liberal Party/National Party Coalition, under the leadership of the Hon. Jeffrey Kennett, was re-elected. (Refer to page 40 of the 1996 Victorian Year Book for a list of Victorian Premiers, 1943 to 1996.)

Following the 1996 election the state of the parties was as follows: Legislative Council (Upper House) – Liberal Party 28 seats, Australian Labour Party 10 seats, National Party 6 seats. Legislative Assembly (Lower House) – Liberal Party 49 seats, Australian Labour Party 29 seats, National Party 9 seats, Independent 1 seat.

The Government Ministry consisted of the following members as at June 1996:

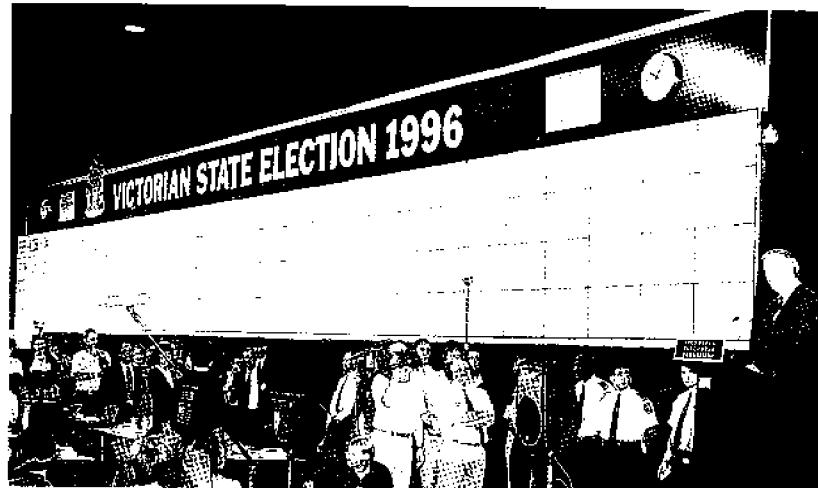
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Hon. Jeffrey Kennett	Premier, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for the Arts
The Hon. Alan Brown	Minister for Transport
The Hon. Phillip Gude	Minister for Education
The Hon. Ann Henderson	Minister for Housing, Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. Phil Honeywood	Minister for Tertiary Education and Training, Minister assisting the Premier on Multicultural Affairs
The Hon. Bill McGrath	Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for Corrections
The Hon. Patrick McNamara	Leader of the National Party, Minister for Agriculture and Resources
The Hon. Robert Maclellan	Minister for Planning and Local Government
The Hon. Dr. Denis Napthine	Minister for Youth and Community Services
The Hon. Tom Reynolds	Minister for Sport, Minister for Rural Development
The Hon. Alan Stockdale	Treasurer, Minister for Multimedia
The Hon. Marie Tehan	Minister for Conservation and Land Management
The Hon. Jan Wade	Attorney-General, Minister for Fair Trading, Minister for Women's Affairs

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Louise Asher	Minister for Small Business, Minister for Tourism
The Hon. Mark Birrell	Minister for Industry, Science and Technology
The Hon. Geoff Craige	Minister for Roads and Ports
The Hon. Roger Hallam	Minister for Finance, Minister for Gaming
The Hon. Rob Knowles	Minister for Health, Minister for Aged Care

Source: *Information Victoria, Department of State Development*



Parliamentary Committees

An important component of the Parliamentary process is the work conducted by Parliamentary Committees. Parliament may form these investigatory committees to examine particular issues of interest to the Parliament. Such committees may be either 'standing' committees, which exist for the life of the Parliament, or 'select' committees, which exist for the duration of a particular investigation.

Currently there are nine standing committees. These are known in the Parliament of Victoria as Joint Investigatory Committees and comprise both Government and Opposition members from both houses. While investigating particular issues the Parliamentary Committees examine information from many sources, including public submissions. This process of investigation, consultation and debate provides substantial input to the formation of new legislation. The current standing committees are as follows:

Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee;
Economic Development Committee;
Environment and Natural Resources Committee;
Family and Community Development Committee;
Federal-State Relations Committee;
Law Reform Committee;
Public Accounts and Estimates Committee;
Road Safety Committee; and
Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee.

Victorian Government departments and statutory authorities

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities administer legislation, implement government policy, provide policy advice to government, and supply goods and services within Victoria.

In 1996, following the election, the 11 existing Victorian Government agencies were restructured to form the following eight departments:

Department of Premier and Cabinet including:
the Office of Multicultural Affairs; and Arts Victoria.

Department of Treasury and Finance including:
State Owned Enterprises; Workcover; the Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority; and Public Sector Industrial Relations.

Department of State Development including:
Industry and Employment; Science and Technology; Small Business Victoria; Tourism Victoria; Office of Rural Development; and Multi-Media.

Department of Education including:
Directorate of School Education; and Office of Technical and Further Education.

Department of Human Services including:
Health; The Aged; Housing; Aboriginal Affairs; Youth Affairs; and Community Services.

Department of Justice including:
Attorney-General; Women's Affairs; Office of Fair Trading; Victoria Police; Emergency Services; and Office of Corrections.

Department of Infrastructure including:
Planning and Local Government; Transport; and Roads and Ports.

Department of Natural Resources and the Environment including:
Agriculture Victoria; Agriculture and Catchment Management; Minerals and Petroleum; Fisheries Victoria; Forest Services; National Parks Victoria; and Land Management and Resource Unit.

Further information can be found in the Victorian Government Directory, which is compiled by Information Victoria, Department of State Development or on the Internet (<http://www.vicnet.net.au>).

Local Government administration

As at 30 June 1996, Victoria comprised, for local government purposes, 78 local government (municipal) districts. These municipalities included 31 Cities (including 4 Greater Cities), 6 Rural Cities, 40 Shires and 1 Borough.

There are several unincorporated areas of Victoria (i.e. not part of a municipality). These include: French Island (154 square kilometres) situated in Western Port Bay; Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) located off Port Fairy, the Bass Strait Islands (3.8 square kilometres) and the Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres).

In 1993, restructuring of local government in Victoria commenced, resulting in a reduction in the number of local government authorities from 210 to 78. Prior to this restructure, the number of municipal districts in Victoria had not changed since 1985 (when the Borough of Kororoit merged with the Shire of Warrnambool) and before that, in 1968, when the number of municipalities had increased from 206 to 211.

The reduction in the number of municipal districts from 210 to 78 in 1992 followed a review by the Victorian Government and recommendations for the extensive restructure of local government in Victoria.

Environmental management, infrastructure, airports, urban growth and the metropolitan economy emerged as key issues for Melbourne municipalities during the review.

Changes in the administration of councils accompanied the local government restructure and commissioners were appointed to oversee each restructured municipality during the transitional period leading up to elections.

By June 1995, municipal councillors had been reinstated through local government elections in Greater Geelong, Surf Coast and Queenscliff (Queenscliff was not restructured and retained an elected council). By March 1996, an additional 19 municipalities had been returned to the administration of elected local government councillors.

Further change to the management of councils was undertaken through the introduction of Compulsory Competitive Tendering (CCT). Under this process each Council was responsible for the public tendering of at least 20% of its total operating expenditure in 1994-95. Tendering levels increased to 30% in 1995-96, with a further increase to 50% due in 1996-97.

Municipal councils have the power to enact by-laws in a number of specified areas. These powers relate to administration of roads and bridges, (for which there is a construction and maintenance responsibility); drainage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, and meals-on-wheels; garbage; and parking and traffic engineering.

REFERENCES

Non-ABS sources

Information Victoria, Department of State Development

Local Government Board – Victoria

Parliament of Victoria: Information Kit

Internet – <http://www.vicnet.net.au>

Photographs

Legislative Council chamber: Courtesy of the Library Committee of the Parliament of Victoria

Election results: Courtesy of the Victorian Electoral Commission





4 Population

OVERVIEW

Population figures provide an image of the community, enabling planning and distribution of resources by all levels of government. In this chapter, population statistics from a number of sources are presented.

A population overview is obtained through Estimated Resident Population figures which provide information about the increase or decrease of the population across Victoria; population projections assist in planning for the future needs of the community as the age composition changes; and Census data allows the study of small geographic areas or population groups.

Also included in this chapter are vital statistics on births, deaths, life expectancy, marriages and divorces. These data are complemented with further information about families and indigenous Australians which are drawn from various data sources.

An official count of the population of the district of Port Phillip (now known as Victoria) was first undertaken in 1836, less than one year after the arrival of John Batman.

It was not until 1911, following the proclamation of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, that a national census coordinated by a single authority, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (now known as the Australian Bureau of Statistics), was conducted on a uniform basis for all States and Territories.

The ABS conducted the thirteenth Census of Population and Housing on Tuesday 6 August 1996. Following the recent passing of the Territories Law Reform Act of 1992, this census, for the first time, included the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

Victoria's image as a multicultural state is supported by the fact that nearly 20% of its population comes from countries where English is not the main language spoken – the highest proportion of any State or Territory.

Similar to the rest of Australia, Victoria has an ageing population, with an increasing proportion of people aged over 65 years and a decreasing proportion of people under 15 years of age. Victorians can now look forward to longer lives, with life expectancy for children born in 1994 being about 76 years for males and 81 years for females.

Victoria's population grew in 1994–95 at more than twice the rate for 1993–94. This was mainly due to a fall in net migration loss to other States to 24,948, the lowest in 3 years.

Population

As at June 1995, Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was 18,049,000, an increase of 210,600 or 1.2% over the previous year. During the same period the population of Victoria rose by 0.6% to 4,501,100.

Victoria is the most densely populated Australian State, averaging 20 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1995, compared with the Australian average of just over two persons per square kilometre. At 30 June 1995, an estimated 3,218,100 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), representing 71% of Victoria's population.

4.1 POPULATION: AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a), AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area sq km	Estimated resident population at June 30			Percentage increase in population from 1994 to 1995 %	Persons per square kilometre (at 1995)	Percentage of population in each State or Territory (at 1995) %
		1991 '000	1994 '000	1995 '000			
New South Wales	801 600	5 898.7	6 049.2	6 112.2	1.0	7.6	33.9
Victoria	227 600	4 420.4	4 475.5	4 501.1	0.6	19.8	24.9
Queensland	1 727 200	2 961.0	3 196.1	3 277.1	2.5	1.9	18.2
South Australia	984 000	1 446.3	1 469.4	1 473.6	0.3	1.5	8.2
Western Australia	2 525 500	1 636.1	1 701.1	1 731.2	1.8	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67 800	466.8	472.5	473.0	0.1	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1 346 200	165.5	171.1	174.1	1.8	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	289.3	300.9	304.1	1.1	126.7	1.7
Australia	7 682 300	17 284.0	17 838.4	18 049.0	1.2	2.3	100.0

(a) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) should not be confused with the census count, the latter being the count of the population on census night. ERP takes into account under-enumeration and reflects normal place of residence.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Regional population

Following a major restructure of Local Government in the period 1993–1995, the number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria was reduced from 210 to 78.

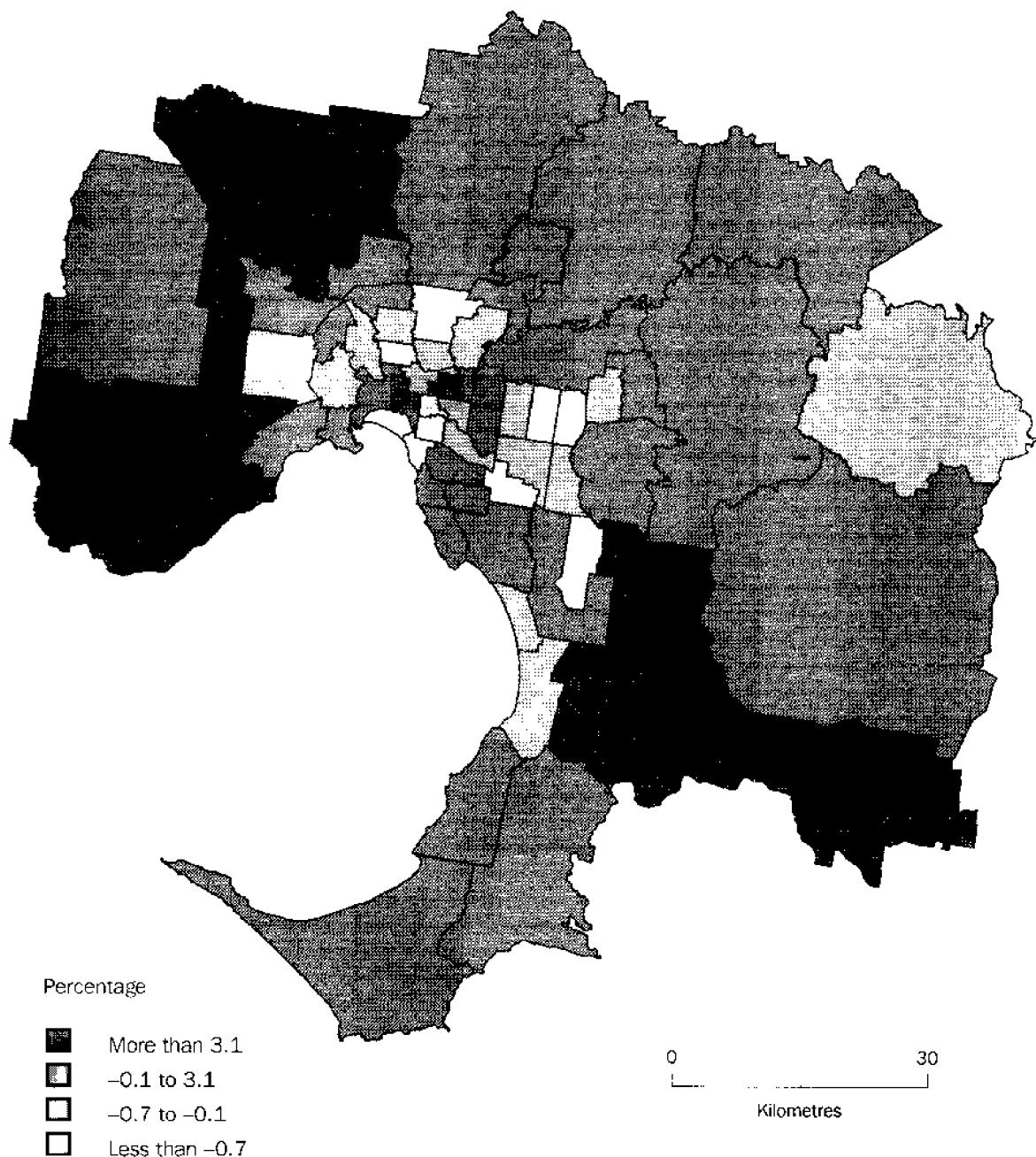
Within the MSD, the outer fringes of Melbourne dominate high growth areas, with the top five growth LGAs in the MSD over the period 1991–1995 being Casey, Wyndham, Hume, Cardinia and Melton. The five municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline over that period were Port Phillip, Monash, Whitehorse, Darebin and Maribyrnong.

In country Victoria, the top five growth municipalities between 1991 and 1995 were Wodonga, Moorabool, Surf Coast, East Gippsland and Maccdon Ranges. The municipalities with the greatest rate of population decline were Buloke, Ararat, Southern Grampians, West Wimmera and Corangamite.

Statistical Local Areas have been defined within the new LGAs. Some SLAs equate with LGAs but in most cases LGAs are now divided into two or more SLAs. The maps on the following pages show the areas where the greatest and least growth has occurred by SIA.



PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA),
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1994-95



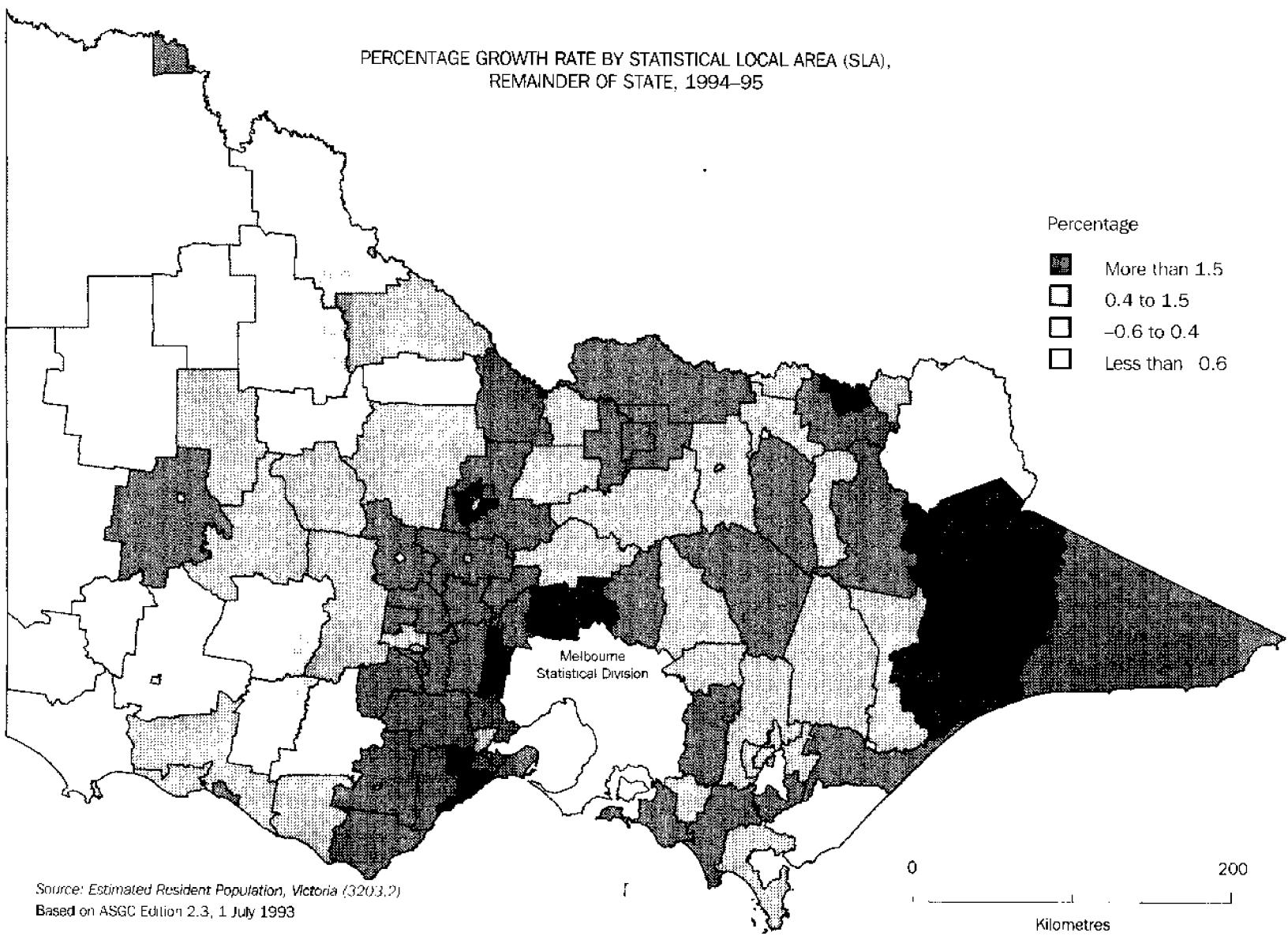
Source: *Estimated Resident Population, Victoria (3203.2)*

Based on ASGC Edition 2.3, 1 July 1993

PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA),
REMAINDER OF STATE, 1994-95

Percentage

- More than 1.5
- 0.4 to 1.5
- -0.6 to 0.4
- Less than -0.6



4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Melbourne Statistical Division				
Banyule (C) - Heidelberg	33.1	61 785	61 765	0.0
Banyule (C) - North	30.0	56 760	56 544	-0.4
Bayside (C) - Brighton	13.5	34 441	34 763	0.9
Bayside (C) - South	22.9	50 785	50 797	0.0
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell N.	17.5	41 668	42 080	1.0
Boroondara (C) - Camberwell S.	18.2	48 377	48 639	0.5
Boroondara (C) - Hawthorn	9.8	31 033	30 701	-1.1
Boroondara (C) - Kew	14.3	28 866	29 020	0.5
Brimbank (C) - Keilor	58.8	65 188	71 273	3.7
Brimbank (C) - Sunshine	64.0	78 187	77 822	-0.4
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	925.8	36 483	37 168	1.9
Cardinia (S) - South	354.8	5 330	5 350	0.4
Casey (C) - Berwick	128.9	85 405	89 776	5.1
Casey (C) - South	277.9	45 192	53 814	4.4
Darebin (C) - Northcote	14.1	45 265	45 188	-0.2
Darebin (C) - Preston	39.3	80 503	80 296	-0.3
Frankston (C) - East	64.5	27 794	29 037	4.5
Frankston (C) - West	64.8	79 929	79 354	-0.7
Glen Eira (C) - Caulfield	22.1	70 714	71 374	0.9
Glen Eira (C) - South	16.6	45 921	46 274	0.8
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	39.2	57 193	56 769	-0.7
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Balance	91.0	74 106	73 648	-0.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Altona	48.8	50 033	50 817	1.6
Hobsons Bay (C) - Williamstown	16.2	25 699	25 887	0.7
Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	46.0	66 445	67 315	1.3
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	222.5	22 408	24 145	7.8
Hume (C) - Sunbury	235.8	26 290	27 179	3.4
Kingston (C) - North	67.9	89 783	90 292	0.6
Kingston (C) - South	22.9	36 812	36 705	-0.3
Knox (C)	113.7	135 070	136 037	0.7
Manningham (C)	112.2	111 437	111 861	0.4
Maribyrnong (C)	31.2	61 109	60 702	-0.7
Maroondah (C) - Croydon	38.2	50 961	51 268	0.6
Maroondah (C) - Ringwood	24.4	42 225	42 512	0.7
Melbourne (C)	36.2	33 675	34 112	1.3
Melton (C) - East	92.5	1 960	2 039	4.0
Melton (C) - Balance	437.6	37 195	37 966	2.1
Monash (C) - South-West	21.5	38 496	37 950	-1.4
Monash (C) - Waverley East	27.6	63 300	63 481	0.3
Monash (C) - Waverley West	32.0	60 301	60 101	-0.3
Moonee Valley (C) - Essendon	25.2	68 931	68 117	-1.2
Moonee Valley (C) - West	19.1	41 168	41 078	-0.2
Moreland (C) - Brunswick	10.7	39 675	39 241	-1.1
Moreland (C) - Coburg	18.1	50 044	50 022	0.0
Moreland (C) - North	22.2	46 788	46 087	-0.2
Mornington Peninsula (S) - East	288.2	32 439	32 659	0.7
Mornington Peninsula (S) - South	331.2	40 073	40 186	0.3
Mornington Peninsula (S) - West	104.0	40 647	41 414	1.9
Nillumbik (S) - South-West	54.8	20 870	21 302	2.1
Nillumbik (S) - Balance	380.8	33 175	33 541	1.1
Port Phillip (C) - St Kilda	8.8	43 356	42 883	-1.1
Port Phillip (C) - West	11.5	24 569	24 628	0.2

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994 1995 (%)	
		1994	1995		
Melbourne Statistical Division – continued					
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	15.9	42 785	42 852	0.2	
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	9.5	41 117	41 135	0.0	
Whitehorse (C) - Box Hill	21.7	46 910	46 821	-0.2	
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading E.	20.9	49 472	48 978	1.0	
Whitehorse (C) - Nunawading W.	21.1	46 016	45 419	-1.3	
Whittlesea (C)	489.7	102 114	103 805	1.7	
Wyndham (C)	538.4	71 789	74 127	3.3	
Yarra (C) - North	13.3	40 338	40 424	0.2	
Yarra (C) - Richmond	6.2	22 163	22 267	0.5	
Yarra Ranges (S) - Central	437.2	15 117	15 112	-0.4	
Yarra Ranges (S) - North	377.0	11 439	11 434	0.0	
Yarra Ranges (S) - South-West	526.4	109 360	109 658	0.3	
Total Division	7 700.2	3 196 698	3 218 051		0.7
Barwon Statistical Division					
Bellarine - Inner	68.1	19 596	19 909	1.6	
Colac-Otway (S) - Colac	11.3	9 569	9 399	-1.8	
Colac-Otway (S) - North	1 867.2	8 422	8 443	0.2	
Colac Otway (S) - South	1 537.1	3 402	3 404	0.1	
Corio - Inner	163.2	55 180	55 229	0.1	
Geelong	13.7	13 094	13 104	0.1	
Geelong West	5.2	13 387	13 195	-1.4	
Golden Plains (S) - North-West	1 047.9	7 314	7 374	0.8	
Golden Plains (S) - South-East	1 672.7	6 839	6 933	1.4	
Greater Geelong (C) (Pt B)	307.0	27 817	28 021	0.7	
Greater Geelong (C) (Pt C)	556.2	2 515	2 531	0.6	
Newtown	6.4	9 840	9 823	0.2	
Queenscliffe (B)	8.6	3 290	3 316	0.8	
South Barwon - Inner	129.7	41 082	41 431	0.8	
Surf Coast (S) - East	561.2	12 177	12 472	2.4	
Surf Coast (S) - West	991.6	4 163	4 183	0.5	
Total Division	8 947.1	237 687	238 767		0.5
Western District Statistical Division					
Corangamite (S) - North	2 692.2	10 151	10 081	0.6	
Corangamite (S) - South	1 733.1	7 980	7 983	0.0	
Glenelg (S) - Heywood	3 651.9	7 202	7 101	1.4	
Glenelg (S) - North	2 512.8	3 752	3 697	1.5	
Glenelg (S) - Portland	36.5	10 509	10 594	0.8	
Moyst (S) - North East	2 122.9	2 954	2 892	-2.1	
Moyst (S) - South West	536.8	4 084	4 073	-0.3	
Moyst (S) - Balance	3 161.7	9 552	9 613	0.6	
S. Grampians (S) - Hamilton	21.9	9 871	9 854	-0.2	
S. Grampians (S) - Wannon	1 990.3	2 659	2 651	-0.3	
S. Grampians (S) - Balance	4 797.8	5 359	5 277	1.5	
Total Division	23 383.5	101 355	101 550		0.2

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Central Highlands Statistical Division				
Ararat (RC)	3 688.6	11 825	11 593	-2.0
Ballarat (C) - Central	34.1	35 085	35 167	0.2
Ballarat (C) - Inner North	300.1	21 839	21 874	0.2
Ballarat (C) - North	262.8	1 175	1 188	1.1
Ballarat (C) - South	129.7	17 759	18 194	2.4
Hepburn (S) - East	724.1	7 607	7 651	0.6
Hepburn (S) - West	739.2	6 370	6 321	-0.8
Moorabool (S) - Bacchus Marsh	602.7	13 496	13 829	0.0
Moorabool (S) - Ballan	915.6	5 032	5 042	0.2
Moorabool (S) - West	593.6	6 097	6 128	0.5
Pyrenees (S)	3 432.2	7 056	6 982	1.0
Total Division	11 422.7	133 341	133 969	0.5
Wimmera Statistical Division				
Hindmarsh (S)	7 527.0	7 165	7 115	0.7
Horsham (RC) - Central	23.5	13 052	12 969	-0.6
Horsham (RC) - Balance	4 215.3	4 719	4 843	2.6
N. Grampians (S) - St Arnaud	2 353.3	3 900	3 856	-1.1
N. Grampians (S) - Stawell (S)	3 564.7	9 866	9 839	0.3
West Wimmera (S)	9 024.4	5 473	5 381	1.7
Yarriambiack (S) - North	3 796.3	2 646	2 626	-0.8
Yarriambiack (S) - South	3 379.2	6 570	6 528	-0.6
Total Division	30 622.4	52 920	52 840	-0.1
Mallee Statistical Division				
Buloke (S) - North	5 454.7	4 269	4 161	-2.5
Buloke (S) - South	2 549.6	4 614	4 539	1.6
Gannawarra (S)	3 728.0	12 859	12 726	1.0
Mildura (RC) - Pt A	480.5	40 550	41 014	1.1
Mildura (RC) - Pt B	21 733.2	5 270	5 180	-1.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Central	23.3	9 778	9 850	0.7
Swan Hill (RC) - Balance	6 079.9	11 547	11 462	0.7
Total Division	40 049.2	88 887	88 932	0.1
Loddon Statistical Division				
C. Goldfields (S) - M'borough (C)	25.2	7 766	7 687	1.0
C. Goldfields (S) - Balance	1 510.5	5 554	5 547	-0.1
Eaglehawk	15.3	8 900	9 027	1.4
Greater Bendigo (C) - Central	32.3	30 459	30 446	0.0
Greater Bendigo (C) - Pt B	2 534.9	11 240	11 354	1.0
Huntly - Inner	71.9	2 964	2 998	1.1
Loddon (S) - North	2 041.7	2 631	2 611	-0.8
Loddon (S) - South	4 659.5	7 079	7 080	0.0
Macedon Ranges (S) - Kyneton	594.3	7 573	7 576	0.0
Macedon Ranges (S) - Romsey	624.4	8 763	8 874	1.3
Macedon Ranges (S) - Balance	530.0	16 194	16 391	1.2
Marong - Inner	240.1	13 478	13 815	2.5
Mount Alexander (S) - C'maine	22.7	7 246	7 151	-1.3
Mount Alexander (S) - Balance	1 508.5	9 352	9 377	0.3
Strathfieldsayc (S) - Inner	103.6	15 895	16 147	1.6
Total Division	14 514.9	155 094	156 081	0.6

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994 1995 (%)	
		1994	1995	1994	1995
Goulburn Statistical Division					
Campaspe (S) - Echuca	26.0	10 148	10 310	1.6	
Campaspe (S) - Kyabram	985.7	12 286	12 398	0.9	
Campaspe (S) - Rochester	1 959.8	8 096	8 141	0.6	
Campaspe (S) - South	1 545.0	3 959	3 933	-0.7	
Delatite (S) - Benalla	16.9	8 884	8 942	0.7	
Delatite (S) - North	2 334.1	5 154	5 125	-0.6	
Delatite (S) - South	3 897.0	6 240	6 303	1.0	
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt A	389.3	40 958	41 683	1.8	
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B East	1 071.2	4 137	4 171	0.8	
Gr. Shepparton (C) - Pt B West	959.4	8 832	8 825	-0.1	
Mitchell (S) - North	1 889.3	12 635	12 719	0.7	
Mitchell (S) - South	957.7	13 750	13 932	1.3	
Moira (S)	4 058.3	25 913	26 245	1.3	
Murrindindi (S) - East	2 236.0	6 228	6 185	-0.7	
Murrindindi (S) - West	1 653.2	6 411	6 415	0.1	
Strathbogie (S)	3 292.8	9 384	9 404	0.2	
Total Division	27 271.7	183 015	184 731	0.9	
Ovens-Murray Statistical Division					
Alpine (S) - East	3 534.1	7 619	7 669	0.7	
Alpine (S) - West	1 350.7	4 613	4 609	0.1	
Indigo (S) - Pt A	1 541.7	10 954	11 080	1.2	
Indigo (S) - Pt B	527.9	3 543	3 556	0.4	
Towong (S) - Pt A	551.0	2 509	2 497	-0.5	
Towong (S) - Pt B	6 089.9	4 163	4 138	-0.6	
Wangaratta (RC) - Central	27.4	16 359	15 470	-0.6	
Wangaratta (RC) - North	1 194.0	4 404	4 371	-0.7	
Wangaratta (RC) - South	2 455.1	5 247	5 215	-0.6	
Wodonga (RC)	432.3	29 575	30 091	1.7	
Total Division	17 704.1	88 185	88 696	0.6	
East Gippsland Statistical Division					
E. Gippsland (S) - Bairnsdale	627.7	23 505	24 064	2.4	
E. Gippsland (S) - Orbost	9 366.8	6 839	6 878	0.6	
E. Gippsland (S) - South-West	2 087.3	3 487	3 541	1.5	
E. Gippsland (S) - Balance	8 859.5	5 028	5 067	0.8	
Wellington (S) - Alberton	2 047.7	6 310	6 254	-0.9	
Wellington (S) - Avon	2 591.6	4 300	4 281	-0.4	
Wellington (S) - Maffra	4 183.7	10 650	10 668	0.2	
Wellington (S) - Rosedale	2 069.8	7 637	7 700	0.8	
Wellington (S) - Sale	30.9	13 881	13 801	-0.6	
Total Division	31 805.0	81 640	82 254	0.8	
Gippsland Statistical Division					
Bass Coast (S) - Phillip Island	100.4	5 468	5 500	0.6	
Bass Coast (S) - Balance	758.2	15 252	15 330	0.5	
Baw Baw (S) - Pt A	306.8	4 727	4 713	0.3	
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B East	2 127.9	4 340	4 327	-0.3	
Baw Baw (S) - Pt B West	1 595.8	25 804	26 091	1.1	

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, VICTORIA – continued

Statistical Local Area (a)	Area at 30 June 1995 (b) (sq km)	Estimated resident population at 30 June		Growth rate 1994-1995 (%)
		1994	1995	
Gippsland Statistical Division – continued				
La Trobe (S) - Moe	105.7	19 761	19 555	-1.0
La Trobe (S) - Morwell (S)	371.3	24 766	25 884	1.9
La Trobe (S) - Traralgon (C)	443.6	25 926	25 884	0.2
La Trobe (S) - Balance	474.2	2 732	2 866	4.9
South Gippsland (S) - Central	1 398.4	12 303	12 297	0.0
South Gippsland (S) - East	1 370.7	6 190	6 152	0.6
South Gippsland (S) - West	535.4	7 791	7 705	-1.1
Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B	1 106.4	562	554	-1.4
Yallourn Works Area	27.3	—	—	—
French Island	170.8	70	72	2.9
Bass Strait Islands	4.7	—	—	—
Total Division	10 897.6	156 172	155 812	-0.2
Statistical Divisions Summary				
Melbourne	7 700.2	3 196 698	3 218 051	0.7
Rest of Victoria –				
Barwon	8 947.1	237 687	238 767	0.5
Western District	23 383.5	101 355	101 550	0.2
Central Highlands	11 422.7	133 341	133 969	0.5
Wimmera	33 883.7	53 391	53 157	0.4
Malcoo	40 049.2	88 887	88 932	0.1
Loddon	14 514.9	155 094	156 081	0.6
Goulburn	27 271.7	183 015	184 731	0.9
Ovens-Murray	17 704.1	88 185	88 696	0.6
East Gippsland	31 865.0	81 640	82 254	0.8
Gippsland	10 897.6	156 172	155 812	-0.2
Total Rest of Victoria	219 939.5	1 278 767	1 283 949	0.4
Total Victoria	227 639.7	4 475 465	4 502 000	0.6

(a) The designation of City (C), Rural City (RC), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each Statistical Local Area indicates its status at 30 June 1995.

(b) Based on boundaries existing at 30 June 1995.

Note: Population estimates are given without rounding so that year to year fluctuations can be shown more accurately. This does not imply that estimates are accurate to the degree shown.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Victoria* (3203.2)

Population increase

The components of population growth are natural increase (the number by which live births exceeds deaths in the State of usual residence) and net migration, both from interstate and overseas. The annual natural increase was relatively steady from 1990 to 1993 and has fallen slightly in 1994 and 1995. In the same period, annual net migration decreased considerably until 1994 when there was a record net migration loss. This was due to more Victorians moving interstate than people arriving from other States, combined with a net decrease in the number of overseas migrants. However, in 1995 the net interstate migration loss from Victoria was less than in the preceding two years. In addition, there was an increase in the number of overseas migrants arriving.

4.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1990	33 692	34 013	-7 829	26 184	59 876
1991	34 950	23 513	-14 853	8 660	43 610
1992	33 441	18 362	21 131	-2 769	30 672
1993	33 621	7 964	28 442	-20 478	13 143
1994	32 474	10 698	31 895	-21 197	11 277
1995	31 253	19 295	-24 948	-5 653	25 600

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Of the departures from Victoria in the 12 months ended June 1995, 40% were to Queensland and 31% were to New South Wales. Of arrivals to Victoria, 36% were from New South Wales and 27% were from Queensland. Victoria had a net migration loss to all other States and Territories except Tasmania.

4.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION, VICTORIA

State of origin/destination	12 months ended			
	June 1994	June 1995	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	16 906	23 455	19 442	24 182
Queensland	11 625	31 192	14 628	31 069
South Australia	6 068	7 470	6 776	7 446
Western Australia	4 862	7 103	5 191	7 472
Tasmania	2 794	2 985	3 125	2 699
Northern Territory	1 870	3 038	2 052	2 922
Australian Capital Territory	1 682	2 439	2 231	2 603
Total	45 787	77 682	53 445	78 393

Source: Migration Australia (3412.0)

Interstate departures from Victoria exceeded arrivals in every year between 1972 and 1996. However, the level of interstate departures from Victoria must be seen in the context of overseas migration patterns because of Melbourne's importance as a point of entry. Outward movement from Victoria is most often to New South Wales and Queensland.

Population projections

The following projections are based on a model that assumes constant fertility rates, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses.

Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5 million by 2016 and grow to 5.3 million by the year 2041. By way of comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 22.1 million in 2016 and to reach 25.3 million in 2041.

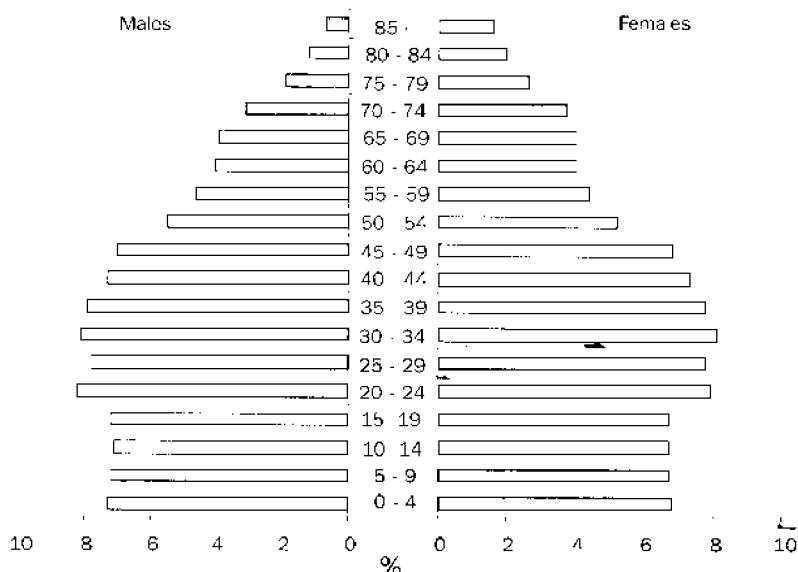
Comparison between the proportionate distribution of population between now and 2041 shows losses in the share of the national population living in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania in favour of Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. It is expected that Queensland will replace Victoria as the second most populous state between the years 2019 and 2029.

Age distribution

In 1995, 21% of the Victorian population were under 15 years of age, and 12% were 65 years of age or over. The proportion of people over 65 is projected to increase to 22% by the year 2041 while those under 15 years will decrease to 17% of the total population. The Australian population aged 85 years and over is expected to increase from 0.2 million in 1995 to almost 1 million in the year 2041.

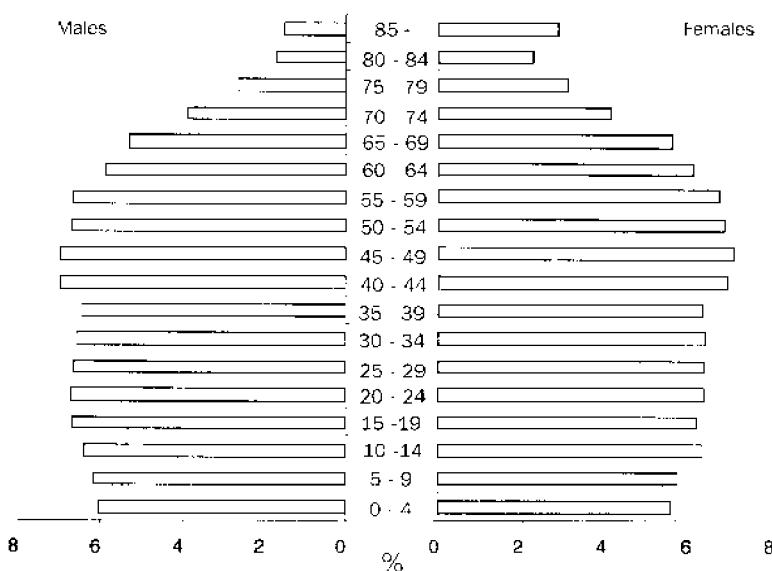
POPULATION AGE PYRAMIDS, VICTORIA

1995 Estimated Resident Population



Series D Population Projection

Year 2016



4.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1995 (PRELIMINARY)

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	163 296	7.3	154 664	6.8	317 960	7.1
5-9	160 458	7.2	152 037	6.7	312 495	6.9
10-14	159 080	7.1	151 284	6.7	310 364	6.9
15-19	161 071	7.2	152 186	6.7	313 257	7.0
20-24	183 523	8.2	179 207	7.9	362 730	8.1
25-29	174 7/9	7.8	176 661	7.8	351 460	7.8
30-34	180 3/1	8.1	183 080	8.1	363 451	8.1
35-39	175 916	7.9	177 604	7.8	353 520	7.9
40-44	161 988	7.3	165 564	7.3	327 552	7.3
45-49	156 291	7.0	154 924	6.8	311 215	6.9
50-54	122 217	5.5	119 115	5.2	241 332	5.4
55-59	102 791	4.6	101 094	4.4	203 885	4.5
60-64	89 228	4.0	90 572	4.0	179 800	4.0
65-69	85 982	3.9	91 710	4.0	177 692	3.9
70-74	68 009	3.1	83 240	3.7	151 249	3.4
75-79	42 535	1.9	59 755	2.6	102 290	2.3
80-84	26 363	1.2	44 701	2.0	71 064	1.6
85 and over	14 972	0.7	35 712	1.6	50 684	1.1
Total	2 228 890	100.0	2 273 110	100.0	4 502 000	100.0

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**Country of birth**

At the time of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, almost three quarters of the Victorian population had been born in Australia. A further 7% of the population originated in countries where English is the predominant language spoken (over 5% from the United Kingdom).

Victoria had a slightly higher proportion of people who had been born overseas than the Australian average and had the greatest proportion of people from non main English speaking countries of any State or Territory. Italy (2.5%), Greece (1.6%), the former Yugoslavia (1.5%) and Vietnam (1.0%) were the source of most migrants to Victoria. In all cases the proportion of migrants was higher than the Australian average.

4.6 POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1991

Country of birth	Victoria			Australia		
	Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.	Proportion %	Persons No.	Proportion %
Main English speaking countries –						
Australia	1 534 967	1 595 153	3 130 120	73.7	12 725 164	75.5
Canada	2 198	2 335	4 533	0.1	24 143	0.1
Ireland	6 769	6 231	13 000	0.3	52 373	0.3
New Zealand	21 408	21 590	42 998	1.0	275 845	1.6
South Africa	5 507	5 723	11 230	0.3	49 606	0.3
United Kingdom (a)	115 930	117 473	233 403	5.5	1 118 613	6.6
USA	5 147	4 990	10 137	0.2	50 614	0.3
Total	1 691 926	1 753 495	3 445 421	81.2	14 296 358	84.8
Other countries –						
China	10 924	9 298	20 222	0.5	78 890	0.5
Germany	15 170	16 303	31 773	0.7	115 223	0.7
Greece	33 916	33 122	67 038	1.6	136 135	0.8
Hong Kong	6 892	7 046	13 938	0.3	58 933	0.3
India	9 820	9 720	19 540	0.5	61 230	0.4
Italy	55 490	50 263	105 753	2.5	254 924	1.5
Lebanon	7 111	6 626	13 737	0.3	68 948	0.4
Malaysia	10 966	11 095	22 871	0.5	72 549	0.4
Malta	13 485	12 012	25 497	0.6	53 536	0.3
Netherlands	14 886	13 562	28 448	0.7	95 709	0.6
Philippines	6 072	10 529	16 601	0.4	73 443	0.4
Poland	11 838	12 218	24 056	0.6	68 935	0.4
Former USSR (b)	7 399	8 121	15 520	0.4	43 997	0.3
Viet Nam	23 240	21 226	44 466	1.0	122 304	0.7
Yugoslavia	33 582	30 680	64 262	1.5	161 138	1.0
Other (c)	98 102	96 029	194 131	4.6	718 556	4.3
Total	359 193	348 660	707 853	16.7	2 184 360	13.0
Not stated	45 333	45 697	91 030	2.1	368 659	2.2
Total	2 096 452	2 147 852	4 244 304	100.0	16 849 377	100.0

(a) Includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

(b) Includes the Baltic States.

(c) Includes 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

Source: 1991 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile



Vital statistics

In 1995, Victoria, along with Tasmania, had the second lowest birth rate of all the States and Territories. In 1995 the Victorian death rate was 7.2, compared to the Australian average of 6.9. Both the marriage and divorce rates, for 1995, were slightly below the Australian average.

4.7 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS: STATES, TERRITORIES, AND AUSTRALIA, 1995

Particulars	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Live births –									
Males	44 884	32 108	23 863	9 977	12 942	3 390	1 960	2 291	131 432
Females	42 965	30 483	22 621	9 359	12 197	3 180	1 806	2 124	124 758
Persons –									
No.	87 849	62 591	46 484	19 336	25 139	6 570	3 766	4 415	256 190
Rate (a)	14.4	13.9	14.2	13.1	14.5	13.9	21.7	14.5	14.2
Deaths									
Males	23 612	16 960	11 112	5 879	5 617	1 952	521	593	66 246
Females	21 161	15 466	9 551	5 339	4 747	1 802	292	521	58 878
Persons –									
No.	44 773	32 425	20 663	11 218	10 364	3 754	813	1 114	125 124
Rate (a)	7.3	7.2	6.3	7.6	6.0	7.9	4.7	3.7	6.9
Infant deaths	498	308	293	112	129	38	50	21	1 449
Perinatal deaths (b) –									
No.	693	485	415	162	197	53	53	36	2 094
Rate (c)	7.9	7.7	8.9	8.3	7.8	8.0	14.0	8.1	8.1
Marriages –									
No.	37 828	26 607	20 610	8 547	10 404	2 840	797	1 753	109 386
Rate (a)	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.6	5.8	6.1
Divorces (d) –									
No.	14 945	11 838	10 192	4 199	5 040	1 279	386	887	49 666
Rate (a)	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.2	(e)	2.8

(a) Number per 1,000 estimated resident population.

(b) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths.

(c) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

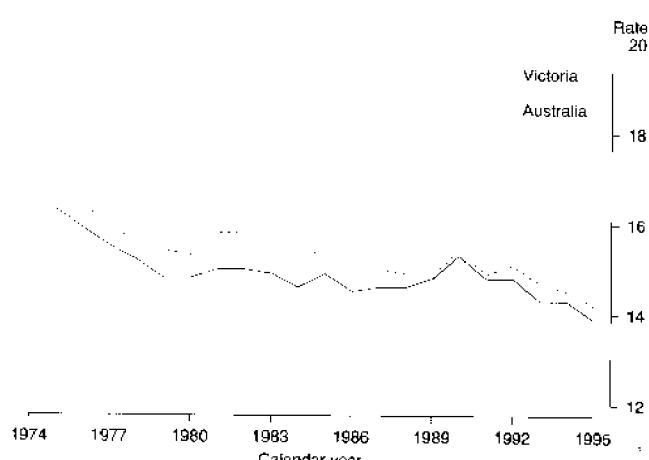
(d) Figures for Queensland include divorces heard in Lismore and Coffs Harbour (NSW) but registered in Queensland.

(e) Includes a large number of divorces granted to residents of another State.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)

Births

The number of live births registered to women resident in Victoria in 1995 was 62,591, a small decrease (2%) on the number registered in 1994.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1975–1995

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)

Since 1992, the number of registered births has decreased slightly each year. Since 1991, birth rates have generally declined for women aged 15 to 29 years, compared to increasing birthrates for women aged 30 to 44 years. This change is reflected in the median age of mothers for all confinements of 29.7 years, which continued a long established upward trend.

The trend toward ex-nuptial births continued in 1995, with 22% of births classified as ex-nuptial. The number of such births where the father was acknowledged was over 80% in 1995 and probably reflects the increasing number of defacto relationships.

4.8 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Live births –						
Males	34 357	33 636	33 691	32 793	32 904	32 108
Females	32 613	31 802	32 075	31 256	31 070	30 483
Persons	66 970	65 438	65 766	64 049	63 974	62 591
Sex ratio (a)	105.3	105.8	105.0	104.9	105.9	105.3
Birth rate (b)	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.3	13.9
Nuptial births	55 220	53 217	53 175	51 420	50 860	48 962
Ex-nuptial births –						
No.	11 750	12 221	12 591	12 629	13 114	13 629
Percentage of total live births	17.5	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.5	21.8
Age-specific birth rates (c)						
Age group (years) –						
19 & under	15.9	16.1	14.7	13.8	14.2	13.8
20-24	67.7	63.7	61.8	57.7	57.1	54.1
25-29	137.8	131.7	130.3	127.4	123.7	118.8
30-34	109.0	106.1	109.6	110.0	112.0	112.1
35-39	37.1	39.2	41.2	41.0	44.3	45.0
40-44	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5
45 & over	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total fertility (d)	1 868	1 814	1 822	1 784	1 793	1 758
Confinements (no.)	66 136	64 566	64 898	63 172	63 085	61 685
Median age of mother (years)						
Nuptial first confinements	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.9
All nuptial confinements	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3
Ex-nuptial	24.5	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7
All confinements	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.7
Median duration of marriage (years)						
Nuptial first confinements	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

(b) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

(c) Number of live births registered during calendar year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age.

(d) The sum of 5 year age-specific birth rates multiplied by 5. It represents the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experienced the rates of the year shown.

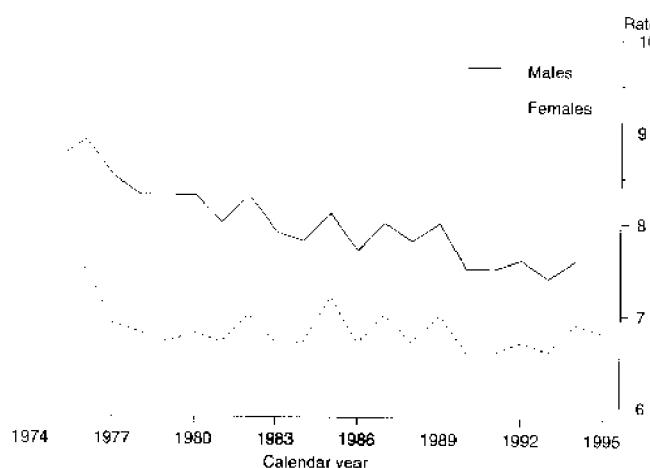
Source: Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

Deaths

There were 32,425 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1995. Of those 16,960 were males and 15,465 were females. This represented a marginal increase of 0.2% from the 32,353 deaths registered in 1994. The crude death rate (per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) for 1995, was 7.2, which was the same rate as that for 1994.

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1995 was diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attack and stroke), followed by cancer (malignant neoplasms). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 39% of male and 44% of female deaths, and cancer accounted for 30% of male and 26% of female deaths. (Refer to Chapter 7 – Health and welfare for further information on Cause of Death).

CRUDE DEATH RATES, VICTORIA, 1975–1995



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

4.9 SUMMARY OF DEATHS, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Deaths						
Males	16 321	16 508	16 816	16 389	16 765	16 960
Females	14 665	14 708	15 135	14 808	15 588	15 465
Persons	30 986	31 216	31 951	31 197	32 353	32 425
Sex ratio (a)	111.3	112.2	111.1	110.7	107.6	110.0
Standardised death rate (b)						
Males	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.5	7.7
Females	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0
Persons	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.2
Crude death rate (b) -						
Males	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6
Females	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8
Persons	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
Infant deaths						
Males	305	249	220	200	189	161
Females	218	179	146	147	138	147
Persons	523	428	366	347	327	308
Infant mortality rate (c)						
	7.8	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9
Median age at death (years) –						
Males	72.3	72.6	73.2	73.5	74.0	73.9
Females	79.1	79.1	80.1	80.1	80.6	80.9

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths.

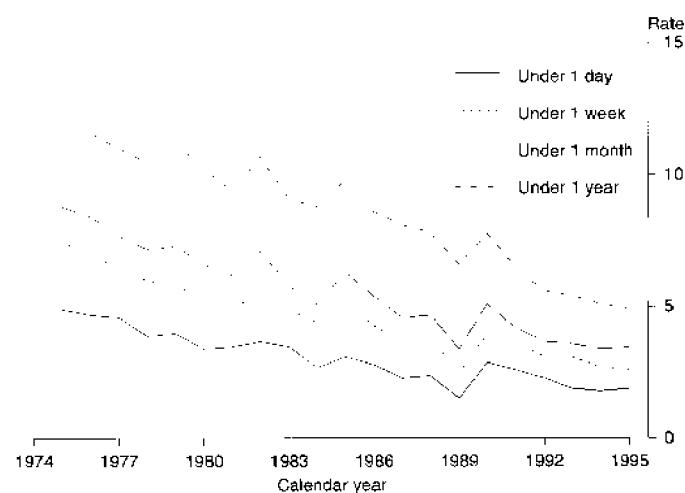
(b) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

(c) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

The infant mortality rate continued its long term downward trend, with 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995, compared with 9.9 in 1985 and 13.0 in 1975.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES, VICTORIA, 1975-1995



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age specific death rates of the given year continued throughout his or her lifetime.

The life expectancy of a female child born in 1994 to a mother resident in Victoria is 81.2 years, while for a male child the life expectancy is 75.6 years. A woman aged 40 in 1994 has a life expectancy of a further 42.6 years, and a man 37.4 years. These life expectancies reflect the different mortality rates for the sexes.

4.10 LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1994 (PRELIMINARY)

Age	Males	Females
0	75.6	81.2
5	71.1	77.0
10	66.2	72.0
15	61.2	67.1
20	56.4	62.1
25	51.7	57.2
30	46.9	52.3
35	42.2	47.4
40	37.4	42.6
45	32.7	37.8
50	28.1	33.0
55	23.7	28.4
60	19.5	23.9
65	15.7	19.6
70	12.3	15.6
75	9.4	12.0
80	6.9	8.7
85	5.0	6.2
90	3.8	4.4
95	3.1	3.3

Source: Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

Marriages

In 1995 the number of marriages registered in Victoria was 26,607 a decrease of 1.4% from the number registered in the previous year. The number of marriages registered per year is continuing a downward trend, with the number of marriages registered in 1995 representing a 12% decrease on 1990.

The median age at marriage, for all marriages, increased marginally from 28.8 years in 1994 to 29.0 years in 1995 for bridegrooms, and from 26.6 years in 1994 to 26.9 years in 1995 for brides. The median age for first marriage was 27.4 years for bridegrooms and 25.7 years for brides.

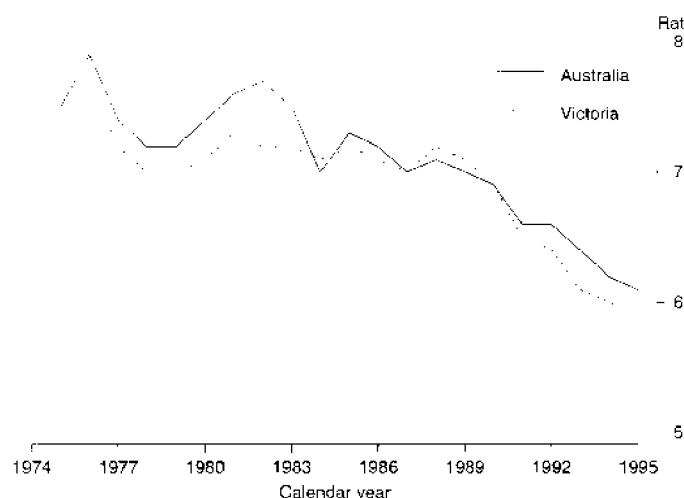
4.11 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total marriages -	30 120	28 535	28 429	27 418	26 974	26 607
First marriage both partners	20 968	19 867	19 882	19 195	19 078	18 752
First marriage one partner	5 182	4 953	4 926	4 737	4 443	4 458
Remarriage both partners	3 970	3 715	3 621	3 486	3 453	3 397
Crude marriage rate (a)	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9
Marriages performed by Ministers of religion -						
No.	18 063	17 429	17 361	16 613	16 153	n.a.
%	60.0	61.1	61.1	60.6	59.9	n.a.
			Bridegroom			
Marital status of bridegroom -						
Never married	23 456	22 167	22 140	21 435	22 062	20 790
Widowed	705	644	598	621	616	552
Divorced	5 959	5 724	5 691	5 362	5 296	5 265
Median age of bridegroom (years) -						
Never married	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.0	27.3	27.4
Widowed	61.5	61.0	62.0	61.4	62.3	61.9
Divorced	39.3	39.6	39.5	40.4	40.5	40.9
Total	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.0
Age of bridegroom (years) -						
Under 20	303	236	198	170	170	162
20-24	7 641	6 992	6 662	6 191	5 648	5 255
25-29	10 497	9 871	9 779	9 523	9 486	9 535
30-34	5 117	5 048	5 370	5 157	5 299	5 081
35-39	2 491	2 399	2 490	2 363	2 372	2 538
40-44	1 462	1 504	1 456	1 408	1 369	1 429
45-49	923	908	908	1 001	977	1 014
50 and over	1 686	1 577	1 566	1 605	1 653	1 593
			Bride			
Marital status of bride -						
Never married	23 662	22 520	22 550	21 692	21 537	21 172
Widowed	798	751	653	684	675	617
Divorced	5 660	5 264	5 226	5 042	4 762	4 818
Median age of bride (years) -						
Never married	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.7
Widowed	52.7	53.5	53.7	54.2	54.5	54.3
Divorced	36.0	36.1	36.5	36.8	37.5	37.6
Total	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.9
Age of bride (years) -						
Under 20	1 495	1 152	990	861	788	761
20-24	11 426	10 742	10 381	9 819	9 115	8 382
25-29	8 752	8 398	8 581	8 373	8 582	8 818
30-34	3 711	3 691	3 886	3 776	3 851	3 928
35-39	1 843	1 834	1 874	1 801	1 800	1 862
40-44	1 153	1 049	1 081	1 071	1 086	1 102
45-49	723	669	710	727	724	768
50 and over	1 017	1 000	926	990	1 028	986

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Demography Victoria (3311.2)

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1975–1995



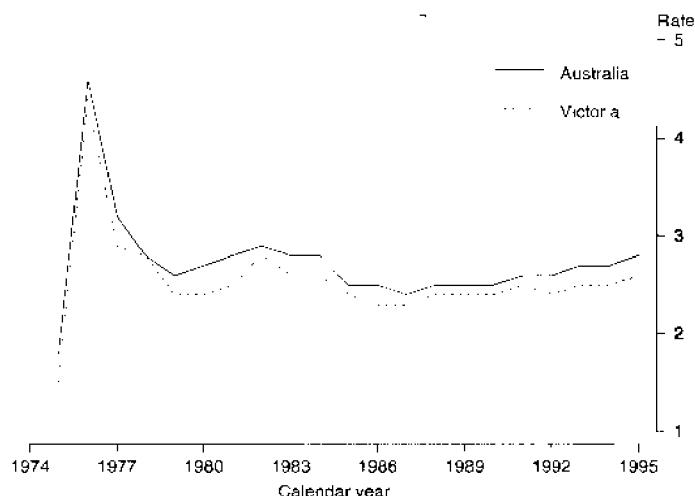
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Divorces

The number of divorces granted in Victoria in 1995 was 11,838 an increase of 5% on the number granted in 1994.

The highest age specific divorce rate was in the 30 to 34 year age group for both husbands and wives. In 1995 the median age at divorce for husbands was 39.6 years and for wives 37.1 years, compared with 39.5 and 36.7 respectively in 1994.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1975–1995



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Nearly 40% of the couples who divorced in 1995 had separated within 5 years of marriage (the most common interval was between two and three years), and 60% had separated within 10 years. The median interval between marriage and separation was 7.6 years.

4.12 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (d)
Divorces granted	10 406	11 134	10 533	10 935	11 228	11 838
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Median duration of marriage (years)	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.9
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.6
Divorces involving children (b)	5 712	5 894	5 616	5 871	n.a.	n.a.
Percentage of total	54.9	52.9	53.3	53.7	n.a.	n.a.
Average number of children	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Husband						
Age specific divorce rate (c)						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
25-29	8.7	9.3	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.8
30-34	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.5	12.0	13.0
35-39	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.6
40-44	10.4	10.8	10.6	11.7	12.0	12.2
45-49	9.1	9.6	9.0	9.1	10.1	11.1
50-54	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.9
55 and over	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
Marital status at marriage						
Never married	8 749	9 380	8 899	9 135	9 330	n.a.
Widowed	98	108	98	117	105	n.a.
Divorced	1 559	1 646	1 536	1 683	1 793	n.a.
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	24.7	24.8	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.5
At separation	35.1	35.3	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.4
At divorce	37.9	38.1	38.6	38.9	39.5	39.6
Wife						
Age-specific divorce rate (c)						
Age group (years) -						
Under 25	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9
25-29	12.0	12.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4
30-34	11.9	12.6	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.2
35-39	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.8	12.1
40-44	9.6	10.6	9.5	10.5	11.0	11.6
45-49	7.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	9.0
50-54	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.9
55 and over	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Marital status at marriage -						
Never married	8 831	9 450	8 923	9 305	9 430	n.a.
Widowed	114	148	135	128	158	n.a.
Divorced	1 461	1 536	1 475	1 502	1 640	n.a.
Median age (years) -						
At marriage	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0
At separation	32.5	32.6	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.9
At divorce	35.3	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1

(a) Number of divorces per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

(b) Family Court data for 1994 is incomplete; children's data not processed in 1995.

(c) Number of divorces by age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population in specific age groups.

(d) A number of data items, including marital status of parties, were not processed in 1995.

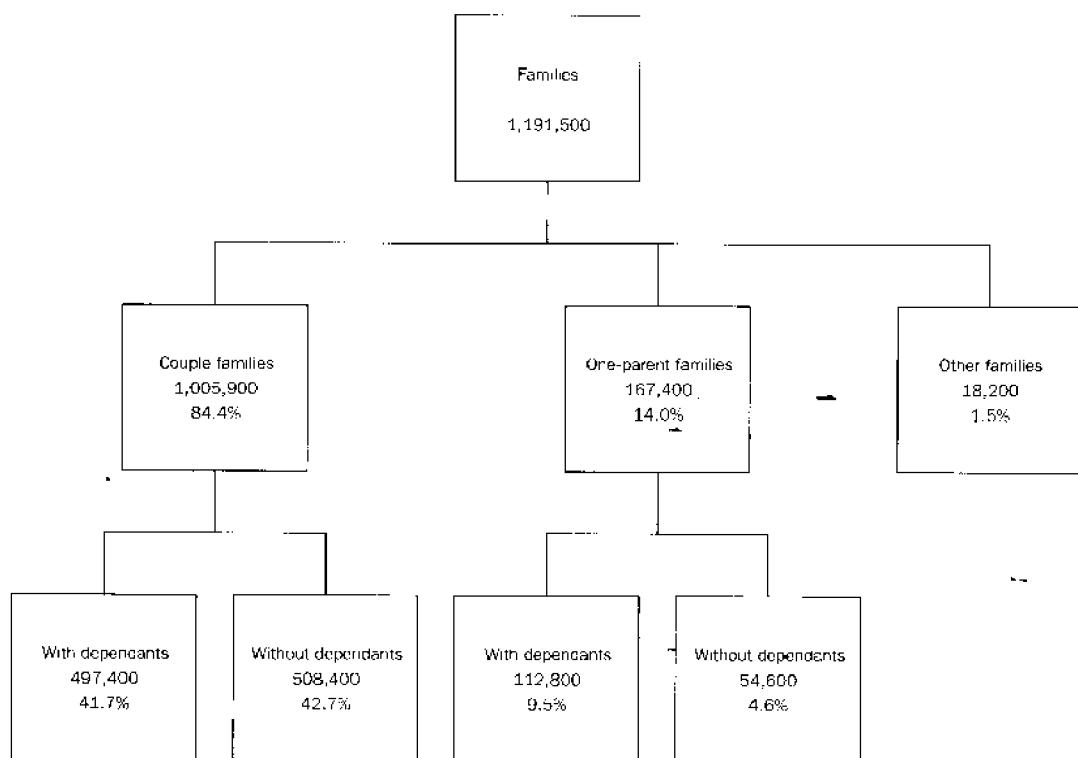
Source: Demography, Victoria (3311.2)

Families

Families form a vital part of the social network linking people together in the community. The family unit provides support within the community in the areas of employment, income, housing, childcare, personal care, home help, education and transport. The type of support given may vary according to basic demographic, economic and cultural factors.

The following diagram shows a broad breakdown of the structure of families in Victoria, as determined from the Labour Force survey at June 1996. Families are defined as 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES, VICTORIA, 1996



Source: *Labour Force: Characteristics of Families* (6224.0)

In Victoria, some 2,824,200 (79%) persons, aged 15 years and over were recorded as members of families. Of all families, 84% (1,005,900) were couple families (including partners without children) and 14% (167,400) one-parent families. A total of 610,200 families had dependants, of which 82% were couple families. There were 18,200 other families (families without a parent present), accounting for 1.5% of all families. Of the 582,400 persons who were not members of a family, 63% lived alone.

The average family size was 3.1 persons. For couple families, the average was 3.2 persons per family, compared with one-parent families and other families which averaged 2.7 and 2.1 persons respectively.

Of the 1,005,900 couple families, 49% included dependant children. In 47.5% (477,600 couple families) both partners were employed compared with 28.6% (287,600) couple families where only one partner worked.

Neither partner worked in a total of 240,700 (23.9%) couple families. In the majority of these families (192,300) there were no dependants aged 0-24 years and both partners were not in the labour force (i.e. not working or looking for work).

Almost 85% of single parent families were headed by a female. Of these, the majority (70% or 99,200 families) were families with dependants. In contrast, of the 25,600 single parent families headed by males approximately half (53%) included dependants. In the case of sole parents, 44.1% of females were in the labour force and 37.5% were employed compared with 64.8% and 57.8% respectively for males.

4.13 ONE PARENT FAMILIES BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, JUNE 1996

	Parent employed '000	Parent unemployed '000	Parent in the labour force '000	Parent not in the labour force '000	Total '000
Male parent	14.8	*1.9	16.6	9.0	25.6
Female parent	53.2	9.5	62.6	79.2	141.8
All one-parent families –					
with dependants	51.4	9.2	60.6	52.2	112.8
without dependants	16.9	*2.1	18.7	36.0	64.6
Total	67.9	11.3	79.3	88.2	167.4

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

Indigenous peoples

In 1994, as a result of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the ABS carried out the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). Results from this survey provide a range of information to assist State and Northern Territory Governments and non-government agencies to plan programs and services to meet the needs of indigenous peoples.

Families form an important unit within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and as such the survey collected information on types of families and their characteristics. Families included in this survey were those in which one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In 33% of Victorian indigenous families, all family members were indigenous. In comparison, nationally, 60% of indigenous families comprised indigenous members only.

Couple families with children constituted 49% of families (53% nationally), one-parent families 30% (29% nationally) and couple families without children 19% (15% nationally). In one-parent families, 79% of parents were not employed. For couple families there were 24% with neither partner employed.

In Victoria, about 10% of persons aged 25 years and over reported being taken away from their natural family as children by a mission, the government, or welfare agencies.

4.14 INDIGENOUS FAMILIES: STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1994

	One-parent families %	Couple families with children %	Total (a) '000
New South Wales	28.9	51.2	23.9
Victoria	30.3	48.6	6.3
Queensland	26.6	56.3	22.1
South Australia	38.3	46.1	5.2
Western Australia	30.1	54.3	12.2
Tasmania	18.6	54.9	4.0
Northern Territory	26.8	53.9	10.5
Australia	28.5	52.8	84.9

(a) Total includes couple families without children and families of other related individuals.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

Employment

The total number of indigenous Victorians in the labour force was estimated at 7,500 persons (4,600 employed and 2,900 unemployed). The labour force participation rate was 64% for persons aged 15 years and over and 58% nationally. There was a sizeable difference in the participation rate for males, 78% (72% nationally) compared with females, 51% (44% nationally). An estimated 34% of persons were not able to meet their Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander obligations because of work commitments.

The overall unemployment rate was 38%, reaching 55% for those in the 15-24 year age group. Females generally had a much higher unemployment rate (48%) compared with males (32%). Of the 2,900 unemployed persons, 62% had been out of work and looking for work for less than 12 months and 73% were looking for full-time employment.

Of the 4,100 persons not in the labour force, i.e. those who were not working and not looking for work, 36% wanted a job.

4.15 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER (a): LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE AND PART OF STATE, VICTORIA, 1994

	Age group (years)			Part of State		Total
	15-24	25-44	45 and over	Capital city	Other urban/ rural	
Employed	1.2	2.5	0.9	2.8	1.8	4.6
Unemployed	1.4	1.3	**0.1	1.2	1.7	2.9
Total labour force	2.6	3.9	1.0	4.0	3.5	7.5
Not in labour force	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.5	4.1
Total	3.6	5.7	2.3	5.7	6.0	11.6
Unemployment rate	55.1	34.3	9.8	29.3	48.1	38.1
Participation rate	70.9	67.9	45.3	70.3	58.7	64.4

(a) Excludes persons in prisons.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria (4190.2)

REFERENCES

- Data sources**
- The statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources including the Census of Population and Housing, the latest of which was conducted on 6 August 1996.
- The estimated resident population was compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in the ABS Information Paper Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates (3216.0).
- Data on overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs.
- Interstate migration data are currently estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Further details are given in the Australian Demographic Statistics publication.
- Births, deaths, and marriages statistics are compiled from data supplied by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages while divorce statistics are compiled from Statistical Reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

ABS sources

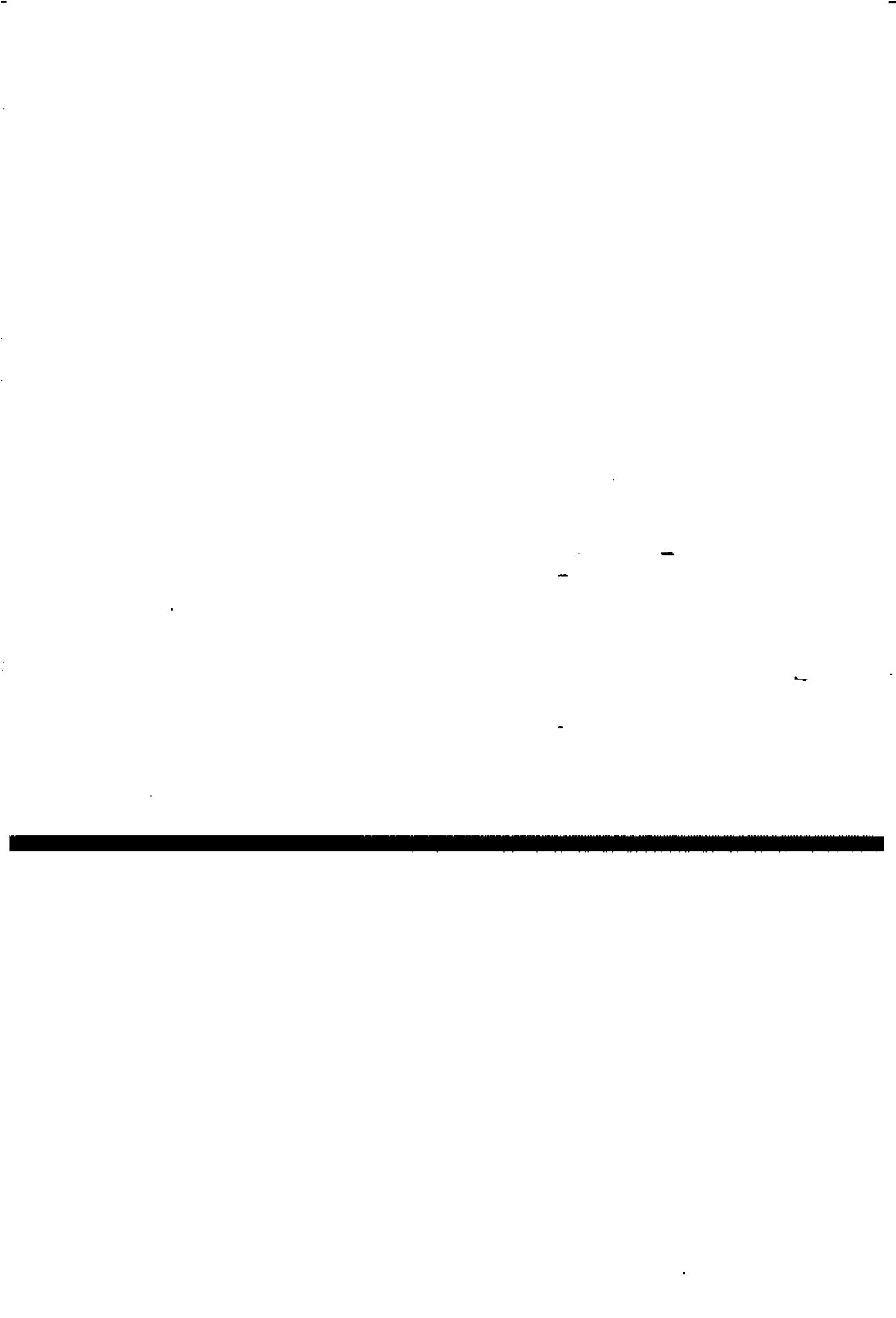
- Statistical Geography, Victoria* (1103.2)
- Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0)
- Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0)
- Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Revised Intercensal Estimates, Victoria* (3202.2)
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- Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories* (3222.0)
- Births, Australia* (3301.0)
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- Demography, Victoria* (3311.2)
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, Victoria* (4190.2)
- Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (6224.0)

Photographs

*Southbank: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure
(Title page and Page 43)*

Queen Victoria Market: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria

School children: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure





5 Education

OVERVIEW

This chapter provides an overview of Education in Victoria, including details of the numbers of schools, teachers and students. Information relating to higher education and TAFE is also included together with statistics relating to educational attainment and employment.

In economic terms, the Education industry sector contributed 5.3% of the total Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost in 1994-95. Victoria's percentage share of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the Education sector was 27.7%.

Schools and teachers

There were 2,386 schools in Victoria in 1995. This was 24 schools fewer than in 1994, with government schools showing the sharpest decline (20 schools) and non-government schools showing only a slight decrease. The total enrolment of students in all Victorian schools in 1995 was 770,277, a marginal decrease of 0.4% over the previous year. Of the total students enrolled, 56% were in primary schools and 44% were in secondary schools.

Government schools, which constituted 72% of total schools, had a student enrolment of 514,805, which represented a decrease of 1% over 1994.

Enrolments in non-government schools showed a small increase of 1% in 1995. Seventy-three per cent of non-government schools were Catholic schools. Of students attending non-government schools, there were 174,532 (68%) enrolled in Catholic schools, 24,636 (10%) in Anglican schools and 56,304 (22%) in other non-government schools. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was higher at secondary level, with the highest proportion (41%) being recorded in Year 12. Overall, 33% of students were enrolled in non-Government schools.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in secondary education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate to Year 12 increased from 47% in 1986 to 81% in 1992 and declined to 75% in 1995 (government schools 70%; non-government schools 84%).

The number of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) decreased by 0.4%, from 51,295 in 1994 to 51,065 in 1995. The average number of students per full-time teaching staff was 15.1 for both non-government and government schools. The average ratios for all schools were 18.5 for primary and 12.2 for secondary schools.

5.1 SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF (a), VICTORIA

Year	Government		Non-government		Total		Teaching staff		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff			
1990	2 038	526 576	39 950	715	257 786	16 508	2 753	784 362	56 459
1991	2 029	533 386	39 447	696	256 127	16 421	2 725	789 513	55 868
1992	2 013	533 909	40 550	687	253 713	16 192	2 700	787 622	56 741
1993	1 934	526 636	37 551	683	250 961	16 227	2 617	777 597	53 778
1994	1 731	520 328	34 635	679	252 866	16 661	2 410	773 194	51 295
1995	1 711	514 805	34 106	675	255 472	16 959	2 386	770 277	51 065

(a) Number of full-time teaching staff plus full-time equivalents (FTE) of part-time teaching staff.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0)

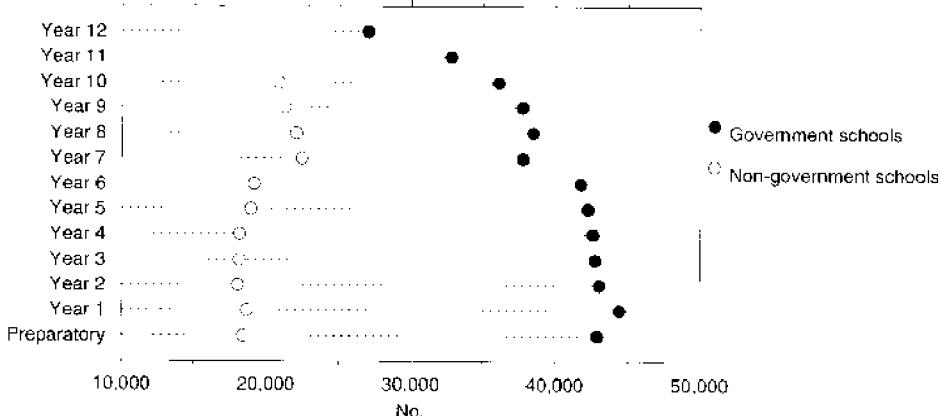
5.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS: CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA, 1995

Year of education	Government schools	Non-government (a)			All schools			
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary -								
Preparatory	42 936	863	14 570	2 972	18 405	31 754	29 587	61 341
Year 1	44 450	833	14 836	3 011	18 680	32 347	30 783	63 130
Year 2	43 024	807	14 257	2 946	18 010	31 186	29 848	61 034
Year 3	42 775	864	14 180	3 086	18 130	31 270	29 635	60 905
Year 4	42 624	1 012	14 030	3 116	18 158	31 102	29 680	60 782
Year 5	42 260	1 194	14 331	3 412	18 937	31 182	30 015	61 197
Year 6	41 776	1 380	14 159	3 628	19 167	31 222	29 721	60 943
Ungraded	1 670	—	68	541	609	1 494	785	2 279
Total primary	301 515	6 653	100 431	22 712	130 096	221 557	210 054	431 611
Secondary								
Year 7	37 762	2 761	13 891	5 786	22 438	31 070	29 130	60 200
Year 8	38 461	2 851	13 549	5 664	22 064	30 758	29 767	60 525
Year 9	37 710	2 936	12 754	5 576	21 266	30 007	28 969	58 976
Year 10	36 049	3 119	12 310	5 441	20 870	28 753	28 166	56 919
Year 11	32 810	3 070	11 201	5 489	19 760	25 789	26 781	52 570
Year 12	27 032	2 946	10 317	5 193	18 456	21 130	24 358	45 488
Ungraded	3 466	—	79	443	522	2 364	1 627	3 988
Total secondary	213 290	17 683	74 101	33 592	125 376	169 868	168 798	338 666
Total	514 805	24 636	174 532	56 304	255 472	391 425	378 852	770 277

(a) Includes full-time students attending one special school administered by government authorities other than the Department of Education.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0)

ALL SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1995



Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0)

Technology in education

Developments in computing and communications technologies are changing the ways we store, access, analyse and transfer information. The impact of these developments is being felt in our schools, universities and professional development programs, by both students and teachers; affecting the way material is stored and presented, enabling greater participation and increasing access to a wider range of information than was previously available.

In 1995 the Victorian Department of Education (DOE) established an Internet site - Schools of the Future Web (SOFWeb) - to provide students and teachers with easier on-line access to current research material, to establish discussion groups for collaborative material and to publish student work for national and international readership. To facilitate access to local information and data, some prototype modules of statistical material for use in teaching and learning were included on SOFWeb during 1996 in a joint project being undertaken by ABS and DOE.

Special funds and support have been provided by DOE to all Victorian government schools to connect to the Internet, develop home pages and provide professional development for teachers. Many non-government schools are also making increasing use of Internet-based materials, with some playing a prominent role in the field.

The Internet enables students to communicate with each other, locally and internationally, and to participate in interactive projects such as the Global Classroom Project. The information resources available to students from libraries, galleries and museums worldwide are also expanded. Through the Internet, teachers gain access to course materials, conferences and new developments in teaching methods.

The Global Classroom Project, launched in 1995, is helping schools take advantage of new learning opportunities. Students from approximately 100 schools in Victoria are involved in learning activities with colleagues and mentors from around the world, using electronic mail, online conferences and Internet information to study issues of global significance. Activity in the Global Classroom Project has developed around four themes: Air and Atmosphere; Water; Young Authors; and the Holocaust Genocide Project. Outcomes from the project have included publications for distribution around the world, fundraising for international relief and development projects, reports on the status of local water catchments, and online presentations at international forums hosted by the United Nations in New York. Involvement in such activities enables students to develop and apply research, communication and analytical skills relevant to workplace and community.

Schools of the Future Net (SOFNet) also transmits programs live to all government schools via satellite. Phone and fax links are also used to obtain student input during broadcasts. SOFNet is playing an important role in language and science teaching, as well as in presentation of professional development material for teachers.

Teaching methods are changing in response to the capabilities of electronic technology. The development of interactive learning modules incorporating text, graphics, animation, audio and video media are examples of such changes. The teaching of skills to enable students to effectively manage and evaluate the accuracy, relevance and usefulness of information from many diverse sources is also an increasingly important focus.

Seven schools have been designated as 'navigator schools' to develop new teaching methodologies and administrative practices. Six science and technology centres have also been created in Victoria. These technologically advanced centres are becoming focal points for science and technology education in the community; developing, evaluating, promoting and using advanced teaching methods and materials.



Higher education

The number of students attending a higher education institution (excluding TAFE) was 167,528 in 1995, an increase of 2% over the previous year. There were 2,093 additional students enrolled in Bachelor degree courses, a 2% increase. The number studying for Higher degree and Post-graduate courses increased by 1,355 students (8%) and 883 students (5%) respectively.

5.3 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, VICTORIA, 1995

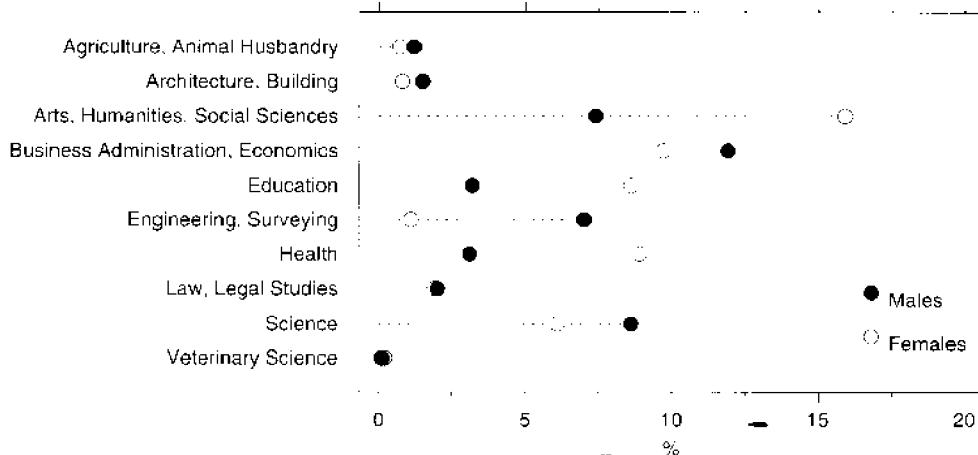
<i>Institute of Higher Education</i>	<i>Level of course</i>					
	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Enabling (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
University of Ballarat	161	420	3 486	93	—	4 160
Deakin University	1 960	3 541	18 451	814	—	24 856
La Trobe University	1 930	2 028	16 220	237	14	20 429
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	—	—	—	98	—	98
Monash University	5 060	3 354	29 412	1 147	25	38 998
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	3 511	2 036	20 082	40	—	25 669
Swinburne University of Technology	675	1 158	7 067	—	19	8 919
University of Melbourne	4 470	3 641	20 497	1 297	—	29 905
Victoria University of Technology	1 107	1 577	11 161	649	—	14 994
Total higher education	18 874	17 755	126 466	4 375	58	167 528

(a) An enabling course is a program of study which provides bridging or supplementary education for the purpose of enabling a person to undertake an award course at that institution or at another institution.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

In 1995, the highest proportion of students were enrolled in Business, Administration or Economics (23%) and Arts, Humanities and the Social Sciences (22%). A further 16% of students were studying Science.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS BY FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX,
VICTORIA, 1995



Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

TAFE

The number of students enrolled in TAFE (Technical and Further Education) courses in 1995 increased to 638,581, representing a 6% rise over the previous year. TAFE enrolments in 1995 had increased by 58% when compared with 1990 enrolments of 404,072 students.

Enrolments in vocational courses continued to increase, with a rise of 13% from 1994 to 1995. Since 1990, enrolments in vocational courses have increased by 80% from 249,458 to 449,469. In comparison, recreational course enrolments have fluctuated widely over the period 1990–1995, reaching a peak of 221,994 in 1992 before decreasing to 189,112 in 1995.

5.4 TAFE: NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS BY MAJOR STREAM GROUP AND SEX, VICTORIA

Year	Males			Females			Persons (a)		
	Voca-tional (b)	Recre-ational (c)	Total	Voca-tional (b)	Recre-ational (c)	Total	Voca-tional (b)	Recre-ational (c)	Total
1990	143 844	36 392	180 236	105 614	118 222	223 836	249 458	154 614	404 072
1991	148 090	35 880	183 970	115 706	136 364	252 070	263 796	172 244	436 040
1992	160 531	41 202	201 733	136 659	180 792	317 451	297 190	221 994	519 184
1993	181 495	35 536	217 031	167 061	166 888	333 949	348 556	202 422	550 980
1994	214 452	37 028	251 480	184 130	164 799	348 929	398 588	201 828	600 416
1995	242 066	34 621	276 687	207 294	154 464	361 758	449 469	189 112	638 581

(a) Includes enrolments for students of unstated sex.

(b) TAFE streams 2100 to 4500.

(c) Stream 1000, Recreation, leisure and personal enrichment.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Almost a quarter of students (22%) in the TAFE vocational stream were studying Business administration and Economics. A further 14% were studying Engineering, surveying and 18% were enrolled in TAFE multi-field education courses.

5.5 HIGHER EDUCATION: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1995

Institute of Higher Education	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	Architectural, Building	Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences	Business Admin., Economics	Education	Engineering, Surveying	Health	Law, Legal Studies	Science	Veterinary Science	Non-award courses	Total
University of Ballarat		—	767	772	713	437	599	—	838	—	34	4 160
Deakin University		768	5 329	5 775	4 655	453	2 973	971	3 486	—	446	24 856
La Trobe University	198		6 836	2 686	1 809	743	4 856	382	2 799	—	120	20 429
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	98											98
Monash University		—	8 054	10 681	2 531	4 037	3 932	2 309	6 825	—	629	38 998
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology		1 787	3 814	8 079	1 494	4 391	2 636	249	3 219			25 669
Swinburne University of Technology	—	101	1 874	3 006	—	2 188	—	—	1 750	—	—	8 919
University of Melbourne	2 025	881	8 434	3 332	5 349	2 705	2 811	680	3 413	275	—	29 905
Victoria University of Technology	—	62	2 351	4 403	447	1 541	1 843	—	3 724	—	123	14 494
Total higher education	2 321	3 599	37 459	38 734	16 998	16 495	19 650	4 591	26 054	275	1 352	167 528

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

5.6 TAFE: NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1995

Field of study	No.	%
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	23 581	5.2
Architecture, Building	30 519	6.8
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences	35 550	7.9
Business Administration, Economics	100 861	22.4
Education	5 858	1.3
Engineering, Surveying	63 489	14.1
Health, Community Services	29 033	6.5
Law, Legal Studies	1 344	0.3
Science	35 737	8.0
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	394	0.1
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	43 056	9.6
TAFE Multi-field Education	80 047	17.8
Total (a)	449 469	100.0

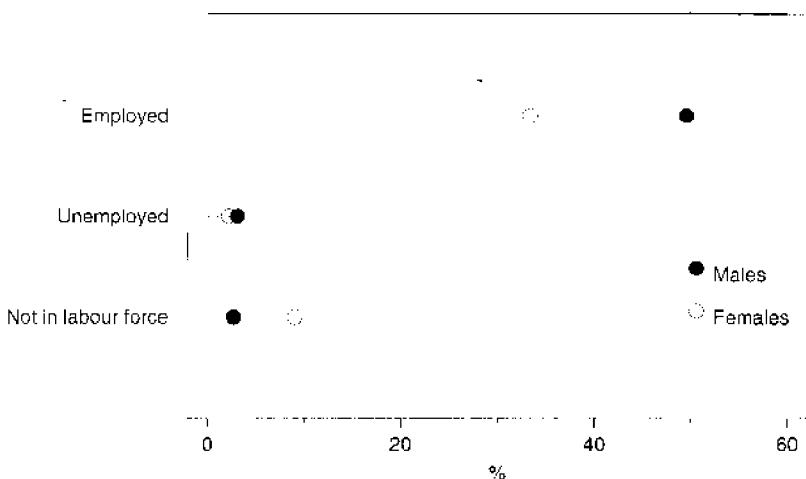
(a) Students may enrol in more than one field of study thus causing the number of students enrolled by field of study to exceed the actual total number of students enrolled.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Educational attainment and employment

Information about educational attainment and employment in Victoria was collected from a household survey conducted in October 1995. The survey obtained information on the links between education and training and employment outcomes for persons aged from 15 to 54 years.

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 54 YEARS WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS: SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, VICTORIA, 1995



Source: Educational Attainment and Employment, Victoria (4227.2)

Of the 2,578,000 Victorians aged 15-54 years, 41% (1,059,400) had at least one post-school qualification. A higher proportion of men (45%) had at least one post-school qualification than did women (37%).

Of persons aged 20-24 years, 37% had at least one post-school qualification, with the proportion rising to 48% for people aged 25-34 years and 49% for people aged 35-44 years.

A slight decrease was recorded for people aged 45–54 years, of whom 46% had at least one post-school qualification. Four per cent of people in the age group 15–19 years had gained at least one post-school qualification.

Of people born overseas, 51% of those born in English speaking countries had at least one post-school qualification, a significantly higher proportion than the 41% recorded for all Victorians. In contrast, 37% of people from other countries had at least one post-school qualification, slightly lower than the proportion for all Victorians.

5.7 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 54 YEARS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY NUMBER OF POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, VICTORIA, 1995

Selected characteristics	No qualifications %	1 qualifica- tion %	2 or more qualifications %	Total %	Total '000
Sex –					
Male	54.6	32.1	13.3	100.0	1 289.4
Female	63.2	27.2	9.6	100.0	1 288.6
Age group (years) –					
15–19	95.5	4.3	..	100.0	304.6
20–24	62.7	33.4	4.0	100.0	349.9
25–34	52.3	36.1	11.6	100.0	700.9
35–44	51.4	31.9	~ 16.7	100.0	673.4
45–54	53.9	30.2	15.8	100.0	549.2
Country of birth –					
Australia	58.8	29.9	11.3	100.0	1 915.1
Other main English-speaking countries (a)	49.3	33.2	17.5	100.0	181.8
Other	63.1	27.2	9.7	100.0	481.4
Employment status					
Employed	52.2	33.7	~ 14.1	100.0	1 831.9
Unemployed	71.0	21.7	7.3	100.0	193.7
Not in labour force	77.0	19.0	4.1	100.0	552.4
Area of usual residence –					
Melbourne Statistical Division	58.0	30.5	11.5	100.0	1 899.5
Rest of Victoria	61.4	27.1	11.4	100.0	678.5
Total	58.9	29.6	11.5	100.0	2 578.0

(a) Includes: United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

Source: *Educational Attainment and Employment, Victoria* (4227.2)

Employed persons

A total of 875,900 (48%) of employed persons had at least one post-school qualification compared with 563,300 (29%) of unemployed persons and 127,300 (23%) of persons not in the labour force.

Of employed persons with post-school qualifications, 201,900 (89%) professionals and 141,000 (84%) tradespeople stated that their qualifications were required for their current occupation. This compares with 15,600 (31%) labourers and related workers and 15,700 (39%) plant and machine operators and drivers.

Of people with post-school qualifications, a high proportion of those working as Managers and administrators (86%), Professionals (89%), Para-professionals (88%) and Tradespersons (85%) reported they were working in their preferred occupation. In comparison, 56% of Plant and machine operators and drivers and 45% of Labourers and related workers were working in their preferred occupation.

Of employed people, 107,700 (6%) did not know their preferred occupation, compared to 47,100 (24%) unemployed people and 31,300 (6%) persons not in the labour force who did not know their preferred occupation.

5.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 TO 54 YEARS WITH COMPLETED POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION: MAIN OCCUPATION BY WHETHER WORKING IN PREFERRED OCCUPATION, VICTORIA, 1995

Main occupation	Working in preferred occupation %	Not working in preferred occupation %	Don't know %	Total %	Total '000
Managers and administrators	86.2	*10.1	*3.7	100.0	96.3
Professionals	89.4	8.9	*1.8	100.0	227.6
Para-professionals	88.4	*9.5	n.p.	100.0	92.2
Tradespersons	84.6	14.2	n.p.	100.0	167.7
Clerks	67.5	26.6	*6.0	100.0	95.2
Salespersons and personal service workers	64.2	32.7	*3.2	100.0	104.6
Plant and machine operators and drivers	56.1	43.1	n.p.	100.0	40.8
Labourers and related workers	45.4	51.3	n.p.	100.0	51.0
Total (a)	78.5	18.9	2.6	100.0	875.9

(a) Includes persons who did not state their occupation.

Source: *Educational Attainment and Employment, Victoria* (4227.2)

Reason for study

The most frequently stated reason for people obtaining their most recent qualification was career purposes. Specific reasons included, the need to obtain a qualification to get a specific position (64% or 677,000 persons) and the need to be competitive in the job market (26% or 279,500 persons). A further 22% (231,800) of people cited hobby or self-interest as the reason for obtaining their most recent qualification.

5.9 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 54 YEARS WITH POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS: REASONS FOR STUDYING BY NUMBER OF POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS, VICTORIA, 1995

Reasons for studying (a)	1 qual-ification '000	2 qual-ifications '000	Total '000	1 qual-ification %	2 qual-ifications %	Total %
Career/to get specific job	527.2	149.8	677.0	69.0	50.7	63.9
To get any job	86.4	*9.6	96.0	11.3	*3.3	9.1
The need for a qualification to be competitive in the job market	181.4	98.1	279.5	23.7	33.2	26.4
Money/to get more pay	115.7	50.7	166.4	15.1	17.2	15.7
To try for a different career	35.0	38.7	73.7	4.6	13.1	7.0
Was a requirement of the job	131.5	42.3	173.8	17.2	14.3	16.4
Was a requirement of the employer	64.7	27.6	92.2	8.5	9.3	8.7
To get a better job or promotion	88.7	79.1	167.8	11.6	26.8	15.8
To get extra skills for present job	76.0	104.3	180.3	9.9	35.3	17.0
Required to study by CES	n.p.	n.p.	*0.3	n.p.	n.p.	*0.3
To get into another course of study	15.8	14.3	30.2	2.1	4.9	2.8
Self-interest/hobby	160.7	71.1	231.8	21.0	24.1	21.9
Other	12.6	*8.9	21.5	1.6	*3.0	2.0
Total	764.2	295.3	1 059.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Multiple reasons could be stated.

Source: *Educational Attainment and Employment, Victoria* (4227.2)



REFERENCES

ABS sources

Schools, Australia (4221.0)

Educational Attainment and Employment, Victoria (4227.2)

Non-ABS sources

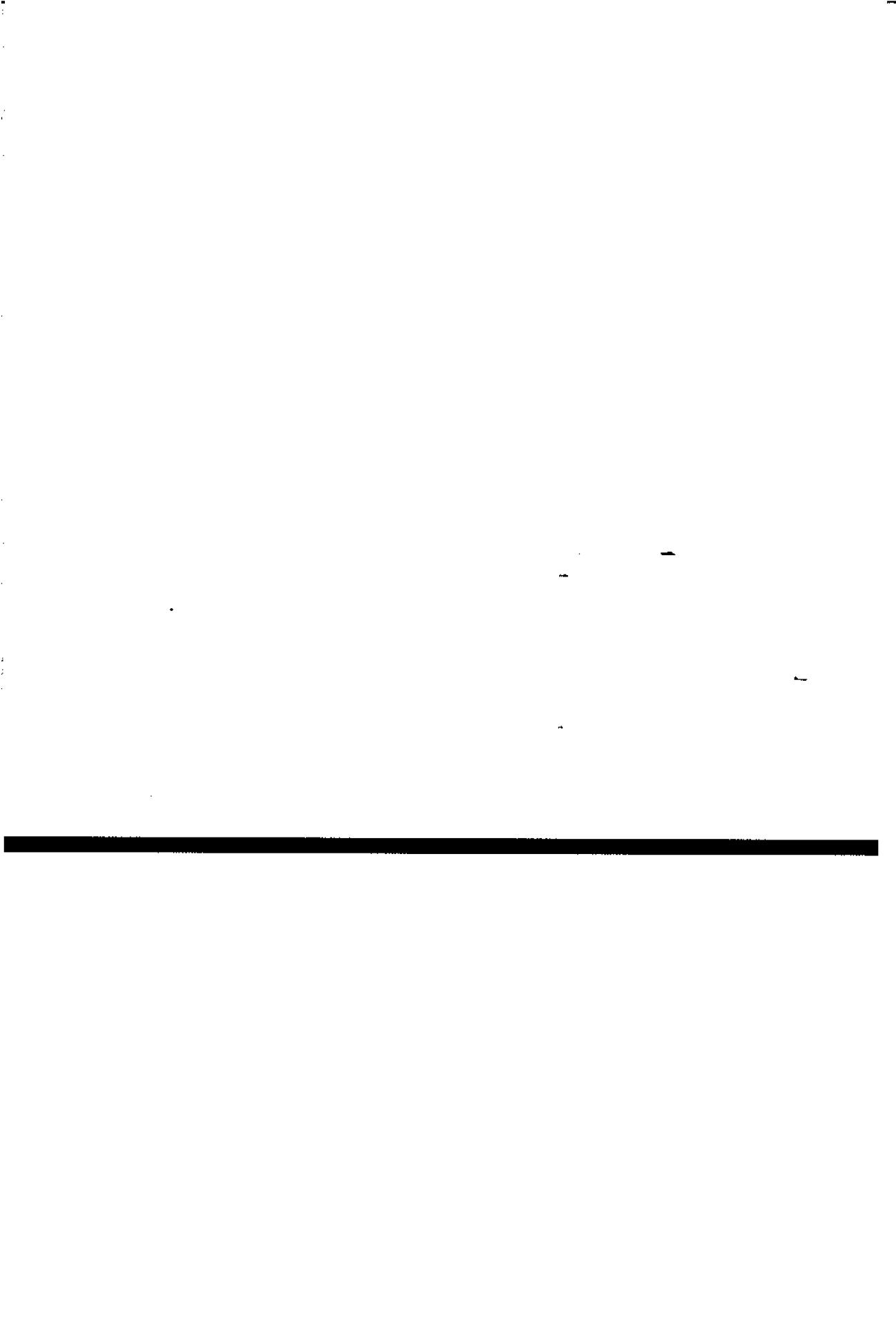
Department of Employment, Education and Training

Photographs

Ballarat University: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure

Computing class: Courtesy of the Dep't of Education

VCE discussion group: Courtesy of the Dep't of Education





6 Labour

OVERVIEW

Labour related statistics are important economic and social indicators. The performance of the economy and the effects of economic policy can be better understood by reference to changes in measures of employment, unemployment, earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and industrial disputes. However labour statistics are also about people. The economic well-being of an individual is largely determined by their employment, as is the social status and privilege they enjoy within the community.

The data in this chapter includes statistics relating to employment, unemployment, underemployment and people not in the labour force from the monthly labour force survey; average weekly earnings, job vacancies and overtime and award rates of pay indexes, which are derived from employer-based surveys; and trade union and industrial disputes data collected from employers and unions.

The labour force

The concept of the labour force is the basis for the measurement of employment and unemployment. The labour force is a measure of the total official supply of labour which is available to the labour market in a given reference week. It is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked at in terms of full-time and part-time status.

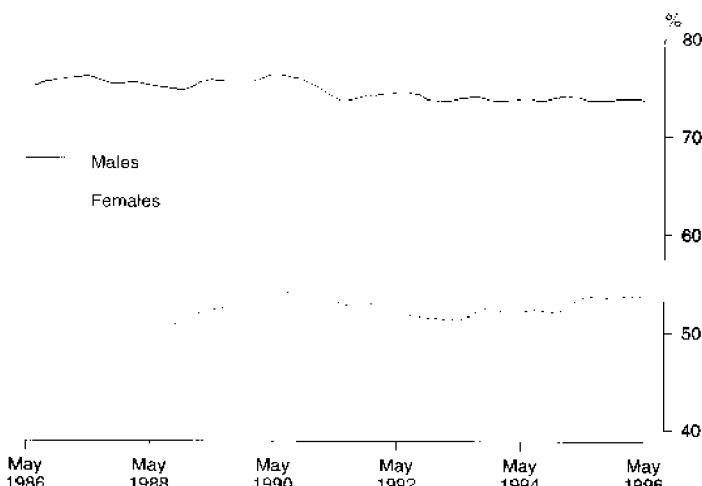
In May 1996 there were 2,283,800 persons in the Victorian labour force of whom 2,092,300 were employed.

Participation rates

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age, and serves as a measure of those who are participating in economic activity.

In May 1996 the Victorian participation rate was 63.7%. Although the female participation rate has risen over the last 10 years and the participation rate for males has dropped slightly, there remains a significant difference between the participation rates of males and females (73.9% and 53.9% respectively).

PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



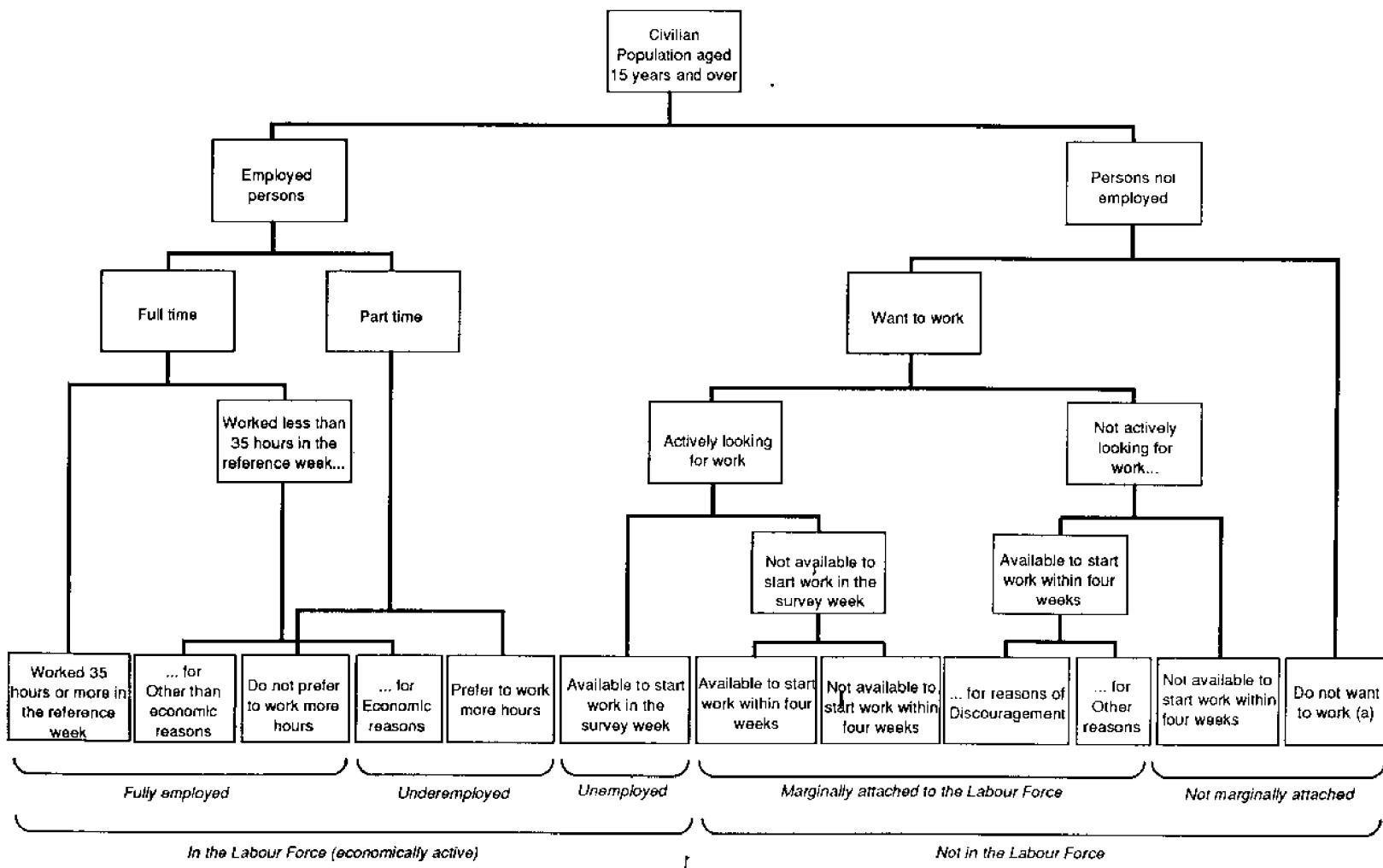
Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

6.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, VICTORIA

Period	Employed			Unemployed			Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Full-time '000	Total '000	'000					
Males											
May -											
1981	1 028.7	54.3	1 083.0	46.6	52.3	1 135.3	308.8	1 444.1	4.6	78.6	
1982	1 009.7	67.6	1 077.4	51.4	57.7	1 135.1	334.2	1 469.3	5.1	77.3	
1983	967.4	63.3	1 030.6	95.9	102.6	1 133.2	359.4	1 492.6	9.1	75.9	
1984	1 009.7	68.9	1 078.6	72.8	80.2	1 158.8	358.8	1 517.6	6.9	76.4	
1985	1 008.7	70.5	1 079.2	62.3	71.6	1 150.9	393.1	1 544.0	6.2	74.5	
1986	1 040.3	72.9	1 113.2	54.6	61.0	1 174.2	397.1	1 571.2	5.2	74.7	
1987	1 063.4	81.3	1 144.7	63.6	71.6	1 216.3	383.8	1 600.1	5.9	76.0	
1988	1 077.2	81.8	1 159.0	57.6	67.1	1 226.0	402.3	1 628.4	5.5	75.3	
1989	1 118.7	87.7	1 206.4	43.7	50.9	1 257.3	396.4	1 653.7	4.0	76.0	
1990	1 108.8	109.3	1 218.1	52.9	63.2	1 281.3	397.5	1 678.8	4.9	76.3	
1991	1 028.3	99.5	1 127.8	109.9	125.8	1 253.6	443.1	1 696.8	10.0	73.9	
1992	990.7	122.7	1 113.4	144.3	154.9	1 268.3	440.6	1 708.9	12.2	74.2	
1993	990.2	111.1	1 101.3	148.1	166.3	1 267.6	449.4	1 717.0	13.1	73.8	
1994	1 006.4	119.2	1 125.7	131.4	144.3	1 269.9	454.4	1 724.3	11.4	73.6	
1995	1 035.7	130.7	1 166.4	103.6	116.5	1 282.9	454.3	1 737.1	9.1	73.9	
1996	1 057.5	130.4	1 187.9	96.9	109.2	1 297.2	458.6	1 755.8	8.4	73.9	
Females											
May -											
1981	427.9	216.3	644.2	35.8	52.5	696.8	809.9	1 506.7	7.5	46.2	
1982	419.6	218.1	637.7	43.8	59.9	697.5	834.8	1 532.3	8.6	45.5	
1983	405.1	222.9	628.0	55.2	74.9	703.0	853.6	1 556.6	10.7	45.2	
1984	416.8	232.8	649.6	46.5	64.4	714.0	867.3	1 581.4	9.0	45.2	
1985	433.3	253.3	686.6	35.9	59.0	745.6	861.7	1 607.2	7.9	46.4	
1986	460.7	278.0	738.7	36.9	62.2	800.8	833.2	1 634.0	7.8	49.0	
1987	478.4	298.8	777.3	39.5	56.4	833.6	828.6	1 662.2	6.8	50.2	
1988	469.2	307.2	776.4	41.1	66.1	842.5	845.7	1 688.2	7.8	49.9	
1989	511.3	336.9	848.2	33.3	57.5	905.8	812.4	1 718.1	6.4	52.7	
1990	538.9	347.9	886.8	31.8	54.8	941.5	803.2	1 744.7	5.8	54.0	
1991	495.5	349.5	845.0	69.2	93.9	938.9	826.7	1 765.5	10.0	53.2	
1992	469.8	345.9	815.6	81.4	104.4	920.1	860.2	1 780.3	11.4	51.7	
1993	478.2	337.8	816.0	77.6	105.4	921.3	868.4	1 789.7	11.4	51.5	
1994	468.2	369.7	838.0	69.9	96.7	934.6	864.1	1 798.7	10.3	52.0	
1995	498.8	393.2	892.0	58.9	80.4	972.4	839.8	1 812.1	8.3	53.7	
1996	516.1	388.2	904.3	56.3	82.3	986.6	845.0	1 831.6	8.3	53.9	
Persons											
May -											
1981	1 456.6	270.6	1 727.3	82.4	104.8	1 832.1	1 118.8	2 950.9	5.7	62.1	
1982	1 429.3	285.7	1 715.0	95.2	117.6	1 832.6	1 169.0	3 001.6	6.4	61.1	
1983	1 372.5	286.2	1 658.7	151.2	177.5	1 836.2	1 213.0	3 049.2	9.7	60.2	
1984	1 426.5	301.8	1 728.2	119.3	144.6	1 872.8	1 226.2	3 099.0	7.7	60.4	
1985	1 442.1	323.8	1 765.8	98.3	130.6	1 896.4	1 254.8	3 151.2	6.9	60.2	
1986	1 501.0	350.9	1 851.9	91.5	123.1	1 975.0	1 230.3	3 205.3	6.2	61.6	
1987	1 541.8	380.1	1 922.0	103.1	128.0	2 049.9	1 212.4	3 262.3	6.2	62.8	
1988	1 546.4	389.0	1 935.4	98.7	133.1	2 068.5	1 248.1	3 316.6	6.4	62.4	
1989	1 630.0	424.6	2 054.6	77.0	108.4	2 163.0	1 208.8	3 371.8	5.0	64.1	
1990	1 647.6	457.2	2 104.8	84.7	118.0	2 222.8	1 200.7	3 423.5	5.3	64.9	
1991	1 523.9	449.0	1 972.8	179.2	219.6	2 192.5	1 269.8	3 462.3	10.0	63.3	
1992	1 460.5	468.6	1 929.1	225.8	259.4	2 188.4	1 300.7	3 489.2	11.9	62.7	
1993	1 468.4	448.9	1 917.2	225.7	271.7	2 188.9	1 317.8	3 506.8	12.4	62.4	
1994	1 474.7	489.0	1 963.6	201.3	240.9	2 204.6	1 318.5	3 523.0	10.9	62.6	
1995	1 534.4	523.9	2 058.3	162.5	196.9	2 255.2	1 294.0	3 549.3	8.7	63.5	
1996	1 573.6	518.7	2 092.3	153.2	191.5	2 283.8	1 303.6	3 587.4	8.4	63.7	

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK

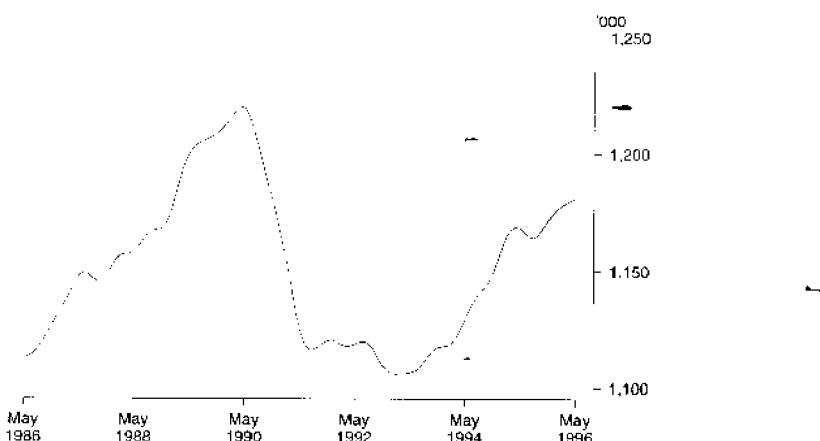


(a) Includes institutionalised persons, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.

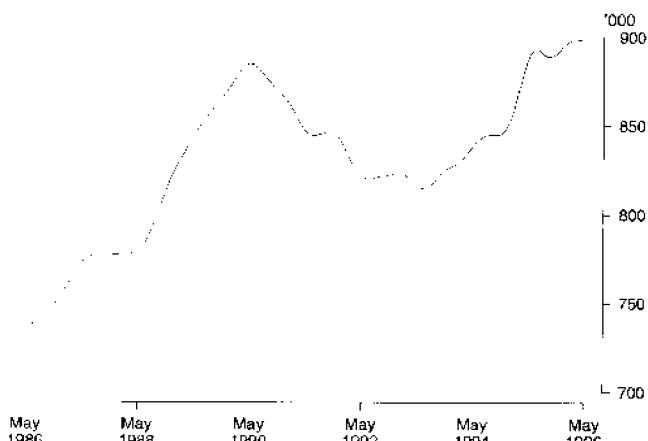
Employment

At May 1996, the number of employed Victorians was estimated to be 2,092,300, an increase of almost 2% over May 1995 and 13% over May 1986, but still below the May 1990 peak of 2,104,800.

The last decade has seen changes to both the male/female composition of the labour force as well as the proportion of jobs which are full or part-time. While 60% of the employed workforce were male in May 1986, this had decreased to 57% by May 1996. Conversely, female representation increased from 40% to 43% over the same period. A major change has been in the growth of part-time employment, which rose from 19% to 25% of total persons employed over the 10 years to May 1996. Whereas 57% of employed persons in May 1986 were males in full-time work, by May 1996 the corresponding figure stood at 50%. During this period the proportion of the employed workforce who were females working full-time remained relatively stable at 25%, while the number of females in part-time work increased from 15% to 19% of the paid workforce.

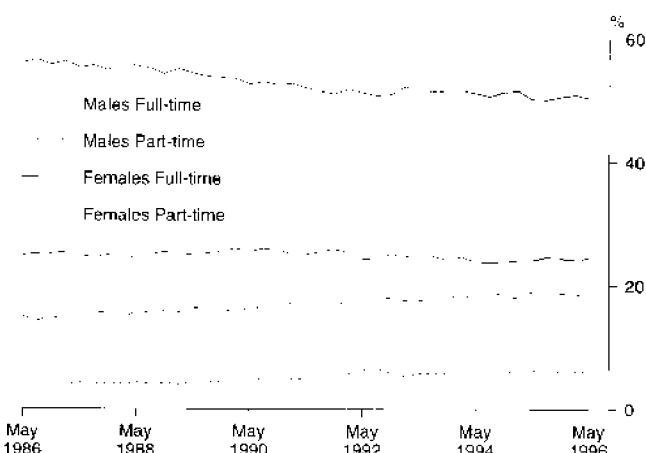
EMPLOYED MALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

EMPLOYED FEMALES: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS BY SEX, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

Underemployment

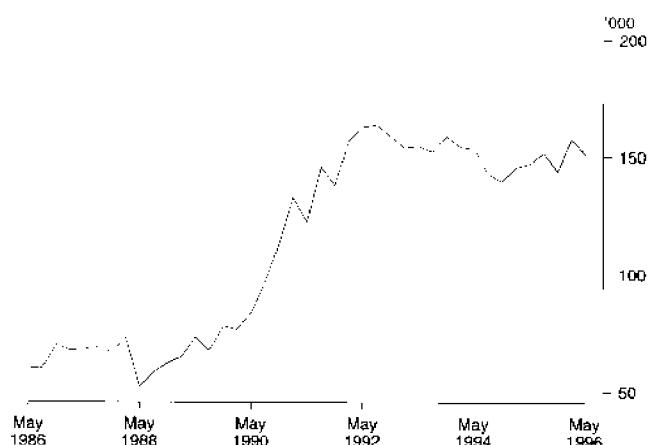
The concept of underemployment embraces two principal forms:

- visible underemployment, involving an insufficient volume of work; and
- invisible underemployment characterised by low income, underutilisation of skills, low productivity and other factors.

The ABS collects information on visible underemployment, with underemployment being defined as full-time workers not working full-time hours for economic reasons (stood down, short time, and insufficient work) and part-time workers wanting to work more hours.

The onset of the recession in 1990 saw a substantial increase in the number of persons who were underemployed. Although this number has decreased since its peak in late 1992, the May 1996 figure of 151,100 continues the trend of high underemployment of the last 4 years.

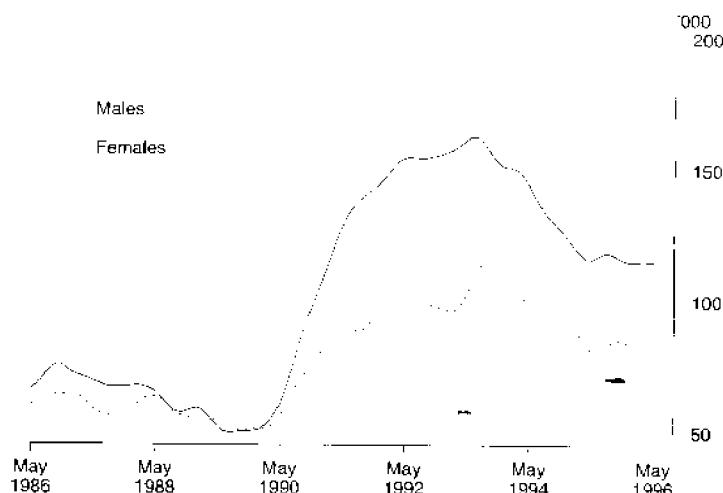
UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

Unemployment

While the previous section on underemployment looked at one part of what is termed 'labour force underutilisation', the other major component of this underutilisation is unemployment. There were an estimated 191,500 unemployed persons in Victoria in May 1996, a decrease of 5,400 over May 1995. Of those unemployed in May 1996, 57% were male and 36% of the total were aged 15-24 years.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

In May 1996, 57,800 persons were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer, of whom 25% were aged 15-24 years and 36% were aged 45 years and over. Although the trend is not consistent, overall as a person's age increases so too does the likelihood that he/she will remain unemployed for longer. Of the unemployed aged 15-19 years, 15% were out of work for 52 weeks or longer while 40% of 35-44 year olds and 57% of unemployed persons aged 55 years and over remained out of work for 52 weeks or longer.

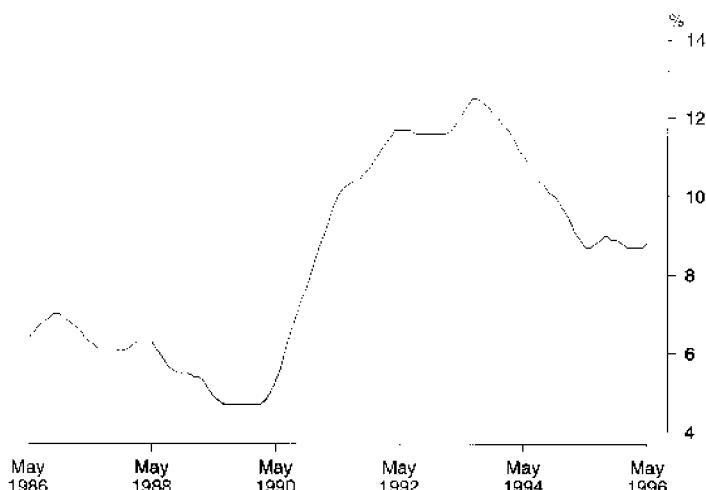
6.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, VICTORIA, MAY 1996

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
Under 13	11 900	12 500	18 700	10 400	8 900	*3 000	65 400
13 and under 52	16 600	13 400	15 300	10 100	10 500	*2 400	68 300
52 and over	4 900	9 600	8 700	14 000	13 500	7 100	57 800
Total	33 400	35 500	42 700	34 600	32 900	12 500	191 500

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the labour force. The unemployment rate in Victoria has shown a steady decline since 1993 and decreased from 8.7% in May 1995 to 8.4% in May 1996. The unemployment rate for males fell from 9.1% in May 1995 to 8.4% in May 1996, but remained higher than that for females, which was 8.3% at both May 1995 and May 1996.

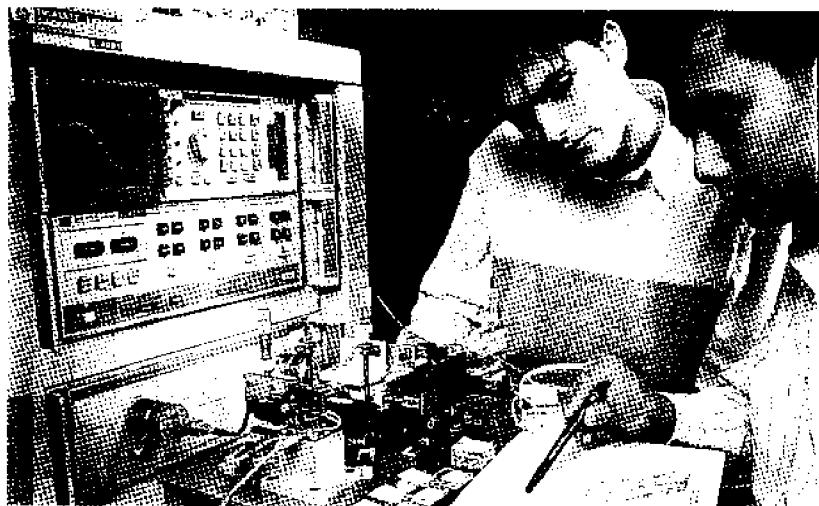
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES, VICTORIA



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

Employment and unemployment characteristics vary markedly according to age. Participation rates peak in the age range 20–44 years, reaching 96% for males aged 25–34 years and 82% for females aged 20–24 years. The participation rates of people in the age groups associated with entering or leaving the work force are significantly lower; 54% for people aged 15–19, 60% for 55–59 year olds and 32 % for people aged 60–64 years.

The unemployment rate of 19.9% for persons aged 15–19 years was more than twice the average rate of 8.1%. The lowest unemployment rates were recorded for people in the 60–64 year age group (5.7%) and 35–44 year age group (6.1%).



**6.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE
BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1996**

Age (years)	Employed			Unemployed			Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Full-time '000	Total '000					
Males										
15-19	28.0	38.0	66.0	13.2	19.6	85.6	75.4	22.9	53.2	
20-24	117.3	22.1	139.4	13.6	16.6	156.0	22.2	10.7	87.6	
25-34	294.5	19.3	313.8	23.1	24.2	338.1	15.6	7.2	95.6	
35-44	282.9	16.6	299.4	18.5	19.3	318.7	21.5	6.1	93.7	
45-54	223.1	11.3	234.3	20.7	20.9	255.2	30.4	8.2	89.3	
55-59	68.5	6.1	74.6	5.2	5.8	80.3	25.0	7.2	76.3	
60-64	30.8	6.7	37.4	*2.5	*2.8	40.2	49.0	*6.9	45.0	
65 and over	12.5	10.5	23.0	*0.0	*0.0	23.0	219.5	*0.0	9.5	
Total	1 057.5	130.5	1 187.9	96.9	109.2	1 297.2	458.6	8.4	73.9	
Females										
15-19	18.4	50.3	68.6	6.7	13.7	82.4	70.1	16.7	54.0	
20-24	83.0	39.9	122.9	14.1	18.9	141.8	32.1	13.3	81.5	
25-34	152.9	77.9	230.7	14.3	18.4	249.2	111.6	7.4	69.1	
35-44	123.5	109.9	233.4	10.2	15.2	248.6	98.5	6.1	71.6	
45-54	105.1	76.3	181.5	8.7	12.0	193.5	90.1	6.2	68.2	
55-59	21.7	19.3	41.0	*2.1	*2.9	44.0	59.6	*6.7	42.5	
60-64	7.8	8.9	16.7	*0.3	*0.5	17.2	72.9	*3.1	19.1	
65 and over	*3.7	5.8	*9.5	*0.0	*0.5	10.0	310.2	*17.1	*3.1	
Total	516.1	388.3	904.3	56.3	82.3	986.6	845.0	8.3	53.8	
Persons										
15-19	46.4	88.2	134.6	19.9	33.4	168.0	145.5	19.9	53.6	
20-24	200.2	62.0	262.3	27.7	35.5	297.8	54.3	11.9	84.6	
25-34	447.4	97.2	544.6	37.4	42.7	587.3	127.2	7.3	82.2	
35-44	406.4	126.5	532.8	28.7	34.5	567.4	120.0	6.1	82.5	
45-54	328.2	87.6	415.8	29.4	32.9	448.7	120.5	7.3	78.8	
55-59	90.2	25.4	115.6	7.3	8.7	124.3	84.5	7.0	59.5	
60-64	38.6	15.5	54.1	*2.8	*3.3	57.4	122.0	5.7	32.0	
65 and over	16.2	16.2	32.5	*0.0	*0.5	33.0	529.7	*3.9	*5.9	
Total	1 573.6	518.7	2 092.3	153.2	191.5	2 283.8	1 303.6	8.4	63.7	

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2).

Birthplace

In May 1996, 26% of employed Victorians were born outside Australia. Of the total Victorian labour force, people born overseas comprised 26.4%. Of people born overseas and in the labour force, almost 70% were from Europe (56.7%) and Southeast Asia (12.5%). As a group, persons born outside Australia had a higher unemployment rate (10.6%) than the Victorian average (8.4%). The major country group which recorded the lowest rate of unemployment of 8.4% was Europe. People born in the UK and Ireland had the lowest unemployment rate considered to be statistically reliable (6.1%) and were a significant contributor to the European figures. The highest unemployment rate was recorded for persons from the major country group, Middle East and North Africa (17.7%), while the country with the highest statistically reliable unemployment rate was Viet Nam (18.4%). Persons who came from a Main English Speaking Country had a much lower unemployment rate (6.9%) and a higher participation rate (62.4%) than people from Other than Main English Speaking Countries (12.2% and 56.5% respectively).

6.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION (a) AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, VICTORIA, MAY 1996

Country of birth	Employed		Not in labour force '000	Labour force '000	Civili an population '000	Unemployment rate %	Partici pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Total '000					
Oceania	27.1	36.2	5.3	41.4	16.7	58.1	12.7
New Zealand	21.3	28.9	*2.1	31.0	12.3	43.3	*6.7
Other Oceania	5.7	7.3	*3.2	10.5	*4.4	14.9	*30.4
Europe and the former USSR	244.4	313.5	28.6	342.1	293.2	635.3	8.4
Germany	11.3	13.9	*0.3	14.1	14.6	28.7	*1.9
Greece	19.0	23.6	*2.5	26.1	26.4	52.5	*9.7
Italy	34.0	40.5	*3.1	43.6	60.2	103.8	*7.1
Netherlands	9.1	12.4	*0.3	12.7	8.0	20.7	*2.1
UK and Ireland	93.1	126.1	8.2	134.3	91.6	225.9	6.1
Former Yugoslav Republ cs	35.9	43.2	6.9	50.1	31.2	81.3	13.8
Other Europe	37.8	47.9	6.2	54.1	51.3	105.4	11.5
Former USSR	*4.2	6.0	*1.0	7.0	10.0	17.0	*14.5
Middle East and North Africa	19.4	27.3	5.9	33.2	25.2	58.3	17.7
Lebanon	*4.4	5.9	*1.8	7.7	7.0	14.7	*23.8
Other Middle East and North Africa	15.0	21.4	*4.0	25.4	18.2	43.6	*15.8
Southeast Asia	52.5	64.2	11.0	75.2	40.0	115.2	14.7
Malaysia	10.9	13.3	*1.3	14.6	5.4	20.0	*8.6
Philippines	10.0	11.9	*1.8	13.7	6.2	19.9	*13.1
Viet Nam	19.5	22.9	5.2	28.0*	13.7	41.8	18.4
Other Southeast Asia	12.0	16.1	*2.8	18.9	14.7	33.6	*14.9
Northeast Asia	19.8	26.9	*2.1	29.0	22.5	51.5	*7.2
China	12.0	15.6	*1.3	17.0	10.4	27.4	*7.9
Other Northeast Asia	7.8	11.3	*0.8	12.1	12.1	24.1	*6.3
Southern Asia	25.3	30.9	5.2	36.0	13.8	49.8	14.3
India	12.4	14.2	*2.4	16.6	5.2	21.8	*14.2
Other Southern Asia	12.9	16.7	*2.8	19.5	8.6	28.1	*14.4
Northern America	5.2	6.1	*1.2	7.3	4.6	12.0	*16.7
Southern and Central America and Caribbean	7.8	11.1	*2.1	13.2	7.2	20.4	*15.9
Africa (excluding North Africa)	18.5	23.4	*2.5	25.9	9.9	35.8	*9.7
Total born outside Australia	419.9	539.6	63.8	603.4	433.0	1 036.5	10.6
							58.2

(a) Excludes boarding school pupils and institutionalised persons.

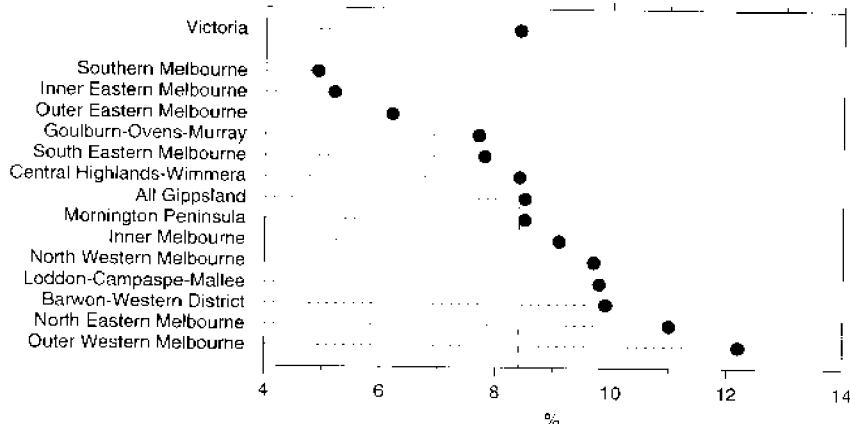
(b) Comprises Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and Ireland, United States of America.

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2).

Labour force regions

During May 1996, the highest unemployment rates in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) were in the Outer Western Melbourne (12.2%) and North Eastern Melbourne (11.0%) regions. Barwon-Western District (9.9%) had the highest unemployment rate outside Melbourne MSR. By comparison, Inner Eastern Melbourne (5.2%) and Southern Melbourne (4.9%) had the lowest unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: LABOUR FORCE REGIONS, VICTORIA, MAY 1996

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)**6.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE REGION, VICTORIA, MAY 1996**

Region	Employed			Not in labour force '000	Civilian population '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %	
	Full-time '000	Total '000	Unemployed '000					
Melbourne MSR	1 174.0	1 526.4	135.8	1 662.2	927.4	2 589.6	8.2	64.2
Outer Western Melbourne	161.6	204.3	28.3	232.6	150.5	383.1	12.2	60.7
North Western Melbourne	105.1	132.1	14.2	146.2	68.8	215.0	9.7	68.0
Inner Melbourne	84.4	104.3	10.4	114.7	62.3	177.0	9.1	64.8
North Eastern Melbourne	149.4	187.2	23.2	210.4	122.4	332.8	11.0	63.2
Inner Eastern Melbourne	158.0	219.1	12.0	231.1	136.3	367.4	5.2	62.9
Southern Melbourne	135.6	183.1	9.5	192.6	103.3	295.9	4.9	65.1
Outer Eastern Melbourne	183.5	244.0	16.2	260.2	118.1	378.3	6.2	68.8
South Eastern Melbourne	137.3	172.6	14.6	187.2	84.5	271.7	7.8	68.9
Mornington Peninsula	59.2	79.9	7.4	87.2	81.3	168.5	8.6	51.8
Balance of Victoria MSR –	399.6	565.9	55.7	621.6	376.2	997.8	9.0	62.3
Barwon-Western District	119.7	166.7	18.4	185.1	92.2	277.3	9.9	66.8
Central Highlands-Wimmera	58.2	84.9	7.7	92.7	58.9	151.6	8.4	61.2
Loddon-Campaspe-Mallee	68.7	99.8	10.9	110.7	84.8	195.5	9.8	56.6
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray	83.5	119.1	9.9	128.9	68.3	197.2	7.7	65.4
All Gippsland	69.5	95.3	8.8	104.2	72.0	176.2	8.5	59.1
Total Victoria	1 573.6	2 092.3	191.5	2 283.8	1 303.6	3 587.4	8.4	63.7

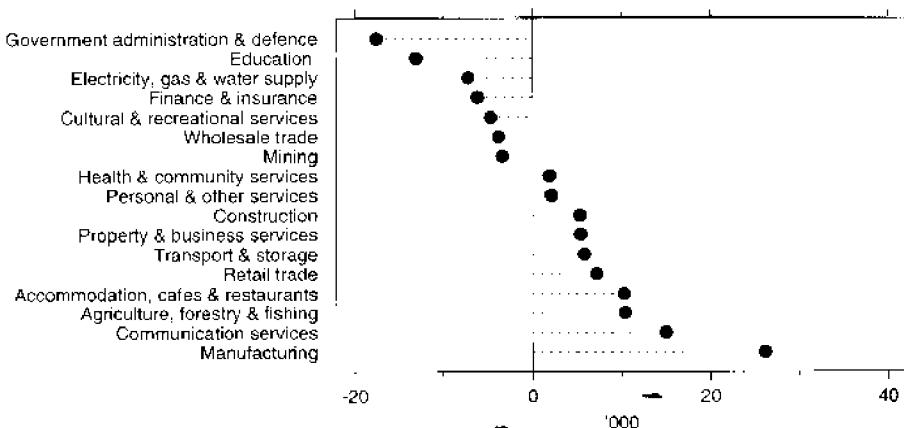
Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)**Industry**

The major employing industries in Melbourne MSR were Manufacturing (18.8%); Retail trade (14.4%); and Property and business services (11.3%). In the Balance of Victoria MSR the major employing industries were Retail trade (15.5%); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.1%); and Manufacturing (12.9%).

The industries to show the greatest decline in total employment in Victoria between May 1995 and May 1996 were Government administration and defence, and Education, with decreases of 17,500 and 13,100 people respectively.

In contrast, the industries to show the greatest increase in employment were Manufacturing, Communication services, and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants which employed 26,200, 15,000 and 10,300 more people respectively.

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA,
MAY 1995 TO MAY 1996



Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

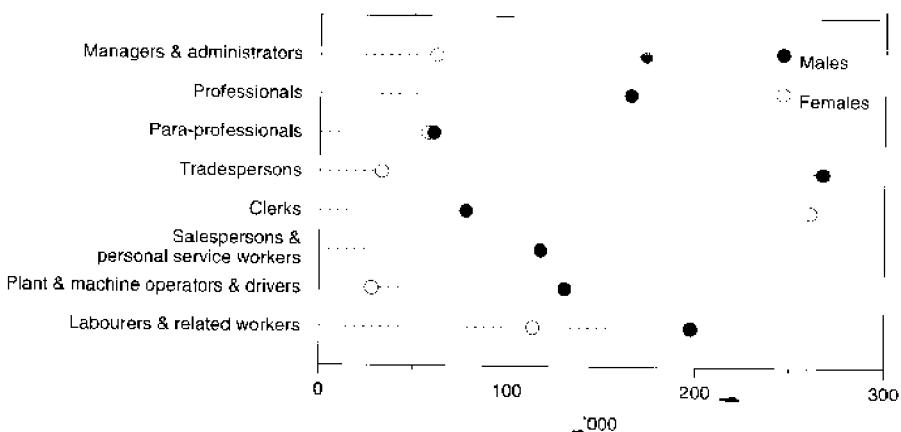
6.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION (MSR) BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1996

Industry	Melbourne MSR		Balance of Victoria MSR		Total Victoria		
	Males '000	Females '000	Males '000	Females '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.2	7.1	57.8	21.9	69.0	29.0	98.0
Mining	*1.0	*0.5	*2.3	*0.5	*3.2	*1.0	*4.3
Manufacturing	194.8	92.6	54.9	18.0	249.7	110.6	360.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.5	*2.0	6.8	*0.6	13.3	*2.5	15.8
Construction	86.2	11.0	36.9	*4.2	123.1	15.2	138.2
Wholesale trade	71.5	33.0	22.7	6.0	94.1	39.0	133.1
Retail trade	110.8	108.8	40.9	46.8	151.7	155.5	307.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	31.0	30.1	12.2	18.2	43.2	48.3	91.5
Transport and storage	61.6	17.6	14.9	3.8	76.6	21.3	97.9
Communication services	28.5	13.0	4.6	6.0	33.0	18.9	52.0
Finance and insurance	29.2	36.6	5.7	8.9	34.9	45.5	80.4
Property and business services	97.5	74.4	21.9	14.3	119.4	88.7	208.1
Government administration and defence	22.4	27.8	9.3	11.9	31.7	39.7	71.4
Education	34.4	63.4	12.2	24.7	46.6	88.2	134.8
Health and community services	28.7	101.5	13.3	40.0	42.0	141.6	183.6
Cultural and recreational services	15.9	17.4	5.9	3.6	21.8	21.0	42.7
Personal and other services	27.9	30.6	6.7	7.7	34.6	38.4	73.0
Total all industries	859.0	667.4	328.9	237.0	1 187.9	904.3	2 092.3

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

Occupation

In Melbourne MSR, the largest occupation groups were Clerks (17.8%); Salespersons and personal service workers (16.0%); and Professionals (15.4%). Outside Melbourne MSR, the largest occupation groups were Salespersons and personal service workers (17.3%); Managers and administrators (16.7%); and Labourers and related workers (15.3%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1995

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

6.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION (MSR) BY SEX, VICTORIA, MAY 1996

Occupation	Melbourne MSR		Balance of Victoria MSR		Total Victoria		
	Males '000	Females '000	Males '000	Females '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Managers and administrators	105.3	35.1	67.6	26.7	173.0	61.8	234.8
Professionals	134.7	99.7	30.1	26.2	164.9	125.9	290.7
Para-professionals	46.6	42.8	13.9	14.7	60.5	57.6	118.1
Tradespersons	190.2	23.7	76.9	9.3	267.1	33.0	300.1
Clerks	65.8	205.9	12.0	54.7	77.8	260.6	338.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	86.1	157.7	31.3	66.4	117.4	224.1	341.5
Plant and machine operators and drivers	87.4	21.1	42.6	6.7	130.0	27.8	157.8
Labourers and related workers	142.9	81.4	54.4	32.2	197.4	113.6	310.9
Total all occupations	859.0	667.4	328.9	237.0	1187.9	904.3	2092.3

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (6202.2)

Persons not in the labour force

In May 1996, 1,303,600 persons aged 15 years and over were classified as not in the Labour Force. These persons who were neither employed nor unemployed, comprised 36% of the civilian population of Victoria aged 15 years and over. Some 65% of those not in the labour force were female. By comparison, females accounted for 43% of persons in the labour force.

A detailed survey of persons who were not in the labour force was conducted by the ABS in September 1995. The scope of the survey was persons aged 15 to 69 years who were neither employed nor unemployed. Boarding school pupils and persons living in institutions were excluded – they are assumed to be not in the labour force, and to have no current attachment to the labour force.

For Victoria, in September 1995, persons not in the labour force (excluding institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils) numbered 907,600 persons, of whom 604,500 (67%) were female and 303,100 were male.

The most commonly reported main activities whilst not in the labour force for males were 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (36%), 'attending an educational institution' (33%) and 'own illness, injury, disability or handicap' (17%). By comparison, the most commonly reported main activities for females were 'home duties or childcare' (63%), 'attending an educational institution' (16%) and 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (10%).

6.8 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a): MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX, VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER 1995

Main activity	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Home duties/child care	16.0	379.1	395.1
Attending an educational institution	39.2	99.0	198.3
Retired/voluntarily inactive	109.4	60.6	170.0
Own illness/injury; own disability/handicap	52.9	27.9	80.8
Looking after ill/disabled person	6.4	13.7	20.2
Travel/moving house	7.1	*4.8	*11.8
Working in unpaid voluntary job	*5.1	13.8	18.9
Other	7.0	*5.6	12.6
Total	303.1	604.5	907.6

(a) Excludes students boarding at school, patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, jails etc.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, September 1995 (Supplementary Survey)

Average weekly earnings

The average weekly earnings (AWE) survey is conducted in February, May, August and November each year and is designed to provide estimates of the level of, and quarter-to-quarter change in, average weekly earnings. The survey is conducted by mail from a sample of approximately 5,000 employers selected from the ABS register of businesses.

Trend estimates have been incorporated as they provide a more reliable guide to the underlying direction of the data. For most business decisions and policy advice, they are deemed more suitable than either the seasonally adjusted or original estimates.

As at May 1996 the trend estimate for average weekly ordinary time earnings were \$702.30 for males and \$593.00 for females (adults working full time). Average weekly ordinary time earnings for all adult full-time ordinary time employees was \$666.00.

The annual change to May 1996 was 2.4% for all employees and 3.9% for all adult full-time ordinary time employees.

6.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, VICTORIA

Reference period: pay period ending on or before	Males		Females		Persons					
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees	
	Ordinary time earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Ordinary time earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Ordinary time earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Total earnings \$	Total earnings \$
Trend										
1995 -										
17 February	672.00	730.50	657.30	565.50	579.10	436.10	633.80	676.30	555.80	
19 May	679.10	735.90	662.20	572.50	586.80	436.70	640.90	682.20	557.20	
18 August	684.30	741.00	666.20	576.70	591.20	434.40	646.40	688.10	558.50	
17 November	689.80	747.20	668.50	581.20	595.00	434.40	652.30	694.90	561.30	
1996 -										
16 February	695.80	755.90	671.30	586.40	599.50	436.20	658.90	703.30	565.70	
17 May	702.30	765.70	674.50	593.00	605.40	439.50	666.00	712.50	570.70	
Quarterly change to -						%				
1996										
February	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	
May	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	
Annual change to -										
1996 -										
February	3.5	3.5	2.1	3.7	3.5	~0.0	4.0	4.0	1.8	
May	3.4	4.0	1.9	3.6	3.2	0.6	3.9	4.4	2.4	

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)



Award rates of pay indexes

The Award Rates of Pay index (ARPI) is based on a sample of awards and classifications and wage rates which are updated from data supplied by various wage fixing authorities.

The ARPI are compiled from data obtained from wage fixing authorities, both Federal and State, relating to variations in prescribed award wages and hours. Wage variations from enterprise bargaining awards and agreements are generally excluded from the award rates of pay indexes.

The ARPI are scheduled to cease with the release of the June 1997 publication and will be replaced, in part, by the Labour Cost Index.

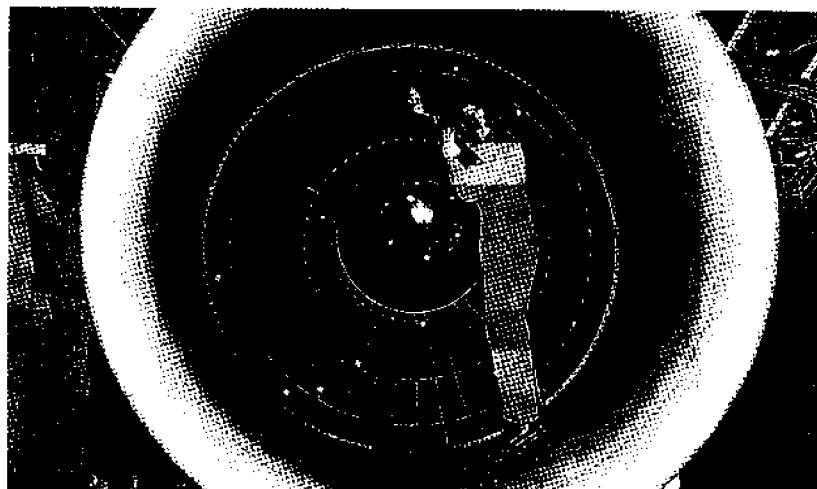
Over the 12 months to June 1996, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time adult employees increased by 0.9%. The index for full-time adult males rose by 0.9%, whilst the increase for full-time adult females was 0.8%. The largest movements over the period for full-time adult females and males occurred in the Public administration and defence industry (2.8% and 2.4% respectively).

6.10 AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, VICTORIA

Month	Weekly Series		
	Males	Females	Persons
1995 -			
June	145.3	148.7	146.4
July	145.5	148.8	146.6
August	145.5	148.9	146.6
September	145.6	148.9	146.7
October	145.6	149.0	146.7
November	145.7	149.3	146.9
December	145.8	149.3	146.9
1996			
January	146.0	149.4	147.1
February	146.0	149.4	147.1
March	146.3	149.5	147.4
April	146.4	149.6	147.5
May	146.7	149.8	147.7
June	146.7	149.8	147.9

Base: June 1985 = 100.0

Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)



Job vacancies and overtime

The Survey of Job Vacancies and Overtime is conducted in February, May, August and November and is designed to collect data from a sample of employers on the number of job vacancies and average overtime hours worked by employees.

Results from the August 1996 survey indicate a higher growth in job vacancies in Victoria relative to the Australian average. Victorians are working similar hours of overtime on average as Australians as a whole.

The estimate of job vacancies in August 1996 was 13,600. This was a rise of 17% from May 1996 but was 18.6% lower than the most recent peak of 16,700 job vacancies in February 1996. The number of job vacancies in Victoria over the past 8 years has been quite volatile. The current estimate is 43.6% lower than the peak of 24,100 vacancies in May 1989.

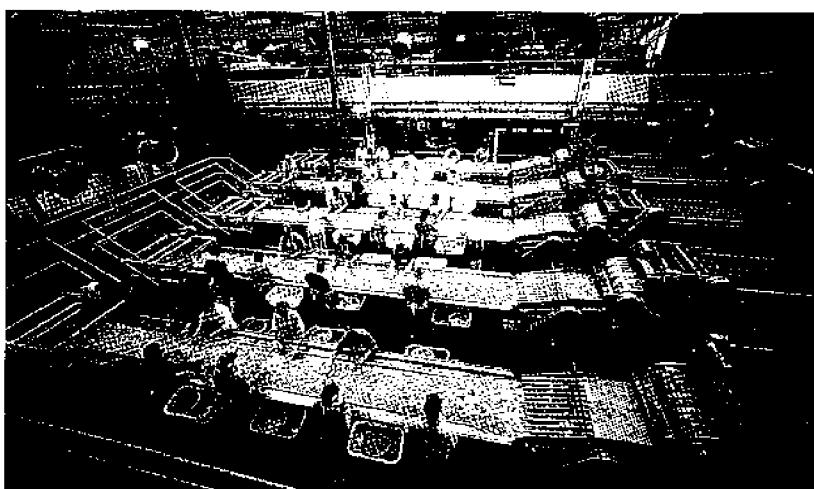
6.11 JOB VACANCIES AND OVERTIME, ORIGINAL SERIES, VICTORIA

	Reference Date			Percentage change	
	18 Aug 1995 '000	17 May 1996 '000	16 Aug 1996 '000	Quarterly %	Annual %
Original					
Job vacancies					
Private Sector	8.8	9.1	11.9	31.2	35.3
Public Sector	1.8	2.5	1.7	-33.0	-6.8
Total (a)	10.6	11.6	13.6	17.2	28.1
Job vacancy rates % (b)	0.64	0.68	0.83	22.4	28.4
Average weekly overtime hours					
per employee	1.09	1.16	0.97	15.9	10.7
per employee working overtime	6.93	7.13	6.71	-5.9	3.2
Percentage of employees working overtime	15.72	16.22	14.50	10.6	7.8

(a) Due to rounding total may not equal sum of components.

(b) Job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0)



Trade union membership

The Trade Unions Census is conducted each year. Information is sought from operating trade unions and employee associations regarding States of operation and membership as at 30 June of the collection year.

The number of trade unions, and trade union membership, declined in all States and Territories during the period 1990 to 1995. The decline in the number of trade unions was largely as a result of amalgamations.

In Victoria, at 30 June 1995, there were 61 trade unions with 588,400 financial members, and a total membership of 669,700. The number of trade unions decreased by 10, or 14%, in the 12 months to June 1995.

Trade union membership in Victoria decreased by 54,800 or 8% in the year to 30 June 1995. This decline continued the recent trend, with membership numbers falling in each year since 1990.

The proportion of trade union members per total employees at 30 June 1995 was the lowest for several years, with trends for Victoria being similar to those for Australia as a whole.

6.12 NUMBER OF SEPARATE TRADE UNIONS

30 June	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Victoria	157	146	114	89	71	61
Australia	295	275	227	188	157	142

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0.40.001)

6.13 TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Period	Victoria			Australia			Percentage of total employees (a)		
	Number ('000)			Percentage of total employees			Percentage of total employees (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
30 June 1990 –									
Financial	532.6	307.4	840.0	54	40	48	51	40	46
Total	598.5	316.7	915.2	60	41	52	59	43	52
1991 –									
Financial	502.1	325.7	827.8	55	43	50	51	42	47
Total	573.5	338.5	912.0	62	45	55	59	45	53
1992 –									
Financial	464.1	291.0	755.0	52	41	47	47	41	44
Total	522.0	305.0	827.0	58	42	51	55	43	49
1993 –									
Financial	429.4	265.8	695.2	48	37	43	46	40	43
Total	482.4	288.2	770.6	54	40	48	51	42	47
1994 –									
Financial	375.6	253.2	628.8	41	34	38	40	37	38
Total	455.7	268.9	724.5	50	36	44	48	39	44
1995 –									
Financial	353.8	234.6	588.4	37	30	34	37	34	35
Total	420.8	248.8	669.7	44	31	38	44	35	40

(a) Estimates of total employees used to calculate the proportion of trade union members to total employees have been derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey.

Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0.40.001)

Industrial disputes

The Industrial Disputes Survey collects information on industrial disputes where a stoppage of work has occurred, providing that at least 10 working days have been lost. Information is generally obtained from returns obtained from employers and trade unions. Particulars of some stoppages, for example State or Australia wide general strikes, may have to be partly estimated.

There were 110 industrial disputes reported in Victoria during 1995, a marginal increase from the 109 disputes in the previous year. The downward trend in the number of industrial disputes reported in each year since 1990 has now stabilised.

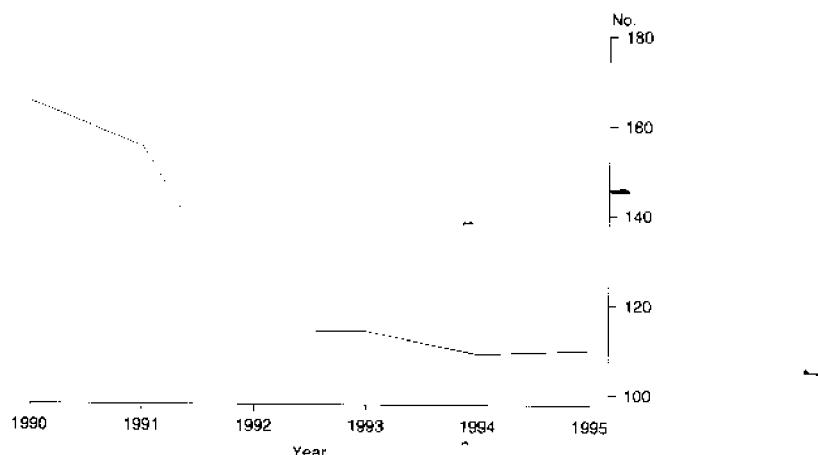
The number of Victorian employees involved in industrial disputes increased by 51%, from 52,200 in 1994 to 79,000 in 1995. This compares with a national increase of 30% for the same period. The number of working days lost in Victoria increased by 45%, from 87,000 in 1994 to 126,100 in 1995.

6.14 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Period	Victoria			Australia		
	Total number of disputes	Total employees involved '000	Working days lost '000	Total number of disputes	Total employees involved '000	Working days lost '000
1990	165	169.1	391.2	1 193	729.9	1 376.5
1991	155	135.5	209.2	1 036	1 181.6	1 610.6
1992	114	598.8	586.4	728	871.5	941.2
1993	114	200.9	257.2	610	489.6	635.8
1994	109	52.2	87.0	560	265.1	501.6
1995	110	79.0	126.1	643	344.3	547.6

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS, VICTORIA



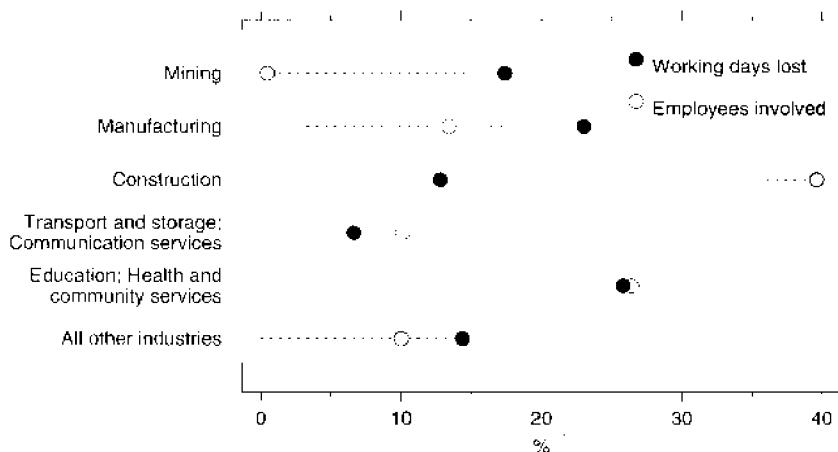
Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0)

Although the total number of disputes rose slightly, the number of disputes in the Manufacturing, and Education; Health and community services sectors decreased, from 47 to 35 and 19 to 14 respectively. However, the Education; Health and community services industry group was the major contributor to working days lost, reporting 32,600 working days lost. This figure accounted for 26% of total working days lost in 1995, compared with the corresponding proportion of 6.3% in 1994.

The Construction industry saw the number of working days lost increase from 2,100 in 1994 to 16,100 in 1995 and the Mining industry saw an increase from nil in 1994 to 21,900. Other industries, such as Manufacturing, Transport, storage and communication services and 'All other industries' saw a decline in working days lost.

The Construction industry with 31,200 employees involved was the largest contributor to the total number of Victorian employees involved in industrial disputes during 1995. The Education; Health and community services sector also showed a large increase in the number of employees involved in industrial disputes, increasing from 9,400 in 1994 to 20,900 in 1995.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: PROPORTION OF ALL EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST BY INDUSTRY

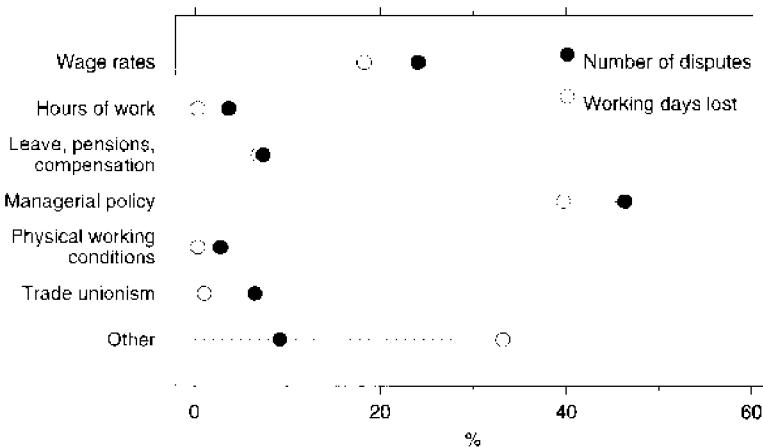


Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)*

The major cause of industrial disputes during 1995 was managerial policy (including policy relating to work practices, new awards and agreements and general terms and conditions of employment) which accounted for both the largest number of disputes (46.3%) and of working days lost (39.7%). Wage rates were also a significant cause of disputes, causing 24.1% of disputes and 18.3% of working days lost.

The 'Other' category, which includes political protests, recorded only 2.2% of all disputes but accounted for 33.2% of working days lost. This category of dispute also accounted for 52.9% of all workers involved in industrial disputes in 1995 (42,000 out of a total of 79,000).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: PROPORTION OF ALL DISPUTES AND WORKING DAYS LOST BY CAUSE OF DISPUTE, VICTORIA



Source: ABS unpublished data

REFERENCES

Data sources

Currently, the ABS' principal sources of labour statistics are household surveys and employer based surveys.

The ABS conducts a monthly household based labour force survey which provides estimates at a national, state and regional level. The major statistical indicators produced from the labour force survey are persons employed and unemployed, classified by age, sex, marital status and country of birth expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. However, additional questions to investigate particular aspects of the labour force are frequently included.

The ABS also conducts sample surveys of employers, based on the ABS register of businesses and organisations. Over recent years new or upgraded quarterly surveys of employment and earnings, average weekly earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and an annual survey of employee earnings and hours have been introduced.

Following a recent review of the range of earnings statistics produced, the ABS has begun the development of a new quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI). This index will measure changes in the hourly cost to employers of employing labour.

The LCI will be developed in three stages:

- (i) An index of ordinary time wage and salary costs, to be implemented in the December quarter 1996;
- (ii) The Wage Cost Index, adding overtime rates to the index of ordinary time wage and salary costs, to be implemented in the September quarter 1997; and
- (iii) The full Labour Cost Index to be implemented in the September quarter 1998.

Index numbers will be released for the first time in *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6345.0). The first issue, June quarter 1997, is scheduled for release on 27 August 1997.

ABS sources

Victoria's Statistical Geography (1103.2)

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)

A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)

Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)

Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Historical Summary 1978 to 1995 (6204.0)

Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0.40.001)

Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0.40.001)

Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)

- Transition From Education to Work, Australia* (6227.0.40.001)
- Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey, Australia* (6232.0)
- Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia* (6238.0.40.001)
- Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia* (6243.0)
- Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia* (6245.0)
- Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0)
- Career Experience, Australia* (6254.0)
- Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0)
- Underemployed Workers, Australia* (6265.0.40.001)
- Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia* (6267.0.40.001)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Survey - Measuring Teenage Unemployment* (6270.0)
- Participation in Education, Australia* (6272.0)
- Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia* (6277.0)
- Training and Education Experience, Australia* (6278.0)
- Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment, Australia* (6279.0)
- Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0)
- Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (6304.0)
- Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0.40.001)
- Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0)
- Superannuation, Australia* (6319.0)
- Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0)
- Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0.)
- Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0)
- Trade Union Statistics, Australia, 1994* (6323.0.40.001)
- Trade Union Members, Australia* (6325.0.40.001)
- Employment Benefits, Australia* (6334.0.40.001)
- Major Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0)
- Employer Training Expenditure, Australia* (6353.0)
- Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0)
- Information Paper: Development of the Employer Training Expenditure Survey* (6355.0)

Photographs

- Maintenance worker*
- Systems technicians*
- Office administrators*
- Aircraft maintenance worker*
- Cannery production line employees: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria*



7 Health and Welfare

OVERVIEW

Victoria has a wide range of health services provided by government, non-profit organisations and private enterprise to help safeguard the health and well-being of Victorians and to assist those who are sick.

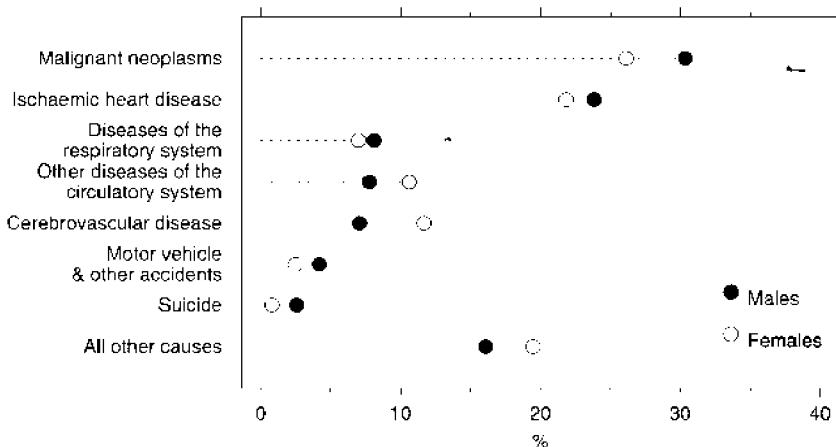
This chapter provides an overview of health statistics for Victoria. Data is provided on public and private hospitals, children's immunisation, causes of death, the 1995 National Health Survey and the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Information is also featured on the Ambulance Service, the use of Medicare services and Social Security allowances.

Causes of death

Statistics on causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric units and nursing homes, and details of conditions treated and operations performed are important indicators that assist in analysing the health needs of the Victorian population.

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1995 was 'diseases of the circulatory system' (including heart attack and stroke), followed by cancer (malignant neoplasms). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 39% of male and 44% of female deaths and were the main cause of death for both males and females aged 65 years and over. The most common cause of death under this broad category was heart attack, which accounted for 24% of all male and 22% of all female deaths. Cancer accounted for 30% of male and 26% of female deaths.

ALL DEATHS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX BY CAUSE,
VICTORIA, 1995



Source: Deaths, Victoria (3312.2)

The number of deaths due to cancer (which is included in the category of neoplasms) increased by 3%, to 9,166 deaths in 1995. Cancer was the major cause of death for males aged between 45 and 64 years, and for females aged between 25 and 64 years. The most common types were lung cancer for males and breast cancer for females.

Accidents, poisonings and violence were responsible for 5% of the total deaths in 1995, and were the major causes of male deaths in the age groups 1 to 44 years, and female deaths in the age groups 1 to 24 years.

In 1995, as in 1994, the total number of suicides exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents thus making suicide the major external cause of death. The total number of suicides increased by 11% to 566 in 1995, whilst motor vehicle traffic accidents increased by 3% to 436. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years, whilst motor vehicle accidents was the predominant cause for both males and females in the 15 to 24 year age group.

Deaths where AIDS was determined as the underlying cause of death accounted for 106 males and 12 females in 1995, compared with 108 and 2 respectively in 1994.

7.1 CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1995

Cause of death (a)	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate (b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	224	0.7	50
Neoplasms (140-239)	9 331	28.8	2 073
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240-279)	1 332	4.1	296
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	98	0.3	22
Mental disorders (290-319)	875	2.7	194
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320-389)	806	2.5	179
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13 357	41.2	2 967
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2 457	7.6	546
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	992	3.1	220
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580-629)	595	1.8	132
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	4	—	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	66	0.2	15
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	200	0.6	44
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	178	0.5	40
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	140	0.4	31
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	104	0.3	23
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800-999)	1 666	5.1	370
Total	32 425	100.0	7 202

(a) The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), aggregated at the class level.

(b) Per 1,000,000 mean population.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).



7.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1995

Cause of death	Deaths from specified cause		
	In age group	At all ages	
	No.	% (a)	No.
Under 1 year			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	137	44.5	140
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	106	34.4	178
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	23	7.5	104
1-14 years			
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	47	24.5	664
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	34	17.7	9 166
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	22	11.5	436
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	22	11.5	178
15-24 years			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	119	28.1	436
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	107	25.2	566
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	64	15.1	664
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	32	7.5	9 166
25-44 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	354	25.0	9 166
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	236	16.6	566
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	163	11.5	13 357
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	151	10.6	664
45-54 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	689	45.4	9 166
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	239	15.7	7 397
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	94	6.2	566
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	58	3.8	3 010
55-64 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1 427	46.8	9 166
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	629	20.6	7 397
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	167	5.5	2 457
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240-279)	136	4.5	1 332
65-74 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	2 940	40.4	9 166
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	1 686	23.2	7 397
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	605	8.3	2 457
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	500	6.9	3 010
75 years and over			
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	4 762	26.1	7 397
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	3 688	20.2	9 166
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	2 314	12.7	3 010
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	1 581	8.7	2 457

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths in the age group.

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)

Public hospitals

Total expenditure in Victorian public hospitals in 1994-95 was \$3,132.9 million. Wages and salaries (\$1,707.7 million) was the largest expenditure item, comprising 54.5% of total Victorian expenditure. Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$874 and per separation was \$3,708. Total revenue for Victorian public hospitals was \$3,210.9 million of which 77.7% was derived from Government grants (including Commonwealth and state indirect contributions).

Acute health

In 1994-95, Victoria's public hospitals treated a total of 844,920 patients, with each separation having an average length of stay of 4 days. Females accounted for 51% of all cases treated in Victorian public hospitals.

The most treated condition related to diseases and disorders of the Kidney and urinary tract, which accounted for 95,636 separations or 11.3% of total. This was followed by diseases and disorders of the Digestive system, which accounted for 93,483 separations (11.1%), and Pregnancies and childbirth (82,711 separations or 9.8%).

Organ transplants represented the highest average length of stay, with each case involving a 24 day stay in hospital on average. In contrast, the average for cases relating to Eyes, Ears, nose, mouth and throat and to Kidney and urinary tract conditions was under 2 days.

The total amount of time spent by patients in care was greatest for 'other contacts with health services' with 433,016 days or 12.1% of the total for all conditions. This category included a variety of sub-categories including rehabilitation, after-care, various testing and vaccinations for which the average length of stay was 10.7 days.

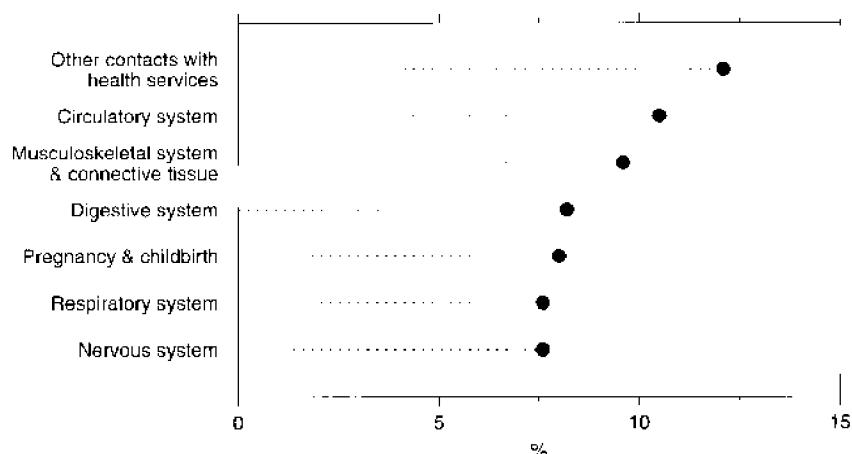


**7.3 SEPARATIONS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND SEX,
VICTORIAN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1994-95**

Major diagnostic condition	Males		Females		Total	
	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average Length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay
Organ transplants	78	23.97	111	23.68	189	23.80
Nervous system	20 856	6.37	18 804	7.42	39 660	6.87
Eye	8 901	1.79	9 116	1.62	18 017	1.70
Ear, nose, mouth & throat	22 616	1.91	19 013	1.79	41 629	1.85
Respiratory system	27 085	5.67	21 089	5.64	48 174	5.66
Circulatory system	39 330	5.31	30 583	5.49	69 913	5.39
Digestive system	47 100	3.14	46 383	3.17	93 483	3.15
Hepatobiliary (liver) system and pancreas	7 346	5.76	9 581	4.79	16 927	5.21
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	33 743	4.41	31 326	6.17	65 069	5.26
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	15 504	3.36	22 166	3.64	37 670	3.53
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolism	5 413	5.32	6 848	5.72	12 261	5.54
Kidney and urinary tract	59 168	1.70	36 468	1.97	95 636	1.81
Male reproductive system	15 888	2.76	—	—	15 888	2.76
Female reproductive system	—	—	41 845	2.31	41 845	2.31
Pregnancy & childbirth	—	—	82 711	3.48	82 711	3.48
Newborns & perinatal	9 122	6.54	7 182	6.90	16 304	6.70
Blood, blood forming organs, and immunological disorders	7 069	2.28	6 817	2.36	13 886	2.32
Myceloproliferative diseases (cancer)	22 764	2.33	20 994	2.32	43 758	2.33
Infectious & parasitic diseases	8 325	4.70	4 659	5.55	12 984	5.00
Mental diseases & disorders	7 232	10.82	9 643	12.48	16 875	11.77
Alcohol/drug use	1 639	4.95	728	4.68	2 367	4.87
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	9 141	3.47	8 848	3.13	17 989	3.30
Burns	721	8.10	360	8.79	1 081	8.33
Other contacts with health services	19 906	9.04	20 698	12.22	40 604	10.66
Total	388 947	4.09	455 973	4.36	844 920	4.24

Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CONDITION, VICTORIAN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1994-95



Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

7.4 SEPARATIONS BY LENGTH OF STAY AND MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY, VICTORIAN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1994-95

Major diagnostic condition	Same day %	Over-night %	2 days %	3 days and over %	Total %	Total cases No.
Organ transplants	4.8	3.2	1.6	90.5	100.0	189
Nervous system	29.4	17.7	8.5	44.4	100.0	39 660
Eye	45.6	24.5	17.7	12.2	100.0	18 017
Ear, nose, mouth & throat	39.3	32.0	14.8	13.9	100.0	41 629
Respiratory system	14.3	16.6	13.2	55.9	100.0	48 174
Circulatory system	17.9	17.1	12.1	52.9	100.0	69 913
Digestive system	47.1	13.6	10.6	28.7	100.0	93 483
Hepatobiliary (liver) system and pancreas	17.5	13.5	14.8	54.2	100.0	16 927
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	30.9	17.3	9.2	42.6	100.0	65 069
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	48.6	14.9	8.1	28.4	100.0	37 670
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolism	21.1	11.5	11.1	56.4	100.0	12 261
Kidney & urinary tract	81.8	4.6	3.3	10.3	100.0	95 636
Male reproductive system	49.4	11.3	8.3	31.0	100.0	15 888
Female reproductive system	59.3	12.5	4.1	24.1	100.0	41 845
Pregnancy & childbirth	23.0	12.2	9.5	55.3	100.0	82 711
Newborns & perinatal	18.7	19.0	13.4	48.9	100.0	16 304
Blood, blood forming organs, and immunological disorders	64.9	10.5	6.3	18.3	100.0	13 886
Myeloproliferative diseases (cancers)	79.6	4.1	2.9	13.4	100.0	43 758
Infectious & parasitic diseases	32.0	12.3	10.1	45.5	100.0	12 984
Mental diseases & disorders	17.7	11.8	5.4	65.1	100.0	16 875
Alcohol/drug use	29.6	26.3	6.5	37.6	100.0	2 367
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	31.9	32.5	10.7	24.9	100.0	17 989
Burns	14.7	26.4	11.8	47.1	100.0	1 084
Other contacts with health services	50.7	4.3	3.0	42.0	100.0	40 604
Total	42.0	14.0	8.8	35.2	100.0	844 920

Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

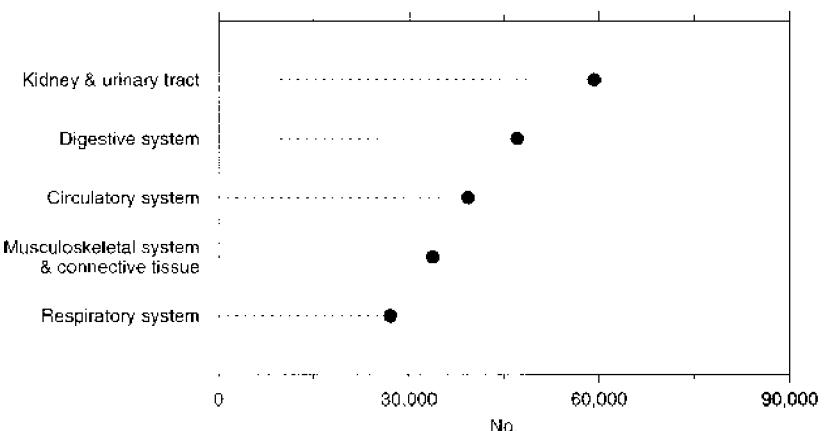
Forty-three per cent of all separations had a length of stay of less than one day, whilst 36% involved a stay of longer than three days.

Of the major diagnostic conditions, 82% of cases involving Kidney and urinary tract disorders and diseases and 80% of cases for Myeloproliferative disease (cancer) involved a stay of less than one day.

In comparison, 90.5% of separations involving organ transplants necessitated a stay of more than three days, and 65.1% of separations relating to Mental disease and disorder involved a stay of at least three days.

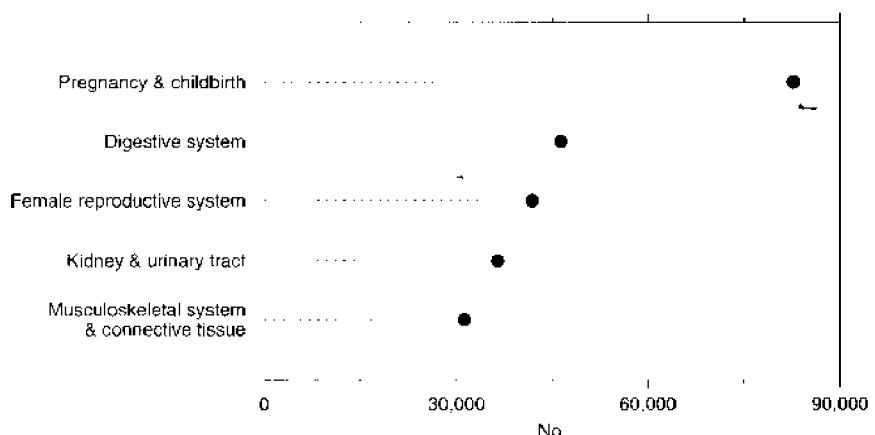
The profile for the conditions of men and women in the public hospital system was quite different. The most commonly treated conditions for men were diseases and disorders of the Kidney and urinary tract (59,168 separations), the Digestive system (47,100 separations) and the Circulatory system (39,330 separations). For women, the most commonly treated conditions were Pregnancy and childbirth (82,711 separations), diseases and disorders of the Digestive system (46,383 separations) and the Female reproductive system (41,845 separations).

SEPARATIONS BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CONDITION, VICTORIAN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, MALES, 1994-95



Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

SEPARATIONS BY MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CONDITION, VICTORIAN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, FEMALES, 1994-95



Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

Staffing and administration

In 1994-95, there were 41,643 effective full time staff in Victorian public hospitals. Of this number, 18,558 were nurses (44.6%), 8,437 (20.3%) were staff involved in the general running of the hospitals (orderlies, cleaners, laundry workers, etc) and 3,111 (7.5%) were resident, salaried or sessional medical staff.

7.5 STAFF (a) IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1994-95

Position	No.
Nurse	18 558
Administration	5 924
Medical Support	5 612
Hotel (b)	8 437
Resident Medical Officer	1 911
Salaried Medical Staff	638
Sessional Medical Staff	562
Total	41 643

(a) Effective full-time (EFT) units.

(b) Staff engaged in cleaning and catering.

Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

Private hospitals

In Victoria in 1994-95 there were 104 private acute hospitals, 7 private psychiatric hospitals and 23 day hospital facilities. Day hospital facilities provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis. Of the 23 day hospital facilities in Victoria, 11 were classified as specialist endoscopy, 8 general surgery, 3 ophthalmic and 1 other.

7.6 PRIVATE HOSPITALS BY TYPE AND SIZE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Hospitals	Victoria		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Acute	104	93.7	301	91.8
Psychiatric	7	6.3	27	8.2
Hospital size (a)				
0-25 beds	38	34.2	69	21.0
26-50	34	30.6	99	30.2
51-100	25	22.5	101	30.8
101-200	10	9.0	45	13.7
Over 200	4	3.6	14	4.3
Total acute and psychiatric	111	100.0	328	100.0

(a) Based on available beds (average for year).

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)

There were 365,600 separations in Victorian private hospitals in 1994-95, accounting for 1,521,400 occupied bed days. This represented 27.1% and 28.1% respectively of the Australian total. The Victorian occupancy rate was 68.6% and the average length of stay was 4.2 days, compared with the Australian average of 4.0 days.

In Victoria there were 10,502 full-time equivalent staff employed (over the 1994-95 year) in private acute and psychiatric hospitals. This number represented 28.7% of the total Australian full-time equivalent staff employed. In Victoria, 56.3% of employed staff comprised nursing staff. The average number of staff per occupied bed was 2.5, the same as the national figure.

Total expenditure in Victorian private hospitals amounted to \$722.1 million. Wages and salaries (\$438.4 million) was the largest expenditure item, comprising 60.7% of total Victorian expenditure. Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$475 and per separation was \$1,975. This compared with the Australian average of \$462 and \$1,859 respectively. Total revenue for Victoria was \$794.5 million, of which 95.2% was patient revenue.

Mental health services

In recent years the State Government's emphasis on provision of mental health services has changed from a reliance on separate psychiatric hospitals to an increased focus on community-based care. Community-based care involves the provision of specialised services and the integration of mental health care with existing types of health and community care.

In Victoria, in the three years to June 1995, this was reflected in a reduction in the number of beds in stand-alone psychiatric hospitals, an increase in the number of psychiatric beds in general hospitals and an increase in the provision of community-based services.

In the public health system at June 1995, 1,508 psychiatric beds were available in Victoria. In the three years to June 1995, the number of beds in stand-alone psychiatric hospitals had fallen to 1,180 beds. Over the same period, an additional 31 beds were provided in psychiatric units in general hospitals. Of the net reduction, most occurred in the provision of non-acute psychiatric beds with a decrease of 327 compared to a decrease of 27 in acute beds. Spending on stand-alone hospitals was reduced by \$37.6 million over the same period.

Victorian Government spending on community-based mental health services increased by \$38 million (37%) in the three years to June 1995. In 1994-95, 44% of the \$322.7 million spent on mental health services was directed to community-based services. These services include:

- ambulatory services such as outpatient clinics, mobile assessment and treatment teams, and day programs;
- specialised residential services; and
- services provided by not-for-profit non-government organisations which may include accommodation, recreation, rehabilitation, social support and advocacy programs.

During 1994-95, 339 psychiatric beds were available in the 7 private psychiatric hospitals which operated in Victoria. A further 11 private hospitals operated specialised psychiatric units or wards within the state. The average length of stay for patients admitted to private hospitals with psychiatric conditions in Victoria was 9.5 days.

Infectious diseases

A vital aspect of health care is the prevention and containment of disease. As more becomes known about the factors which contribute to the incidence of specific diseases it becomes possible to prevent diseases or detect and treat them at earlier stages with improved chances of success.

An important element in containing the spread of disease is the surveillance of infectious diseases. These diseases, which were the main cause of sickness and death in the nineteenth century, have been largely brought under control in the twentieth century through improvements in living standards and medical advances such as immunisation and antibiotics. However, factors related to large population movements, the ecological environment and the increasing ease of travel can all contribute to the spread of infection from overseas and within Australia.

In order to monitor the incidence and spread of infectious diseases, medical workers involved in the diagnosis of disease are required to notify the Victorian Infectious Diseases Unit of any new occurrences of specified diseases. In particular, four types of infectious diseases pose problems for the community, vaccine preventable diseases, hospital acquired infections, blood-borne viral infections and enteric infections.

7.7 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VICTORIA

	1991 No.	1995 No.	Rate (a)
Food and water-borne diseases			
Campylobacter infections	2 466	2 964	66.2
Giardiasis (Giardia)	913	985	21.9
Hepatitis A	496	257	5.7
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	932	971	21.7
Listeriosis	26	23	0.5
Typhoid	21	13	0.3
Other diseases			
AIDS	190	143	3.9
Barmah Forest Virus		7	0.2
Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib)	270	26	0.6
Hepatitis B			
Acute	84	93	2.1
Prevalent	1 708	1 900	42.4
Hepatitis C	1 735	4 513	100.7
HIV	311	173	3.9
Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease)	20	22	0.5
Leptospirosis	88	70	1.6
Measles	111	119	2.7
Meningococcal infection	448	150	3.4
Mumps	82	75	1.7
Pertussis (Whooping cough)	49	77	1.7
Q Fever	71	393	8.9
Ross River Virus	39	62	1.4
Rubella	404	32	0.7
Rubella	181	1 292	28.8
Sexually transmitted diseases (c)			
Gonorrhoea	337	341	9.6
Syphilis	78	264	5.9
Chlamydia	1 915	1 317	29.4
Shigellosis	86	83	1.8
Tetanus	—	4	0.09
Tuberculosis	244	286	6.4
Typhus	—	6	0.13

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population.

(b) Testing was not available in 1991.

(c) Rate quoted is for population over 15 years of age.

Source: Dept of Human Services, Victoria

Blood-borne infections

Blood-borne viral infections, such as HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C are spread by sexual transmission and other exchange of body fluids, such as can occur through intravenous drug use. In Victoria, these infections are being largely contained by a combination of epidemiological surveillance and contact tracing, educational programs and monitoring of blood donors and donated blood.

A total of 3,546 people have been diagnosed with HIV in Victoria. There has been a steady decline in the number of new cases diagnosed since 1991. In 1995, 173 people were newly diagnosed with HIV, compared with 311 in 1991. A significant reduction in the number of homosexual men diagnosed with HIV contributed to this decrease. In total, AIDS has been diagnosed in 1,426 people in Victoria, of whom 1,095 people have died. The number of new AIDS cases diagnosed fell from 190 cases in 1991 to 143 cases in 1995.

Of other sexually transmitted diseases diagnosed in 1995, Syphilis accounted for 264 cases, Gonorrhoea 341 and Chlamydia 1,317. In the treatment of Gonorrhoea, an increase in the level of resistance to traditional antibiotics is an area of concern. A significant number of antibiotic resistant strains were contracted overseas, highlighting the need for an ongoing campaign to warn travellers of the risks of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases when overseas.

Food and water-borne infections

Food and water borne diseases can result in intestinal illness generally described as 'food poisoning'. The organisms which most commonly cause these types of illnesses are the campylobacter and salmonella organisms. Listeriosis, although affecting a small number of people can cause serious illness. Groups most at risk are pregnant women and their babies, the elderly and people with lowered immunity. Infection with *Giardia Lamblia* is also a commonly reported intestinal illness, although it may often be water rather than food-borne.

Immunisation

There is growing concern that vaccine preventable diseases, such as whooping cough and measles, which have been controlled in the past, could return if immunisation rates are not effectively maintained.

A public immunisation program, commenced in August 1993, has led to the reduction in the incidence of serious *Haemophilus influenza* type b (Hib), which mainly affects children under 5 years. In 1991 270 cases of Hib were notified compared with 117 in 1993 and 26 in 1995. The notifications of whooping cough (Pertussis) have fluctuated widely, increasing from 71 cases in 1991 to 527 cases in 1993, before decreasing to 393 cases in 1995.

In April 1995 the ABS collected data on child immunisation. Data from the survey showed that the proportion of children considered fully immunised declined with age. This decline was consistent for all diseases covered by the immunisation schedule except measles and mumps. For both these diseases, the proportion of fully immunised children remained relatively high for most age groups in comparison with other diseases.

A higher proportion of Victorian children aged 1 year were immunised for all conditions when compared with the national average. However, the Victorian immunisation rates fell below the national average for Diphtheria/Tetanus and Whooping cough (Pertussis) for children aged 2 years, and additionally for Polio for children aged 6 years. The drop in the proportion of children aged 2 years immunised for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping cough (Pertussis) occurred nation-wide. A possible explanation for this decline was the omission of the DTP (Triple Antigen) booster, required at 18 months.

7.8 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNISED BY CONDITION, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1995

Age	Victoria						
	Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Whooping cough (Pertussis)	Polio	Hib	Measles	Mumps	Rubella
Australia							
1 year	91.7	89.6	87.9	65.6	87.4	86.9	84.9
2 years	58.4	52.4	88.2	55.6	92.5	92.0	85.2
6 years	39.4	15.5	56.0	30.1	94.9	93.1	72.5
Australia							
1 year	88.5	86.2	86.3	62.3	86.8	86.0	81.4
2 years	63.0	57.5	86.9	52.4	91.5	90.1	81.1
6 years	45.2	17.2	60.2	26.6	91.7	88.4	62.8

Source: Children's Immunisation, Australia (4352.0)

The proportion of those fully immunised against Polio remained similar for children of all ages, until the age 6, when significant decreases were recorded nation-wide. Proportions of children fully immunised against Hib were lower than for any other disease on the immunisation schedule at all ages.

In addition to information about vaccinations recommended in the Standard Childhood Vaccination Schedule, the survey collected information about selected other types of vaccination. The highest proportion of children had received a Tetanus vaccination, other than in DTP or CDT form. Some 12% of children had received at least one vaccination against Hepatitis B and less than 2% had received a vaccination against Hepatitis A.

7.9 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 14 YEARS IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF OTHER VACCINATION, APRIL 1995

	Tetanus (a)	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Tuberculosis	Monovalent pertussis (b)	Influenza
Victoria	20.5	1.5	12.0	4.3	3.0	2.6
Australia	24.6	1.9	17.6	5.5	4.8	3.4

(a) Relates to a vaccine against Tetanus only; excludes Tetanus vaccination received in DTP or CDT form.

(b) Excludes Pertussis vaccination received in DTP form.

Source: *Children's Immunisation, Australia* (4352.0)

Children's health screening

In April 1995 the ABS collected data on children's health screening. Data from this survey showed that when compared with the national average, Victorian children had lower reported rates for sight testing, but higher reported rates for hearing tests. An estimated 76% of Victorian children aged 2-14 years had visited a dental professional at some time in their life. This was slightly higher than the national average of 75%.

7.10 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 14 YEARS: TYPE OF HEALTH SCREENING TEST, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1995

	Victoria	Australia
Has had both sight and hearing tests	51.2	52.6
Has had sight tests only	7.4	10.0
Has had hearing tests only	24.1	13.3
Has not had either sight or hearing tests	16.5	23.1
Total (a)	100.0	100.0
Has visited a dental professional (b)	76.2	75.0
Has not visited a dental professional (b)	23.6	24.8
Total (a)	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes not known if tested, and type of test not stated.

(b) Data relating to dental visits refers to children aged 2-14 years.

Source: *Children's Health Screening, Australia* (4337.0)

Non-infectious diseases

Non-infectious diseases of most concern in the community include the incidence of cardiovascular disease and cancer. Advances in screening technologies, treatment, and community education have led to significant reductions in the incidence of these conditions in the community.

Despite substantial decreases in death rates over the past 20 years, cardiovascular disease remains a major health problem for Victorians. In 1995, coronary heart disease was responsible for the deaths of 7,397 people, of whom 2,635 were under the age of 75 years. A further 3,010 people died from stroke.

Although improvements in the treatment have made some contribution to the decrease of deaths from cardiovascular disease, much of the decline in heart disease has been attributed to the reduction in risk factors leading to heart attacks. A decline in smoking and consumption of animal fats, and improved screening and control of hypertension have been particularly significant. The decline in deaths from stroke in Australia is largely attributed to reductions in blood pressure levels within the community, through the use of anti-hypertensive drugs and improved diet.

Cancers accounted for over 9,000 Victorian deaths in 1995. For males, lung cancer is the primary cause of cancer related death, while prostate cancer is responsible for the highest incidence of cancer. For females, breast cancer accounts for the highest incidence and the highest number of deaths.

While significant gains have been made as a result of preventative programs and improvements in detection and treatment, numbers of deaths overall continue to rise. The successful treatment of cancers depends on the type of cancer and stage of its detection.

Some cancers can be prevented by managing risk factors, for example smoking in the case of lung cancer and sunlight in the case of melanoma. Community education programs, such as the 'Quit' and 'Slip Slop Slap' campaigns, have been employed to raise awareness of specific risk factors to health. However, because cancers usually manifest after a lengthy latent period, a lag occurs between the introduction of a preventative program and a subsequent reduction in incidence or death rates.

Where screening for cancer is undertaken and reliable tests and treatments are available, significant gains for the community can be made. In 1995 the death rate from cancer of the cervix was 3.3 per 100,000 women, almost half the rate of 6.5 per 100,000 recorded in 1973. Early detection and treatment made possible through the Pap smear screening program is a significant factor in this reduction. To reduce deaths from breast cancer through early detection and treatment, screening for women over 50 years old has been progressively introduced in Victoria since 1990. Effective screening tests have not been developed yet for the more common cancers of the colon and rectum. Work is also continuing on the development and evaluation of screening tests for cancer of the prostate in men.

Metropolitan Ambulance Service

The Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS) is one of seven regions within the Ambulance Service Victoria reporting to the Minister of Health through the Ambulance Section of the Department of Human Services. It was created in 1987 under the Ambulance Services Act 1986 from the former Ambulance Service Melbourne and Peninsula Ambulance Service.

The MAS provides skilled pre-hospital emergency health care and patient transport services for all members of the community. This service is provided free to members of the ambulance subscription scheme and pensioner concession card holders, but charges are levied for the transport of non-member patients.

An extensive network of strategically placed emergency ambulance teams services more than three million people living and working within the Greater Melbourne service area, which extends over 9,000 square kilometres from Whittlesea in the north to the Mornington Peninsula in the south and Warburton and Koo-wee-rup in the east to Bacchus Marsh in the west.

When requested by hospitals and medical practitioners, non-emergency patient transport is provided by clinically accredited private operators under MAS supervision.

Air Ambulance Victoria is operated by the MAS on behalf of Ambulance Service Victoria.

In 1995-96, the MAS employed a staff of 740 (excluding non-emergency sub-contracting resources) 683 of whom were operational. The MAS fleet of vehicles numbered 228.

In 1995-96, the MAS dealt with a total of 322,359 cases, which involved travelling a total of 6,364,879 kilometres. Of this, the largest proportion was accounted for by stretcher ambulances, which dealt with 289,324 cases, or 90% of the total number of cases, and covered 4,166,599 kilometres, equivalent to 65% of total kilometres covered.

Regional ambulance services

The following regional services operate throughout Victoria: North-Eastern (headquartered in Wangaratta), South-Eastern (Morwell), North-Western (Bendigo), South-Western (Geelong) and Western (Ballarat). There is also the Alexandra and District Ambulance Service, which is staffed by volunteers.

In 1995-96 regional ambulance services responded to an estimated 79,900 cases of which 28% were time-critical, 29% were non-time-critical and 43% were routine.

7.11 METROPOLITAN AMBULANCE SERVICE: STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (b)
Cases (a)			
Stretcher ambulance	219 959	242 814	289 324
Clinic car	56 394	36 545	28 639
Fixed wing	3 990	2 820	3 405
Helicopter	1 446	981	991
Total cases	281 789	283 160	322 359
Kilometres			
Stretcher ambulance	3 494 243	3 741 356	4 166 599
Clinic car	1 821 585	123 359	935 880
Fixed wing	1 482 510	1 104 320	1 262 400
Total kilometres	6 798 338	6 078 935	6 364 879

(a) Includes all patients assessed/treated and/or transported, plus all other ambulance responses to a request for service.

(b) Case and kilometre statistics for October, November and December 1995 are estimated due to industrial action.

Source: *Metropolitan Ambulance Service: Annual Report*

Health related actions

During 1995 the second National Health Survey was conducted. The survey focused on the health status of Australians, their use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting the health of the nation.

In 1995, an estimated 72% of Victorians took some health-related action in a two week period. The action taken varied widely and could include hospitalisation, consultation with a doctor, dentist or other health professional, use of medication or time away from work or school. Use of medications was the most common action taken. An estimated 27% of Victorians used vitamins/minerals or natural/herbal remedies, and 56% used other medications. Consultation with a doctor was the action taken by 23% of the population.

A higher proportion of women consistently took health-related actions than did men. Overall, 78% of Victorian women took some health-related action compared with 67% of men.

7.12 PERSONS: WHETHER TOOK HEALTH-RELATED ACTION IN LAST TWO WEEKS BY TYPE OF ACTION BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1995 (PRELIMINARY)

Type of action	Males	Females	Persons	%
	'000	'000	'000	
Hospital inpatient episode	13.0	19.6	32.5	0.7
Visit to hospital outpatients/emergency	50.8	60.2	110.9	2.5
Visit to day clinic	25.8	37.5	63.3	1.4
Doctor consultation	448.4	592.9	1 041.3	23.1
Dental consultation	109.5	138.8	248.3	5.5
Consultation with other health professional –				
Chiropractor	30.4	45.9	76.3	1.7
Chemist	35.0	56.4	91.4	2.0
Chiropodist/podiatrist	8.4	22.1	30.5	0.7
Nurse	21.7	29.5	51.2	1.1
Optician/optometrist	14.6	14.3	28.8	0.6
Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist	38.2	30.8	69.0	1.5
Other health professional(a)	37.6	63.5	101.2	2.2
Seen or talked to anyone else	70.3	94.5	164.8	3.7
Used medication				
Vitamins/minerals, natural/herbal medicines	501.2	726.3	1 227.5	27.3
Other medication	1 137.2	1 382.2	2 519.4	55.9
Total medication	1 339.0	1 621.6	2 960.7	65.7
Days away from work/school	167.9	157.6	325.6	7.2
Other days of reduced activity	162.3	151.5	313.8	7.0
Total persons taking action	1 487.0	1 765.6	3 252.6	72.2
Total persons not taking action	742.2	~ 508.4	1 250.5	27.8
Total (b)	2 229.1	2 274.0	4 503.1	100.0

(a) Includes audiology/audiometrist, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, osteopath, occupational therapist, psychologist, social worker or welfare officer and speech therapist, pathologist.

(b) Persons may report more than one type of action, therefore components do not add to the totals shown.

Source: National Health Survey - unpublished data



A National Nutrition Survey was conducted in conjunction with the 1995 National Health Survey, as a joint project between the ABS and the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health. Results from the Nutrition Survey are expected to be available from August/September 1997.

Disability and ageing

In 1993 the ABS conducted a Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, providing estimates of the numbers and main characteristics of persons with disabilities, persons with handicaps, persons aged 60 years or more, and carers.

A person was identified as having a disability if he/she had one or more of a group of selected limitations which had lasted, or was likely to last, for 6 months or more. A handicap results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living.

Results showed that 818,000 Victorians had a disability, with 640,100 of these people experiencing a handicap because of their disability. Overall the rates per 1,000 population were slightly higher than the Australian average. There were more females than males with both disabilities and handicaps, putting the rates for females well above the Australian average.

7.13 HICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS AND RATES (a), 1994

	Handicap	No handicap	Total disability	No disability	Total
Males –					
Number ('000)	295.1	102.5	397.5	1 812.8	2 210.3
Victorian rate	133	46	180	820	-
Australian rate	140	45	184	816	-
Females –					
Number ('000)	345.0	75.47	420.5	1 830.7	1 251.2
Victorian rate	153	34	187	813	-
Australian rate	144	32	176	824	-
Persons					
Number ('000)	640.1	177.9	818.0	3 643.4	4 461.4
Victorian rate	143	40	183	817	-
Australian rate	142	38	180	820	-

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings* (4330.0).

Private medical practitioners

As part of the ongoing program of collections for the services sector of the Australian economy, the ABS conducted a survey of medical practitioners in private practice in respect of the 1994-95 financial year. The survey was conducted from a sample of medical practitioners selected from the Health Insurance Commission's Medicare Provider File. It was the first time that the ABS had conducted such a survey.

The following information relates to general practitioners and specialists in private practice whose main activity was the provision of medical services to patients. Medical practitioners who mainly worked in hospitals and other institutions such as universities, government departments, etc. on a salary basis and who mainly serviced non-private patients were excluded.

In 1994-95, there were 4,007 general practitioners and 2,537 specialists in private practise, accounting for 24.5% and 26.7% of the national total respectively. There were more men than women in private practise: men accounted for 74% of Victorian general practitioners and 86.9% of specialists.

7.14 GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND SPECIALISTS, 1994-95

	Males	Females	Total
General practitioners			
Victoria	2 966	1 041	4 007
Australia	11 677	4 701	16 378
Specialists			
Victoria	2 204	333	2 537
Australia	8 381	1 109	9 490

Source: *Private Medical Practitioners, Australia* (8689.0)

The largest proportion of general practitioners conducted between 100 and 149 private patient consultations per week (28.6%), with 21.7% seeing between 150 and 199 private patient consultations per week. These figures contrasted with specialists, where the largest proportion (39.5%) had between 20 and 59 private patient consultations/contacts per week.

7.15 GENERAL PRACTITIONERS BY NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS/CONTACTS, VICTORIA, 1994-95

Number of private patient consultations/contacts per week	General practitioners		Specialists	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 20	*81	*2.0	326	12.8
20-59	500	12.5	1 002	39.5
60-79	403	10.1	317	12.5
80-99	355	8.9	299	11.8
100-149	1 147	28.6	316	12.5
150-199	870	21.7	*96	*3.8
200-299	591	14.8	125	4.9
300 or more	*58	*1.4	*56	*2.2
Total	4 007	100.0	2 537	100.0

Source: *Private Medical Practitioners, Australia* (8689.0)

Of those specialists in private practise, the largest proportion (24.3%) were surgeons, followed by those specialising in internal medicine (22.4%). Psychiatrists comprised 13.1% of specialists in private practise and anaesthetists a further 12.7%.

7.16 SPECIALIST MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BY PRINCIPAL SPECIALITY, 1994-95

Principal speciality	Victoria		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Anaesthesia	323	12.7	1 143	12.0
Dermatology	55	2.2	239	2.5
Diagnostic imaging	189	7.5	853	9.0
Internal medicine	568	22.4	2 130	22.4
Obstetrics/gynaecology	237	9.3	837	8.8
Ophthalmology	144	5.7	602	6.3
Pathology	*49	*1.9	223	2.3
Psychiatry	332	13.1	1 060	11.2
Surgery	616	24.3	2 323	24.5
Other	*25	*0.9	79	0.8
Total	2 537	100.0	9 490	100.0

Source: *Private Medical Practitioners, Australia* (8689.0)

Medicare

Medicare, as Australia's public health insurance scheme, is one of the major institutions in the health system. Funded by a levy on all employed adults, Medicare is available to all Australians and allows a wide range of goods and services to be accessed. The following two tables relate to the Health Insurance Commission's (HIC) Medicare operations.

In 1994-95, a total of 46,166,700 Medicare services were processed in Victoria, accounting for a quarter of all Medicare services nationally. This represented a dollar value of \$1,423.9 million.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners, which accounted for 45.5% of the Victorian total (20,989,200 cases). The next most commonly accessed Medicare service was pathology: 10,579,000 cases were processed or 22.9% of total services. These two services corresponded to the two most accessed services across Australia.

7.17 MEDICARE: NUMBER AND VALUE OF SERVICES PROCESSED BY BROAD TYPE OF SERVICE, VICTORIA, 1994-95 (a)

Broad type of service	Number of services		Value of services	
	'000	%	\$m	%
Unreferred attendances				
General practitioner/VRGP	20 989.2	45.5	474.4	33.2
Other	3 720.9	8.1	78.8	5.5
Specialist attendance	4 729.6	10.2	232.7	16.3
Obstetrics	187.2	0.4	15.8	1.1
Anaesthetics	472.4	1.0	31.7	2.2
Pathology	10 579.0	22.9	174.1	12.2
Diagnostic imaging	2 413.1	5.2	194.3	13.2
Operations	1 134.8	2.5	128.9	9.1
Assistance at operations	69.5	0.2	6.6	0.5
Optometry	793.3	1.7	31.2	2.2
Radio and nuclear therapy	91.4	0.2	6.0	0.4
Miscellaneous	986.1	2.1	49.3	3.5
Total	46 166.7	100.0	1 423.9	100.0

(a) For services processed from 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995.

Source: Health Insurance Commission - 1994-95 Medicare, Pharmaceutical Benefits and Childcare Cash Rebate Statistical Tables

In terms of dollar value, however, general practitioners' consultations made up only a third of the value of services processed, and pathology only 12%. Specialist attendance and diagnostic imaging both accounted for a larger proportion of services processed by dollar value than pathology. Respectively they accounted for \$232.7 million (16%) and \$194.3 million (14%) of the value of total services, while only accounting for 10% and 5% of visits respectively.

Social security

The Department of Social Security administers a range of schemes which provide financial support to individuals and families. It also provides the framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce. This section brings together statistical information relating to the recipients of each main payment type. Separate data on supplementary payments (such as remote area allowance) are not included.

Unless otherwise indicated, these statistics relate to the relevant pay periods closest to 30 June of the reference year.

Additional classifications have been included in this section relating to new payments, such as maternity allowance and parenting allowance. Other benefit payments such as home child care allowance have either been included in alternative payments or have been renamed since June 1995.

It is important to note that over the years there have been changes to the conditions of eligibility applying to the payments. As it is not readily possible to indicate all the changes that have occurred, any analysis of historical data should generally be undertaken with caution.

7.18 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

Type of program	June 1994	June 1995	June 1996
Pensions, the sick and disabilities -			
Age pension	404 830	404 540	410 122
Disability support pension	101 845	107 709	115 580
Wife pension	36 620	38 560	35 403
Carer pension	4 251	5 014	6 278
Sickness allowances	10 696	10 856	8 796
Mobility allowances	6 094	6 772	7 572
Child disability allowance	17 742	19 679	22 730
Labour market allowance -			
Youth training (a)	—	4 260	6 361
Jobsearch allowance	114 966	99 802	111 579
Newstart allowance	121 190	108 208	93 879
Mature age	7 192	10 664	12 606
Mature age partner	2 798	4 350	3 474
Partner allowance (a)	—	56 304	20 137
Family payment -			
Family	447 771	440 179	441 065
Double orphan pension	298	297	295
Sole parent pensions	68 734	71 417	75 144
Parenting allowance (b)	—	—	165 427
Maternity allowance (c)	—	—	19 901
Child care assistance (a)	—	53 426	61 164
Other social security payments			
Special benefits	7 626	6 142	5 682
Drought relief	—	—	14
Widow pension class B	15 497	14 110	12 982
Widow allowance (a)	—	2 477	3 365

(a) From 1 Jan 1995.

(b) From 1 July 1995.

(c) From 1 Feb 1996.

Source: DSS customers A Statistical Overview 1996

REFERENCES

Data on Private Hospitals is obtained from the annual census of all private hospitals in Australia.

A National Nutrition Survey was conducted in conjunction with the 1995 National Health Survey, as a joint project between the ABS and the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health. Results from the Nutrition Survey are expected to be available from August/September 1997.

Cause of Death statistics are compiled by the ABS from data made available by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

ABS sources

Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)

Suicides, Australia (3309.0)

Deaths Victoria (3312.2)

National Health Survey – unpublished data

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia 1993 (4430.0)

Children's Immunisation, Australia, April 1995 (4352.0)

Children's Health Screening, April 1995 (4337.0)

Private Medical Practitioners, Australia (8689.0)

Non-ABS sources

Department of Human Services, Public Health Branch, 'Surveillance of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in Victoria 1995'

Public Health Branch, Victoria's Health: Second Report on the Health Status of Victorians, 1995'

Department of Health and Family Services, Mental Health Branch, 'National Mental Health Report 1995'

Department of Social Security, 'DSS customers – A Statistical Overview 1996'

Health Insurance Commission, '1994–95 Medicare, Pharmaceutical Benefits and Childcare Cash Rebate Statistical Tables'

Metropolitan Ambulance Service, 'Annual Report'

Photographs

Ambulance officer: Courtesy of Metropolitan Ambulance Service

Hospital patient: Courtesy of Monash Medical Centre part of the Southern Health Care Network

Nurse and infant: Courtesy of Monash Medical Centre part of the Southern Health Care Network

Physiotherapy: Courtesy of Monash Medical Centre part of the Southern Health Care Network



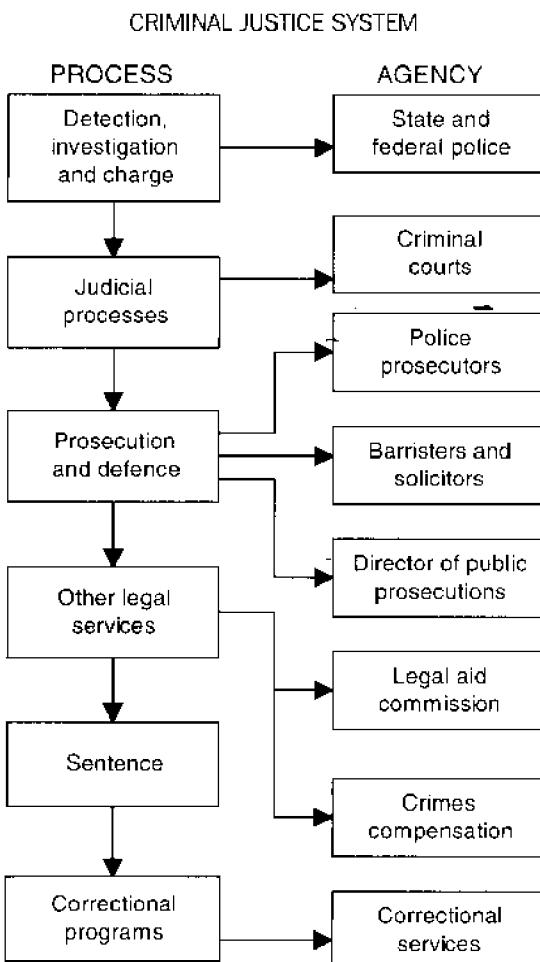


8 Crime and Justice

OVERVIEW

The criminal justice system consists of the State and Commonwealth institutions, agencies, departments and personnel who are responsible for dealing with persons accused or convicted of committing a crime. The justice system also has a responsibility for providing some assistance to the victims of crime.

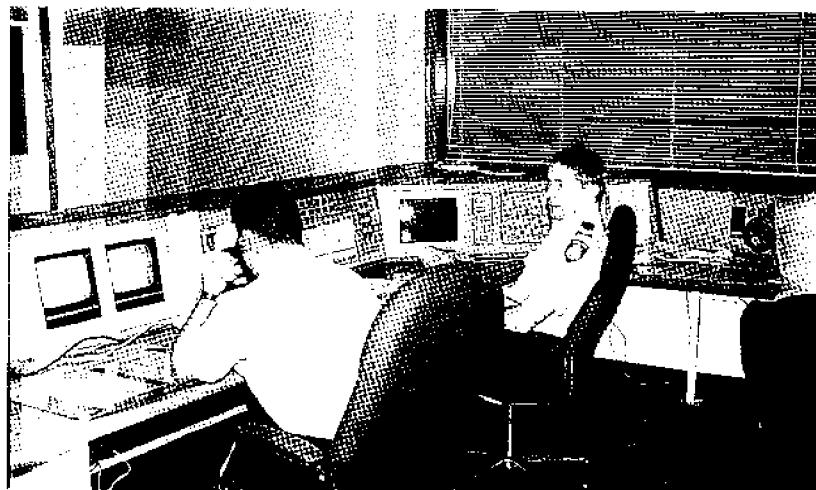
The various agencies that comprise the criminal justice system can be seen as acting within a broader process in which criminal incidents and offenders move through a number of stages. The diagram below indicates these broad stages and the points at which the different justice agencies make their contribution.



Source: *Department of Justice, Victoria*

Crime statistics

In Victoria, as in other states, there exist two systems of criminal justice: the federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws, and the state system, based on offences against State laws. As a result, detailed national statistics on the level and nature of crime and criminal justice agency activity have not been available. To address this need, the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics was established within the ABS to enable the provision of comparable data across jurisdictions.



Within the scope of the national collection, the most frequently reported single offence categories in Australia in 1995 were those of unlawful entry with intent (equivalent to burglary, break and enter), with 384,897 occurrences recorded, and motor vehicle theft, with 126,919 cases recorded.

8.1 VICTIMS OF CRIME REPORTED TO POLICE

	Victoria			Australia		
	Rate (a)		Number	Rate	Number	
	1993	1994				
Homicide -						
Murder	1.23	1.25	1.38	62	1.78	321
Attempted murder etc.	1.46	1.30	1.02	46	1.67	301
Manslaughter	0.09	0.11	0.11	5	0.17	30
Driving causing death	0.81	0.36	0.49	22	1.74	314
Assault (b)	n.a.	n.a.	351.11	15 807	560.26	101 149
Sexual assault	71.64	63.30	62.17	2 799	70.95	12 809
Kidnapping/abduction	1.50	2.17	2.11	95	2.60	469
Robbery -						
Armed robbery	22.15	17.27	16.81	757	36.73	6 631
Unarmed robbery	20.45	18.95	21.06	948	54.48	9 835
Blackmail/extortion	1.28	1.63	1.24	56	0.84	152
Unlawful entry with intent	1 804.13	1 600.11	1 575.37	70 923	2 131.92	384 897
Motor vehicle theft	616.21	612.45	649.91	29 259	703.00	126 919
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	2 480.88	111 689	2 712.89	489 785

(a) Reported incidents per 100,000 population.

Source: National Crime Statistics, 1995 (4510.0)

The most-recorded personal crime was assault, with 15,807 cases recorded in 1995 in Victoria, a rate of 351.11 per 100,000 population. Most victims of assault were male, with the highest rate of assault for victims aged between 20–34 years. For assault, over half of the offenders were known to their victims. The most frequent locations of assault offences were private dwellings, streets and footpaths and recreational facilities. Approximately 10% of assaults involved a weapon.

There were 67 recorded cases of murder/manslaughter, a rate of 1.49 victims per 100,000. The most likely murder victims in 1995 were males aged 20–44 years. Most murders were committed with some type of weapon, with a firearm used in about 20% of cases. The majority of murders were committed by someone known to the victim and the most common site for the murder was a private dwelling.

8.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME REPORTED TO POLICE, BY SEX, VICTORIA, 1995

	Number			Percentage				
	Males	Females	Not stated	Total(a)	Males	Females	Not stated	
Homicide –								
Murder	38	23	1	62	61.3	37.1	1.6	100.0
Attempted murder etc.	27	19	—	46	58.7	41.3	—	100.0
Manslaughter	5	—	—	5	100.0	—	—	100.0
Driving causing death	15	6	1	22	68.2	27.3	4.5	100.0
Assault	10 135	5 045	627	15 807	64.1	31.9	4.0	100.0
Sexual assault	493	2 223	83	2 799	17.6	79.4	3.0	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	34	61	—	95	35.8	64.2	—	100.0
Robbery –								
Armed robbery	418	173	166	757	55.2	22.9	21.9	100.0
Unarmed robbery	614	283	51	948	64.8	29.9	5.4	100.0

(a) Includes not stated/inadequately described and not applicable. Not applicable refers to those offences where the sex of the victim is not applicable, such as blackmail/extortion, armed robbery and unarmed robbery where the victim can be an organisation.

Source: National Crime Statistics, 1995 (4510.0)

8.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME REPORTED TO POLICE, BY AGE, VICTORIA, 1995

	Age								Total (a)
	0-9	10-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	55-64	65 and over	
Homicide –									
Murder	4	4	5	17	13	8	5	5	62
Attempted murder etc.	2	2	3	12	9	9	3	2	46
Manslaughter	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	5
Driving causing death	1	9	5	3	2	1	1	—	22
Assault	337	2 946	2 817	4 189	2 043	983	336	157	1999 15 807
Sexual assault	351	1 027	420	461	226	77	13	16	208 2 799
Kidnapping/abduction	18	40	14	16	4	1	—	—	95
Robbery –									
Armed robbery	—	105	113	136	97	64	26	21	195 757
Unarmed robbery	2	301	124	156	120	73	36	59	77 948
Blackmail/extortion	—	2	5	11	13	8	4	3	10 56
Total	715	4 437	3 507	5 002	2 528	1 224	424	264	2 496 20 597
Homicide -									
Murder	6.6	6.5	8.1	27.4	21.0	12.9	8.1	8.1	1.6 100.0
Attempted murder etc.	4.3	4.3	6.5	26.1	19.6	19.6	6.5	4.3	8.7 100.0
Manslaughter	—	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	—	—	20.0	— 100.0
Driving causing death	4.5	40.9	22.7	13.6	9.1	4.5	4.5	—	100.0
Assault	2.1	18.6	17.8	26.5	12.9	6.2	2.1	1.0	12.6 100.0
Sexual assault	12.5	36.7	15.0	16.5	8.1	2.8	0.5	0.6	7.4 100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	18.9	42.1	14.7	16.8	4.2	1.1	—	—	2.1 100.0
Robbery –									
Armed robbery	—	13.9	14.9	18.0	12.8	8.5	3.4	2.8	25.8 100.0
Unarmed robbery	0.2	31.8	13.1	16.5	12.7	7.7	3.8	6.2	8.1 100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	3.6	8.9	19.6	23.2	14.3	7.1	5.4	17.9 100.0
Total	3.5	21.5	17.0	24.3	12.3	5.9	2.1	1.3	12.1 100.0

(a) Includes not stated and not applicable. Not applicable refers to those offences where the sex of the victim is not applicable, such as blackmail/extortion, armed robbery and unarmed robbery where the victim can be an organisation.

Source: National Crime Statistics, 1995 (4510.0)

There were 2,799 cases of sexual assault recorded by police in Victoria, a rate of 62.17 victims per 100,000 population. In 1995, almost 80% of victims of sexual assault were female and almost half of all victims were aged under 20 years (30% aged under 15 years). The most common locations for sexual assault were private dwellings. Most offenders were known to their victims.

There were 1,705 reported cases of robbery in 1995. Armed robbery accounted for 757 of these and 948 were unarmed with respective rates of 16.81 and 21.06 victims per 100,000. Organisations were the victims in about a quarter of the cases of armed robbery in 1995, and males were more than twice as likely to be victims than women. Organisations were much less likely to be victims of unarmed robberies, but again males were twice as likely as females to be victims.

A weapon was used in 44% of robberies, 60% of murders and 52% of attempted murders. Table 8.4 also provides the breakdown on the use of firearms, which were used in 8% of robberies, 21% of murders and 15% of attempted murders.

8.4 VICTIMS BY OFFENCE BY WEAPON USED, VICTORIA, 1995

	Weapons used			Total %	No weapons used %	Total %
	Firearm %	Other weapon %	Weapon n.f.d. %			
Homicide -						
Murder	21.0	38.7	—	59.7	40.3	100.0
Attempted murder	15.2	37.0	—	52.2	47.8	100.0
Manslaughter	—	20.0	—	20.0	80.0	100.0
Assault	0.5	6.1	—	6.6	93.4	100.0
Sexual assault	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.8	98.2	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	1.1	4.2	—	5.3	94.7	100.0
Robbery (a)	8.0	18.2	18.2	44.4	55.6	100.0

(a) Victims of robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. All other offence categories used in this table refer to individual persons.

Source: National Crime Statistics, 1995 (4510.0)

Firearm reform

In response to the Port Arthur massacre in April 1996, centre-fire and rim-fire rifles, semi-automatic shotguns and pump-action shotguns are being banned (with some exemptions) Australia-wide and a nationally funded compensation program implemented.

In Victoria the gun buy-back scheme is administered by the Firearm Reform and Compensation Project, a joint Department of Justice and Victoria Police initiative. Compensation payouts began in Victoria in August 1996 and as at 11 January 1997 a total of 134,085 firearms had been surrendered in Victoria for a total value of \$66,950,447. The average price paid per firearm was \$499.00. It is estimated that there are 213,000 registered firearms in Victoria which are now prohibited. Of those surrendered, approximately 10% have been unregistered.

A new firearms act, the *Firearms Act 1996*, was passed by Parliament in December 1996. The act will become effective in Victoria on a date to be finalised in 1997. The act implements in Victoria the provisions of the National Firearms agreement made by Police Ministers from all states and territories on 10 May 1996.

Drug offences

A total of 12,938 arrests were made for drug related offences in Victoria during 1994. The largest category of drug arrests were for cannabis with 10,303 arrests (80% of the Victorian total).

8.5 TOTAL ARRESTS BY DRUG TYPE, EXCLUDING STEROIDS AND OTHER DRUGS, 1994

Type of drug	Number		Percentage	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Cannabis	10 303	46 391	79.6	84.6
Cocaine	49	299	0.4	0.5
Heroin etc.	843	2 992	6.5	5.5
Amphetamine	1 677	4 593	13.0	8.4
LSD	66	540	0.5	1.0
Total	12 938	54 815	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Illicit Drug Report, 1994 – Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence

Victims of crime

In recent years, there has been increased focus on the situation of the victims of crime and their families within the justice system. Some steps have been taken to enable increased involvement of victims within the legal system. One example is the introduction of the option for victims of crime to submit a victim impact statement to the court, outlining the effect the crime has had on them.

In addition to the data collected on offences reported to or detected by police, information collected from crime victim surveys allows us to develop a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime. Crime victim surveys are usually conducted on a household basis and are not suitable for all types of crime.

8.6 VICTIMS OF CRIME, WHETHER TOLD POLICE ABOUT THE LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA (a)

Type of offence	Offences reported to police			Total victims '000
	1993 %	1994 %	1995 %	
Households –				
Break and enter	82.9	83.8	76.5	52.7
Attempted break and enter	39.6	37.0	37.4	39.6
Motor vehicle theft	94.2	93.7	96.5	94.2
Persons –				
Robbery	52.2	67.8	56.7	52.2
Assault	35.3	35.0	33.2	35.3
Sexual assault (b)	33.1	12.0	14.9	**33.1

(a) As at April. Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified.

(b) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

Source: Crime and Safety Victoria, April 1995 (1509.2)

Data from Victoria's 1995 Crime and Safety survey showed that whilst some crimes are generally reported to police, some are not readily reported. In 1995, 77% of break and enter offences were reported, compared with 37% of attempted break and enter offences. Whilst 97% of all motor vehicle thefts were reported, the figures for personal crime were much lower – with 33% of assaults and 15% of sexual assaults reported.

Only 12% of people reported sexual assaults to police in 1994. This was a significant decrease on the previous year when 33% of these crimes were reported.

8.7 RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM, VICTORIA (a), 1995

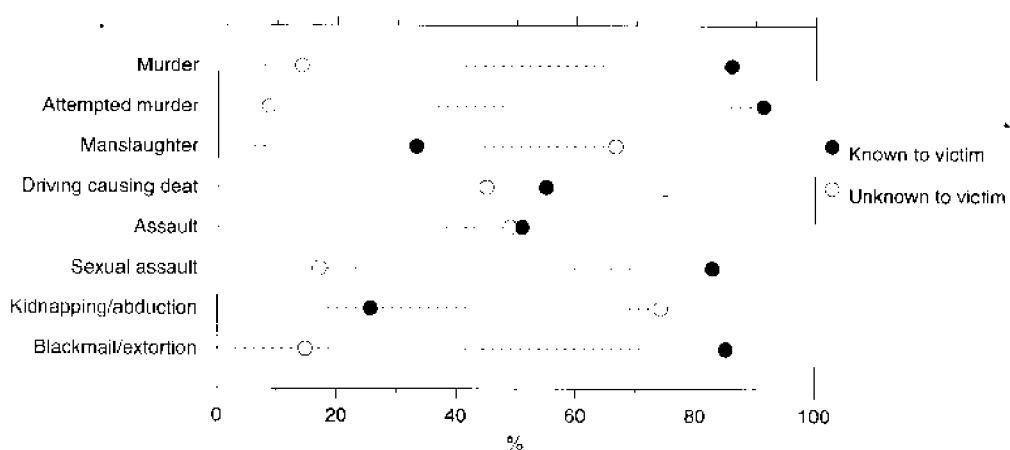
	Offender known to victim			Total (b) No.
	Family member No.	Non-family member No.	Offender unknown to victim No.	
Homicide				
Murder	24	19	7	50
Attempted murder etc.	18	14	3	35
Manslaughter				
Driving causing death	1	9	2	3
Assault	529	938	1 409	2 876
Sexual assault	409	583	205	1 197
Kidnapping/abduction	3	16	55	74
Blackmail/extortion	2	21	4	27
Total	988	1 600	1 694	4 282

(a) The proportion of Victim to known offender and unknown to offender have been calculated as a percentage of those offences where the relationship variable was recorded by Police.

(b) Excludes not stated.

Source: *National Crime Statistics, 1995* (4510.0)

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM, VICTORIA, 1995



Source: *National Crime Statistics, 1995* (4510.0)

Table 8.7 provides data on the relationship between offenders and victims for Victoria. In total, for those offences enumerated, 61% were committed by someone known to the victim, and 23% were committed by a member of the victim's family.

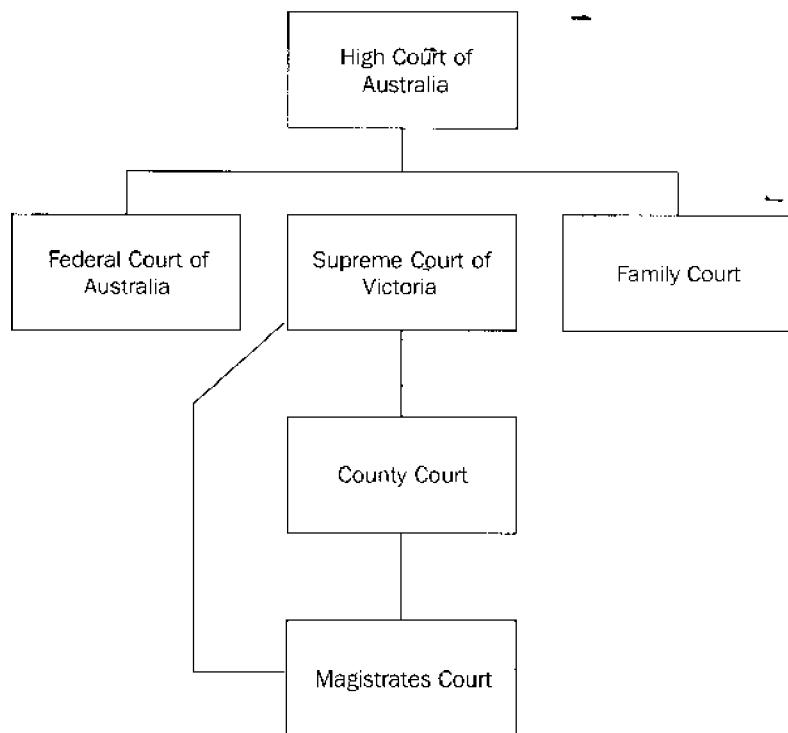
The figures for murder, attempted murder and sexual assault are particularly high in this regard. 86% of murders and 92% of attempted murders were committed by someone known to the victim, with 48% and 51% respectively committed by a member of the victim's family. 83% of sexual assaults were committed by someone known to the victim, with 34% committed by a member of the victim's family.

Court system

In all states, two systems of criminal justice exist: the federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws, and the relevant State system, based on offences against State laws. It is the statute law and the common law of the States and Territories that primarily governs the day-to-day lives of most Australians.

With respect to the criminal law, the State and territories have powers to enact their own criminal law, while the Commonwealth has powers to enact laws including sanctions for criminal offences, in relation to its responsibilities under the constitution. Thus, in effect, there are nine different systems of criminal law in existence in Australia.

The diagram below illustrates the basic structure of the court system. Less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates' Courts, including less serious civil and family law, as well as criminal cases. More serious criminal cases are heard by the County Court, as are civil cases involving large claims. The County Court also hears cases on appeal from the Magistrates' Court. The Supreme Court of Victoria hears the most serious criminal cases and appeals from the County and Magistrates' Court.

STRUCTURE OF THE COURT SYSTEM

Source: *Department of Justice, Victoria*

The Federal Court of Australia hears cases involving Commonwealth (as opposed to state) law, such as cases involving trade practices and bankruptcy. There is also a federal Family Court which hears cases under the Family Law Act. Finally, the High Court of Australia acts as the final court of appeal for all criminal, civil and family law matters from lower courts within Australia.



Victoria's court system had a total of 738,500 cases of a criminal or civil nature presented to it in 1993-94. The vast bulk of these cases were brought before the Magistrates' Court - which generally hears approximately 99% of criminal cases and 91% of civil cases. During 1993-94, the County Court heard 4,300 criminal cases and 12,700 civil cases and the Supreme Court heard 800 criminal and 6,500 civil cases.

8.8 CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MATTERS FILED BY COURT TYPE, 1993-94

	Victoria '000	Australia '000	Victorian % of Australia
Criminal Matters -			
Supreme Court	0.8	4.7	17.0
County Court	4.3	25.2	16.9
Magistrates' Court	522.5	1 515.5	34.5
Total	527.6	1 545.4	34.1
Civil Matters			
Supreme Court	6.5	36.8	17.6
County Court	12.7	44.3	28.7
Magistrates' Court	191.7	623.9	30.7
Total	210.9	705.0	29.9

Source: Industry Commission - Report on Government Service Provision, Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, 1995

Police and law enforcement

The role of the police force is to be responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes. In 1994-95, there was a total of 12,222 people working for the Victoria Police, 9,997 of whom were police officers; the remainder being recruits, reservists and support and administrative staff. Since 1992-93 there has been a 3% increase in the number of police officers employed. Table 8.9 provides a breakdown for the Victoria Police by sex and rank.

In addition to its sworn officers, the Victoria Police runs various programmes within the community to prevent and detect crime and to build co-operation between the community and the police.

The most extensive of these is the Neighbourhood Watch scheme. The scheme aims to prevent crime by educating the community and through active community participation in crime detection and prevention. Victoria has over 25,000 active Neighbourhood Watch volunteers, and covers an area of over 822,000 households and 2,367,000 residents. Geographically, Neighbourhood Watch covers half of the State of Victoria.

Other programs include the START program which provides for small-scale funding of community recreational activities for children and teenagers. Funding is granted to police, sporting clubs, youth or other local groups for equipment and uniform purchase and minor capital works. In 1995-96, the Victoria Police funded 242 projects to the value of \$879,700.



8.9 NUMBER OF POLICE BY SEX AND RANK, VICTORIA, 1994-95

Rank	Male	Female	Total	%
Chief Commissioner	1	—	1	0.0
Deputy Commissioner	2	—	2	0.0
Assistant Commissioner	7	—	7	0.1
Commander	6	—	6	0.1
Chief Superintendent	25	—	25	0.3
Superintendent	57	—	57	0.6
Chief Inspector	85	2	87	0.9
Inspector	212	4	216	2.2
Senior Sergeant	513	14	527	5.3
Sergeant	1 642	75	1 717	17.2
Senior Constable	3 592	700	4 292	42.9
Constable	2 484	586	3 070	30.7
Total	8 616	1 381	9 997	100.0
Recruits in training	200	62	262	..
Total police and recruits	8 816	1 443	10 259	..
Reservists	39	21	60	..
Protective Service Officers	90	17	107	..
Unsworn staff	643	1 153	1 796	..
Total workforce	9 588	2 634	12 222	..

Source: Victoria Police Annual Report, 1994-95

Legal services.

In addition to the court itself, there are a number of other agencies involved in the court process. These include legal representatives for the prosecution and defence. Police Prosecutors are generally responsible for less serious matters heard before courts of summary jurisdiction, such as the Magistrates Court, whilst Crown Prosecutors normally handle prosecution of the more serious matters dealt with in the Supreme or County courts.

For the defendant, legal aid may be available to handle their defence. The objective of the Commonwealth's legal aid scheme is to maximise access to justice by all members of the community. Legal aid services and advice are provided directly by staff lawyers or by way of subsidies to the private legal profession. Assistance is directed to those persons who are most in need by way of merit and means tests.

8.10 LEGAL AID: APPLICATIONS AND THEIR OUTCOMES, VICTORIA

Year	Total applications received	Received per workday	% change	Number approved	Number refused	Total assessed (a)	Refusal rate %
1992-93	40 413	164	-6.3	30 028	10 025	40 053	25.0
1993-94	42 969	175	6.3	33 565	8 390	41 955	20.0
1994-95	48 669	196	13.3	39 094	7 904	46 998	16.8

(a) Total assessed is less than total applications received, as not all applications are processed.

Source: Legal Aid Commission of Victoria, Annual Report, 1994-95

In 1994-95, 48,669 applications for legal aid were received, an average of 196 per day, and an increase of 13% over the previous twelve months. Of these, 46,998 were assessed, with a refusal rate of 17%. Of the applications made, criminal cases accounted for 61%, family cases for 26% and civil cases for 14%.

**8.11 LEGAL SERVICES, NUMBER OF BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT,
VICTORIA, 1992-93**

Businesses at end June –	No.
Solicitors	1 663
Barristers	1 197
Other	24
Total	2 884
Employment at end June –	
Male	7 169
Female	9 762
Total	16 932

Source: *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia, 1992-93* (8678.0)

Corrections and sentencing

In 1995, the Magistrates' Court handed down 81,083 sentences. Of these 73,419 or 91% were in the form of a non-custodial order, 2,987 or 4% were convicted and discharged, and 4,522 or 6% were custodial sentences. The most common non-custodial sentence handed down by the Magistrates' Court was a fine (accounting for 49% of non-custodial sentences) followed by suspension or cancellation of licence (22% of non-custodial sentences) and bonds (16%).

Generally, the percentage of custodial sentences delivered is greater in the Higher Courts, reflecting the more serious nature of cases heard before the County and Supreme Courts. In Victoria in 1995, 45% of sentences handed down in the Higher Courts were custodial. In comparison, 6% of sentences handed down in the Magistrates' Court in 1995, were custodial. The most common form of non-custodial sentence was a suspended sentence of imprisonment.

8.12 SENTENCES IMPOSED BY CRIMINAL COURTS, VICTORIA, 1995

Penalties	Magistrates court No.	Higher courts No.
Custodial		
Imprisonment	4 207	486
Youth training centre	315	33
Non-custodial –		
Suspended sentence of imprisonment	4 324	387
Intensive correction order	723	17
Community based order	4 807	85
Licence cancelled or suspended	15 759	..
Fine	35 758	43
Adjourned undertakings/Commonwealth Bonds	11 923	76
S28 (a)	125	..
Other –		
Convicted and discharged	2 987	..
Drug and alcohol test	155	8
Other	..	29
Total	81 083	1 164

(a) Suspended sentences under S28 of the *Alcohol and Drug Dependant Persons Act*.

Source: *Department of Justice, Caseflow Analysis Section - Sentencing Statistics, Magistrates' Courts Victoria, 1995*, and *Department of Justice, Caseflow Analysis Section - Sentencing Statistics, Higher Criminal Courts Victoria, 1994*

On 30 June 1994 there were 2,522 prisoners in Victoria's 15 gaols, a rate of 73.9 per 100,000 adult population. This represented an increase from the 2,272 prisoners and the rate of 67.0 per 100,000 adult population recorded at 30 June 1993.

Of the total number of prisoners at 30 June 1994, 333 were on remand, an increase from 290 the previous year and 2,189 were sentenced prisoners, an increase of 20% over the previous year.

Of the total number of sentenced prisoners by most serious offence, the largest single category was that of sex offences which accounted for 15%. Break and enter accounted for 12%, with other theft and robbery accounting for 11% and 10% respectively. Dealing and trafficking in drugs accounted for 9% of sentenced prisoners, with a further 9% imprisoned on the charge of murder.

Of the 2,522 prisoners in Victorian gaols, 141 were indigenous people, representing 6% of sentenced prisoners.

8.13 SENTENCED PRISONERS BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE (a), VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Victoria		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide –				
Murder	193	8.8	881	5.9
Other homicide	74	3.4	453	3.0
Assault	158	7.2	1 625	10.8
Sex offences	323	14.8	1 977	13.2
Other against person	39	1.8	154	1.0
Robbery	220	10.1	1 965	13.1
Extortion	4	0.2	37	0.2
Break and enter	258	11.8	2 014	13.4
Fraud and misappropriation	98	4.5	709	4.7
Receiving	25	1.1	251	1.7
Other theft	237	10.8	1 016	6.8
Property damage (b)	31	1.4	189	1.3
Government security (c)	164	7.5	958	6.4
Possession of weapon	2	0.1	42	0.3
Other against good order	20	0.9	65	0.4
Possession/use of drugs	11	0.5	145	1.0
Deal/traffic drugs	199	9.1	1 211	8.1
Manufacture/grow drugs	10	0.5	213	1.4
Driving offences	24	1.1	579	3.9
Licence/registration offences	74	3.4	238	1.6
Other traffic offences	1	0.0	4	0.0
Other offences	24	1.1	269	1.8
Offences in custody	—	—	3	0.0
Total	2 189	100.0	14 998	100.0

(a) The most serious offence is the offence with the longest sentence a prisoner has received.

(b) Property damage also includes environmental offences.

(c) Government security also includes justice procedures.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 1994 - Results of the 1994 National Prison Census*



Private prisons

The New Prisons Project (NPP) is a major government infrastructure project involving the replacement of the State's ageing prisons with new facilities developed, owned and operated by the private sector.

In 1996, construction of the 125-bed Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre at Deer Park was completed with the official opening being held in August. A further two private prisons, Fulham Correctional Centre and Laverton North Men's Prison, are scheduled for completion in 1997.

When all three new private prisons are commissioned, approximately 45% of Victoria's prisoners will be accommodated in the private prisons with the remainder in the ongoing public prison system.

8.14 PRISON POPULATION, VICTORIA, 1982-94

At 30 June	Prisoners		Sentenced		Remandees	
	No.	Rate (a)	No.	Rate (a)	No.	Rate (a)
1982	1 753	66.1	1 577	61.0	176	6.8
1983	1 996	73.4	1 826	73.5	170	6.8
1984	1 845	67.5	1 665	62.5	180	6.8
1985	1 879	69.6	1 654	61.2	225	8.3
1986	1 955	71.3	1 749	63.8	206	7.5
1987	1 956	62.5	1 705	54.5	251	8.0
1988	2 071	66.2	1 811	57.9	260	8.3
1989	2 256	69.4	1 956	60.2	300	9.2
1990	2 316	69.9	1 954	59.0	362	10.9
1991	2 310	69.8	1 925	58.1	385	11.6
1992	2 277	67.4	1 913	56.6	364	10.8
1993	2 272	67.0	1 982	58.4	290	8.6
1994	2 522	73.9	2 189	64.2	333	9.8

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. Rates are based on population aged 17-69 for Census 1982-1986.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 1994 - Results of the 1994 National Prison Census*

Non-criminal courts

Apart from the court structures outlined above, there are a number of other bodies and tribunals with specific functions within the justice system:

The Crimes Compensation Tribunal rules on claims for compensation from people injured by crime for crimes committed within Victoria and which have been reported to the police. In 1994-95, there were a total of 9,639 dispositions (as against 8,365 in 1993-94), whilst 6,344 total awards were

made (as against 6,131 the previous year). The average claim paid out for pain and suffering was \$5,640.79.

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal hears cases relating to the decisions of government departments and bodies at all levels. There are four divisions within the Tribunal dealing with: taxation, planning, land valuation and general cases.

The Domestic Building Tribunal commenced operation in April 1996 and deals with disputes between house owners, builders and insurance companies where alleged breaches of Domestic Building Contracts have occurred.

The Small Claims Tribunal hears and determines claims brought by consumers against traders, such as breach of contract or the sale of faulty merchandise. There is an upper limit of \$5,000 on claims.

The Residential Tenancies Tribunal deals with disputes between landlords and tenants, such as disputes over non-payment of rent or unsafe premises.

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Prisoners in Australia, 1994 – Results of the 1994 National Prison Census

Photographs

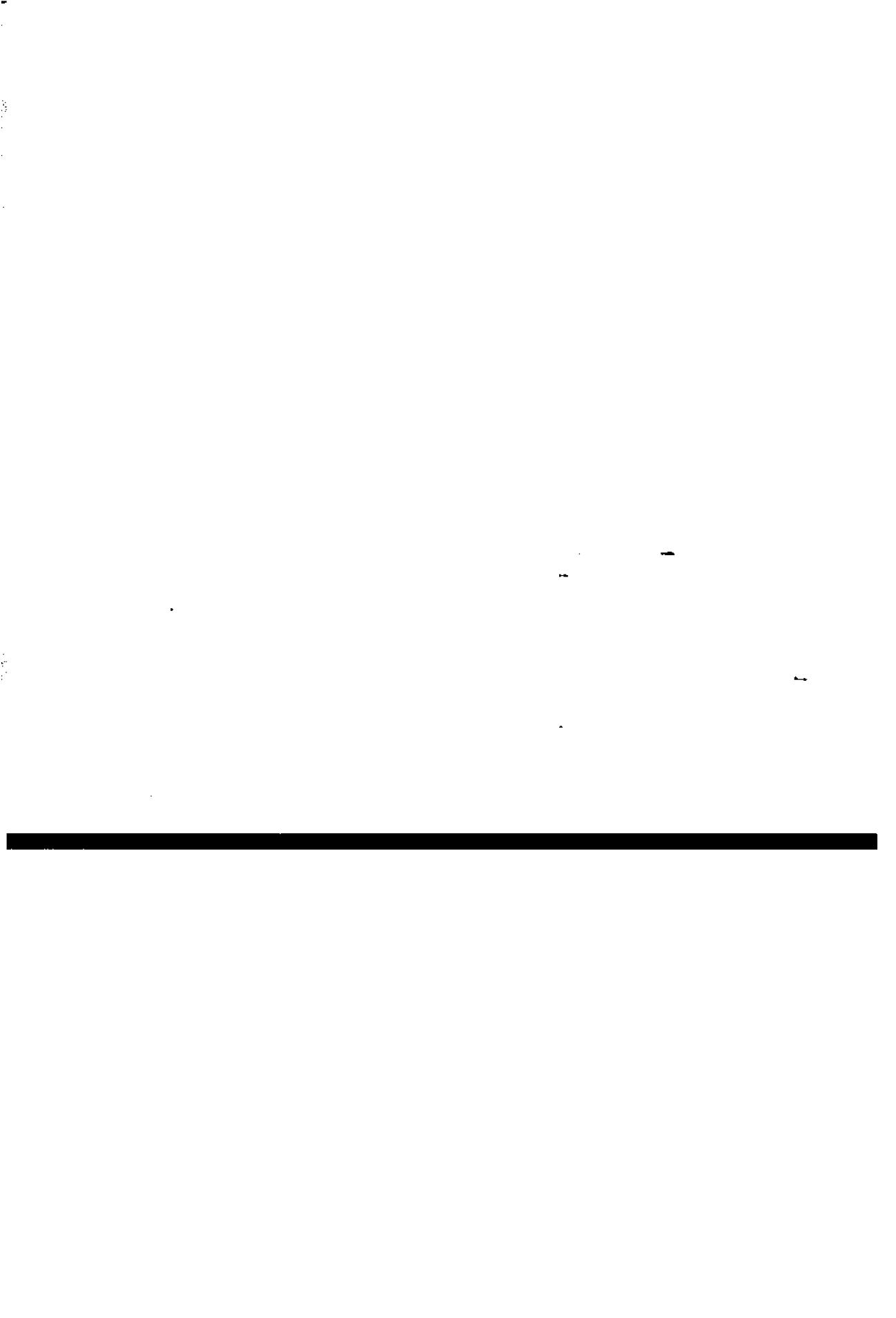
Lawyer and clients: Courtesy of the Dep't of Justice, Victoria

Police: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure

Magistrates court: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure

Police and children: Courtesy of Victoria Police

Police: Courtesy of Victoria Police





9 Commerce

OVERVIEW

Commerce, 'the exchange of goods and services for money', is the foundation of modern society. There are many facets to the measurement of commercial activity: household expenditure data is important in identifying expenditure patterns within the community; price indexes are used to monitor price behaviour; and retail trade is a significant activity, contributing 7.4% to the State's GSP (at factor cost) and 15% to the State's employment. A significant change in Victoria in recent years has been the expansion of the gambling industry with the introduction of gaming machines and the opening of the Crown casino. Data relating to each of these activities is included in this chapter.

The Retail industry is a major contributor to the Victorian economy, accounting for almost \$27.5 billion annually in turnover and over 300,000 of the State's employees. Data from the Monthly Retail Trade survey are included in this chapter, supplemented by information from the Retail Census.

Prices are a key factor in the operation of an economy. Price Indexes provide summary measures of the movements in various categories of prices and are used extensively to analyse and monitor price behaviour and to adjust government payments such as pensions. The Consumer Price Index, together with the two price indexes relating to Materials Used in Building and the House Price Indexes are covered in this chapter.

Estimates of the level and patterns of expenditure by households in different regions of Australia are derived from the Household Expenditure Survey. This information provides a platform for the CPI; from the survey results items are selected for inclusion in the CPI and relative 'weights' are established between items.

Monthly Retail Trade Survey

The monthly Retail Trade Survey has been conducted in various forms since 1962. The principal objective of the collection is to show month to month movement of retail turnover. The survey is one of the main economic indicators, providing an 'early' indication of changes in the economic climate. Retail spending is also a very important component of the Australian National Accounts, contributing around 40% of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE).

Industry analysis

In Victoria, in the retail industry, total turnover increased by 5.8% between 1994-95 and 1995-96, with Clothing and soft goods retailing again being the only industry group to show a decline (-2.4%).

Department stores increased turnover by 4.9% between 1994-95 and 1995-96, improving on the 3.5% growth of the previous twelve months. Food retailing, which grew by 9.5%, is the largest industry group, contributing 43 per cent of total retail turnover. The industry to show the strongest growth in 1995-96 was Recreational goods retailing (10.9%); however this was significantly down on the 23.6% growth recorded in the previous twelve months. The next strongest increase was in Household goods (7.0%).

The remaining industry groups; Other retailing (which includes pharmacies, second hand stores, nurseries and jewellers) and Hospitality and services both showed little change between 1994-95 and 1995-96 (0.7% and 0.1% respectively).

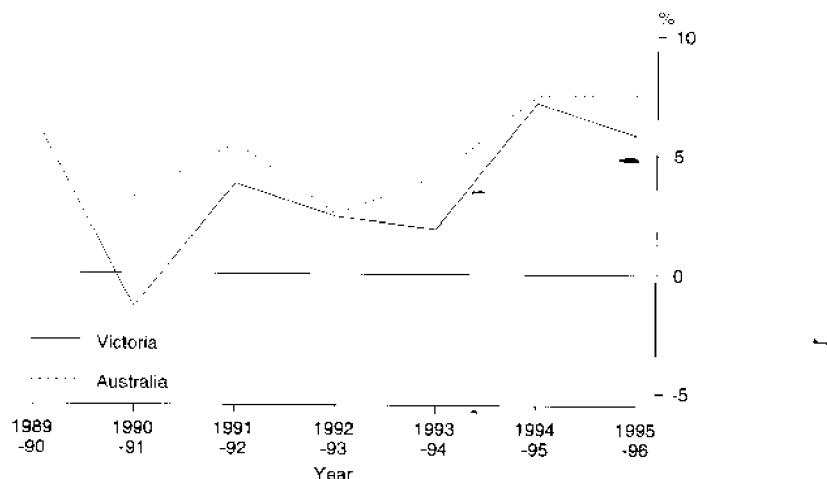
9.1 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a) AT CURRENT PRICES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

Industry group	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
Food	9 102.0	9 725.6	9 856.8	9 989.7	10 723.8	11 738.0
Department stores	2 276.3	2 423.9	2 507.3	2 468.5	2 554.4	2 680.4
Clothing and soft goods	2 127.1	2 157.4	2 140.1	1 965.6	1 873.0	1 828.5
Household goods	2 819.3	2 837.8	3 089.7	3 160.0	3 169.6	3 392.9
Recreational goods	1 114.5	1 096.4	1 106.3	1 227.0	1 517.0	1 682.7
Other retailing	1 570.0	1 803.1	1 973.0	2 202.5	2 509.4	2 526.3
Hospitality and services	3 291.5	3 111.0	3 037.8	3 158.6	3 571.8	3 576.1
Total	22 300.7	23 155.2	23 711.0	24 171.9	25 919.0	27 424.9

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations.

Source: *Retail Trade Australia* (8501.0)

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RETAIL TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0)

Growth in turnover in Victoria was below the growth rate for Australia between 1989-90 and 1995-96. Over this period, in the midst of Victoria's economic recession, turnover declined by 1.4%. Victorian turnover increased in the following years, growing strongly by 7.2% between 1993-94 and 1994-95 and easing to 5.8% between 1994-95 and 1995-96.

9.2 QUARTERLY TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (a) AT CURRENT PRICES BY INDUSTRY, VICTORIA

Industry group	March 1995 \$m	June 95 \$m	Sept 95 \$m	Dec 95 \$m	March 1996 \$m	June 96 \$m
Food	2 702.2	2 761.9	2 865.2	2 906.7	2 962.5	2 989.0
Department stores	636.6	640.2	675.5	665.4	669.3	665.3
Clothing and soft goods	489.2	454.5	460.8	462.3	455.1	447.2
Household goods	815.4	821.7	824.4	839.3	846.4	879.3
Recreational goods	361.5	406.5	415.7	403.4	447.3	411.1
Other retailing	637.6	679.5	654.4	633.3	622.9	609.4
Hospitality and services	902.7	918.3	878.9	874.3	898.7	916.9
Total	6 545.3	6 682.7	6 774.9	6 784.7	6 902.2	6 918.2

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations.

Source: *Retail Trade Australia* (8501.0)

Growth in the estimate of seasonally adjusted retail turnover continued to strengthen during 1995-96, with the Recreational goods retailing industry group recording the strongest growth (10.8%). Department store sales also improved over the same period (5.2%) compared with 1994-95 (3.2%).

Retail Trends in Victoria

Growth in retail turnover was subdued in Victoria in 1996 with Constant Price growth for the year ended September 1996 being 1.8%. Current Price growth for the same period was 4.5%. The total State growth figures mask significant variations between sectors. Current Price growth rates (original figures) by sector were:

Industry Sector	% change (year ending Sept 1996 over year ending Sept 1995)
Food	7.9
Department stores	3.5
Clothing and soft goods	-3.1
Household goods	8.3
Recreational goods	7.3
Other retailing	-2.4
Hospitality and services	-0.7
Total	4.5

Source: *Retail Trade Australia* (8501.0)

The variations in growth rates by sector reflect changes in consumer spending patterns. Consumer preferences are swinging towards the lower cost, 'value' end of the price scale, away from higher priced fashion brands. Discount department stores and large scale 'every-day-low-price' formats are taking market share from the traditional department stores. This trend is evident internationally as well as throughout Australia. These large scale stores are called 'category killers' as they tend to dominate the category of product in which they specialise. Examples of this format are evident in toys, hardware, electrical goods, sporting goods and office supplies.

There has been a strong increase in the volume of retail floor space. Major regional shopping centres are increasing their space in order to create a 'critical mass' to attract consumers. Additionally, most of the 'category killer' stores are new, further adding to the stock of retail floor space. With the growth of these formats there has been a shift away from traditional local strip shopping centres.

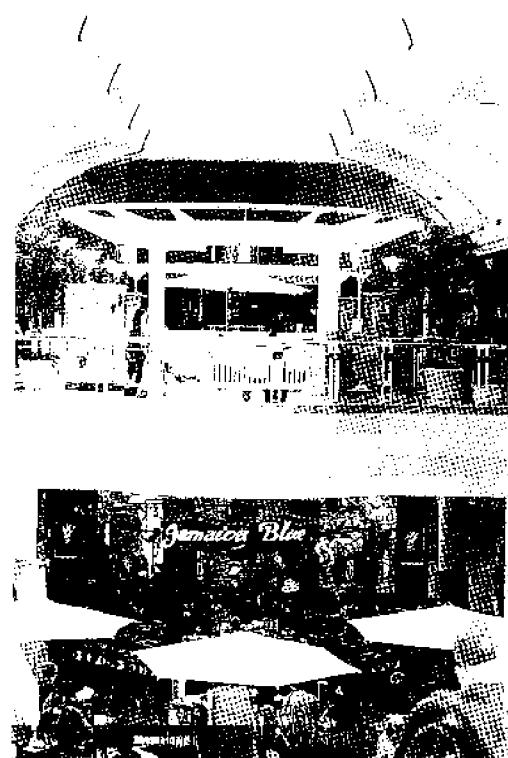
Consumers are spending less of their incomes on retail goods and more on leisure and entertainment (including gambling), presenting retailers with the challenge of better meeting their customer's lifestyle needs. Changes to retail shopping hours will increase the capacity of retailers to meet this challenge.

Within the food industry there has been a shift towards fast food as well as 'fresh' and partly prepared food. With more dual income households, consumers are spending less time in food preparation and are either purchasing complete meals (take-away food) or foods that are easy to prepare (e.g. pre-marinated stir fry, salad mixes and pizza bars). Petrol service stations are including fast food outlets and supermarkets are devoting more of their space to fresh products and less to packaged groceries.

These trends are part of the continuing development of the retail industry. Only a decade ago, meat could not be purchased after 5:30 pm on weekdays or on Saturday afternoon. Many butchers have risen to the challenge of supermarket competition by 'adding value' to their product using marinades and presenting it as ready to cook. Greengrocers are pre packing stir-fry mixes in order to maintain customer share and to create a point of difference.

Changes to store formats and consumer shopping patterns will bring similar responses from progressive retailers. The rate of change that we are currently experiencing is part of the natural evolutionary development of the retail industry. In the end it is the customer who will decide which formats and which retailers prevail.

Ian Clark of the Australian Centre for Retail Studies.



1991-92 Retail Census

At 30 June 1992 there were 44,882 shopfront retailing locations operating in Victoria (about one quarter of the Australian total) which occupied floorspace of 9.3 million square metres. During 1991-92 these locations recorded turnover of \$23.7 billion, which was \$5,338 per head of population, slightly below the Australian average of \$5,463 per head.

There were 266,346 people employed in shopfront retailing locations in Victoria. The turnover per person employed was about \$89,000, slightly below the national average.

In Victoria, \$11.5 billion (48% of the total shop front retailing turnover) was spent in Personal and household goods retailing outlets and a further \$10.5 billion (44%) in Food retailing stores. The remaining expenditure of \$1.7 billion (7%) was on selected personal services.

Direct comparison of the 1991-92 census with the 1979-80 and 1985-86 censuses was not possible due to differences in scope and coverage and because a revised industry classification was used in 1991-92.

9.3 RETAILING VICTORIA, 1991-92

Description	Locations at 30 June No.	Persons employed			Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m	Turnover per person employed \$
		Full-time No.	Part-time No.	Total			
Food retailing	14 552	54 326	54 857	109 183	982	10 458	784
Personal and household goods retailing	20 896	63 357	48 137	111 194	1 351	11 482	102 979
Selected personal services	9 434	26 925	18 744	45 669	415	1 739	38 078
Total shopfront retailing	44 882	144 608	121 738	266 346	2 748	23 678	88 901
Motor vehicle retailing and services	9 448	42 266	7 780	50 046	833	9 653	192 888

Source: *Retailing in Victoria* (8623.2)

The Consumer Price Index

Price Indexes measure the changes in prices over time of a constant list of goods and/or services. The items are allocated 'weights' which represent their relative consumer importance. From time to time indexes are reviewed and new fixed weights are introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns.

9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Year	Eight capitals (b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
1990-91	105.3	104.9	105.8	104.9	106.2	105.1	104.9	105.7	105.1
1991-92	107.3	106.7	108.1	107.0	108.9	105.9	107.1	108.0	107.8
1992-93	108.4	107.7	108.9	108.5	111.2	106.2	108.5	109.5	109.5
1993-94	110.4	109.2	111.1	110.6	113.4	108.5	111.7	111.5	111.4
1994-95	113.9	113.0	114.1	114.7	116.9	112.3	115.2	114.7	115.1
1995-96	118.7	118.7	118.4	119.1	121.2	116.7	119.6	119.5	120.3
All groups percentage changes									
1990-91	5.3	4.9	5.8	4.9	6.2	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.1
1991-92	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.5	0.8	2.1	2.2	2.6
1992-93	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
1993-94	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.7
1994-95	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.3
1995-96	4.2	5.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.5

(a) Base year: 1989-90=100.0.

(b) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0)

Prices of all goods and services are sought to be measured at constant quality, thus identifying 'pure' price movement. To do this, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. Changes in quality are taken into account to ensure that the price indexes reflect only pure price change.

The Consumer Price Index is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, a measure of changes in purchasing power or a measure of changes in the cost of living. It is in fact, 'a measure of change, over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services'.

In 1995-96, the all groups Consumer Price Index for Melbourne stood at 118.4 (base year 1989-90=100.0). The annual increase in the Melbourne CPI was 3.8%, with the highest rises being in Tobacco and alcohol (12.3%) and the Health and personal care group (4.4%). The increase in the Melbourne CPI between 1990-91 and 1995-96 was 11.9%, with the largest increases again being in Tobacco and alcohol (38.5%) and Health and personal care (33.2%).

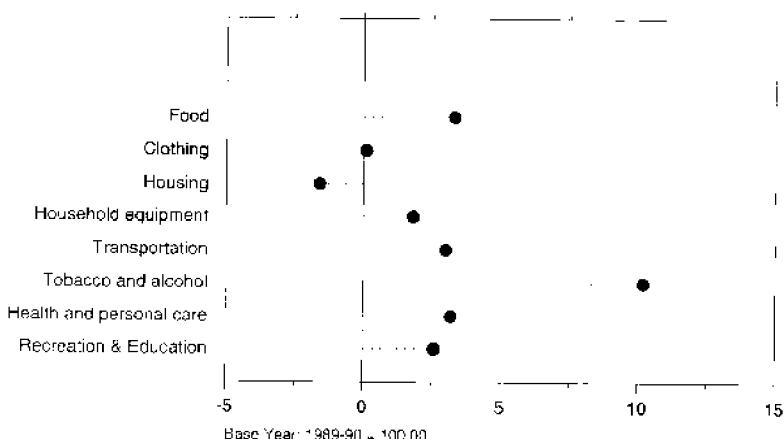
9.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MELBOURNE (a)

Group	Percentage change							
					to 1994-95			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1995-96	to 1995-96
Food	102.5	104.9	106.3	107.9	110.1	114.1	11.3	3.6
Clothing	104.6	106.8	107.8	107.3	107.4	108.0	3.3	0.6
Housing	104.2	98.9	93.1	92.7	97.5	101.4	3.0	4.0
Household equipment	105.7	108.3	108.3	110.0	111.1	113.0	6.9	1.7
Transport	107.2	109.8	112.7	115.8	118.8	122.6	14.4	3.2
Tobacco and alcohol	111.3	116.8	122.7	132.1	137.3	154.2	38.5	12.3
Health and personal care	111.6	126.3	129.8	135.4	142.4	148.7	33.2	4.4
Recreation and Education	105.9	108.6	110.8	113.6	116.7	120.3	13.6	3.1
All groups	105.8	108.1	108.9	111.1	114.1	118.4	11.9	3.8

(a) Base year: 1989-90=100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY GROUP,
VICTORIA, JUNE QUARTER 1995 TO JUNF QUARTER 1996



Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0)

Average retail prices Over the five years to June 1996, the rate and direction of price changes of food and other items have differed markedly. For some items such as milk, prices have steadily increased, whilst for other items such as beef, prices have dropped.

9.6 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, MELBOURNE

Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1991 cents	1992 cents	1993 cents	1994 cents	1995 cents	1996 cents
Dairy products –							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	91	96	101	104	113	121
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	311	329	302	349	337	373
Butter	500g	94	182	178	184	164	194
Cereal products							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	155	159	160	153	160	174
Flour, self-raising	2kg	282	302	303	315	330	342
Rice, medium grain	1kg	107	111	109	114	120	124
Meat and Seafoods –							
Beef –							
Rump steak	1kg	1 171	1 124	1 057	1 102	1 120	1 116
Chuck steak	1kg	631	633	586	623	594	607
Lamb –							
Leg	1kg	515	512	554	549	558	597
Loin chops	1kg	765	746	783	792	801	900
Chicken, frozen	1kg	309	328	291	323	321	348
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkl	265	284	287	293	286	302
Salmon, pink	210gm can	270	234	261	232	221	226
Fruit and vegetables							
Potatoes	1kg	85	82	95	70	137	99
Onions	1kg	79	66	127	100	103	87
Peaches, canned	825g	183	190	197	203	198	179
Oranges	1kg	130	135	114	105	124	142
Other food –							
Eggs	55g dozen	180	178	190	200	196	245
Sugar, white	2kg	189	174	171	199	192	202
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	230	224	226	247	233	240
Tea	250g	172	167	171	182	177	176
Coffee, instant	150g jar	431	425	402	428	561	569
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	156	160	153	159	163	141
Other items							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	24 x 375ml bottles	2 144	2 252	2 280	2 395	2 469	2 608
Pet food	410g	80	87	92	93	91	94
Laundry detergent	1kg	437	442	439	429	439	484
Toilet soap	2 x 125 gm	151	152	156	159	165	165
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	65.1	67.2	66.5	70.2	71.1	74.1

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)

Imported items

Since 1989–90 the price of wholly or predominantly imported goods included in the CPI increased by 11.4% (weighted average of the eight capital cities). By comparison the price of non-imported goods increased by 19.2% over the same period. The annual increase between 1994–95 and 1995–96 was 0.8% for imported goods and 4.2% for non-imported goods.

9.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IMPORTED AND NON IMPORTED ITEMS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES (a)

	Imported items			Non-imported items			All Groups
	Motor vehicles	Other goods	Total goods	Goods	Services	Total	
1990-91	101.0	101.9	101.7	105.5	105.9	105.7	105.3
1991-92	105.1	102.0	103.1	108.5	106.7	107.9	107.3
1992-93	111.0	103.4	105.1	111.5	105.4	109.0	108.4
1993-94	119.7	105.6	108.5	114.0	106.3	110.9	110.4
1994-95	130.3	106.6	110.5	116.5	111.3	114.4	113.9
1995-96	133.5	107.7	111.4	121.1	117.0	119.2	118.7

(a) Base year: 1989-90=100.0.

Source: *Consumer Price Index: Effect of Changes in Prices of Imported Items* (6444.0)

Producer price indexes

During the 1960s, the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following producer price indexes (previously known as Wholesale Prices Indexes) are now published monthly: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; Import Price Index; Export Price Index; and Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining. Only the Building Indexes are produced on a State basis, while the remaining Indexes are produced on a national basis.

Materials Used in House Building

The Materials Used in House Building Index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses in each capital city Statistical Division. A house is defined as a detached building predominantly used for long term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than detached houses.

The All Groups index number for the Price Index of Materials Used in Housing Building for Melbourne in 1995-96 was 115.4, a 0.4% decrease on 1994-95. The weighted average of the six state capital cities increased by 0.3% for the same period. The major materials showing a decrease from 1994-95 to 1995-96 were Softwood (-9.5%), Hardwood (-4.5%) and Ready mixed concrete (-4.5%). The only material to show a significant increase was Paint (7.0%).

9.8 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE AND OTHER CAPITAL CITIES, ALL GROUPS (a)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Melbourne	103.5	102.8	105.7	112.1	115.9	115.4
Sydney	104.8	105.0	106.8	111.3	115.0	115.9
Brisbane	105.8	107.9	110.2	113.5	115.9	115.1
Adelaide	105.0	104.5	106.3	117.1	118.8	118.2
Perth	105.6	106.0	106.9	109.1	112.7	114.7
Hobart	104.8	108.0	109.9	112.8	117.3	120.7
Weighted average of six State capital cities	104.6	104.9	106.9	112.0	115.4	115.7

(a) Base year: 1989-90=100.0.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6408.0)

Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings (other than houses) in the Melbourne metropolitan area. The building types directly represented in the index include flats, hotels and motels, shops, factories, offices, schools etc.

The 1995-96 All Groups index number for Melbourne, was 111.1. This represented a 2.0% increase over 1994-95. For the weighted average of the six State Capital Cities, the increase recorded was 2.1%.

Prices for some materials used in building other than house building decreased in 1995-96. Decreases in Melbourne occurred in structural timber (5.6%), ready mixed concrete (4.5%), and sand and aggregate (3.3%). These price reductions were outweighed by increases in other materials, the largest increases occurring in non-ferrous pipes and fittings (11.3%), paint and other coatings (7.6%), structural steel (5.9%), and all electrical materials (5.2%).

9.9 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, MELBOURNE (a)

Selected major materials	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Structural timber	100.1	97.2	103.2	119.5	123.0	116.1
Clay bricks	103.8	106.9	108.5	109.3	112.3	112.1
Ready mixed concrete	107.4	94.0	108.2	123.4	124.2	118.6
Precast concrete products	103.7	102.8	99.5	99.2	104.8	108.1
Steel decking, and cladding	104.0	107.5	109.0	104.7	106.5	109.9
Structural steel	98.8	93.3	91.3	93.3	95.3	100.9
Reinforcing steel bar, mesh, etc.	106.7	97.3	99.2	102.0	101.8	102.7
Aluminium windows	99.5	96.4	96.0	96.5	98.8	100.8
Fabricated steel products	106.9	109.5	108.4	109.4	110.7	113.1
Builders' hardware	105.2	112.6	117.2	116.2	113.7	114.5
Sand, and aggregate	115.5	119.0	113.8	119.5	118.5	114.6
Carpet	102.0	100.4	98.8	98.3	98.5	101.6
Paint and other coatings	111.0	119.2	118.8	125.0	131.2	141.2
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	99.4	89.4	90.9	86.5	100.8	112.2
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	104.3	101.8	103.4	106.6	108.5	109.7
All electrical materials	107.4	110.7	108.9	107.3	113.5	119.4
All mechanical services	103.6	105.6	105.5	106.8	108.9	114.1
All plumbing materials	105.0	104.1	104.0	105.3	112.6	118.9
All groups	104.5	103.4	104.4	106.7	108.9	111.1
All groups, weighted average of six State capital cities	105.1	105.7	106.0	107.5	110.4	112.7

(a) Base year: 1989-90=100.0.

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6407.0)

House Price Indexes

These indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for the eight capital cities. They measure price movements over time in each city. They do not measure differences in price levels between cities.

In 1995-96 the Price Index for Established Houses for Melbourne decreased by 0.6% after experiencing an increase of 2.8% in 1994-95. The cumulative increase from 1991-92 was 3.0%.

The Project Home Price Index for Melbourne continued to exhibit a slowing of growth, rising by 3.5% between 1992-93 and 1993-94, by 1.8% between 1993-94 and 1994-95 and by 1.4% between 1994-95 and 1995-96.

9.10 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA (a) (b)

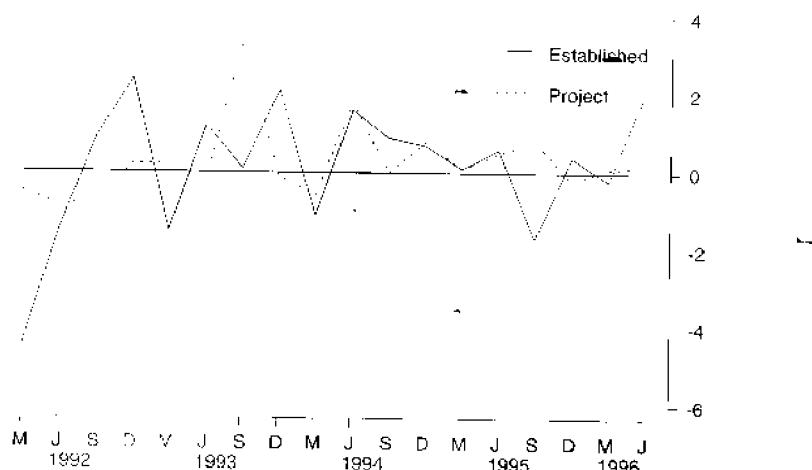
	Established houses				Project homes					
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Melbourne	94.8	93.1	95.2	97.9	97.6	101.8	100.4	103.9	105.8	107.3
Sydney	104.9	105.3	108.8	113.7	115.8	103.1	103.6	105.8	107.9	110.2
Brisbane	128.2	134.9	138.0	139.3	136.8	105.2	108.8	110.1	112.5	113.7
Adelaide	106.5	110.1	109.1	111.7	108.3	105.4	105.4	111.4	114.6	112.8
Perth	94.1	98.4	104.7	109.0	108.2	90.6	92.8	96.2	100.0	101.6
Hobart	112.0	116.6	122.5	129.0	129.8	110.1	114.1	117.7	121.3	123.4
Darwin	115.5	133.6	155.7	178.1	188.0	107.8	111.4	118.6	125.2	129.9
Canberra	124.4	134.2	134.4	130.4	127.8	123.7	131.8	132.7	129.2	124.7
Australia (b)	104.6	106.0	109.1	112.6	112.7	102.1	103.0	105.8	108.1	109.5

(a) Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0.

(b) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0)

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, QUARTERLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE: ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEXES, MELBOURNE



Source: Household Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0)

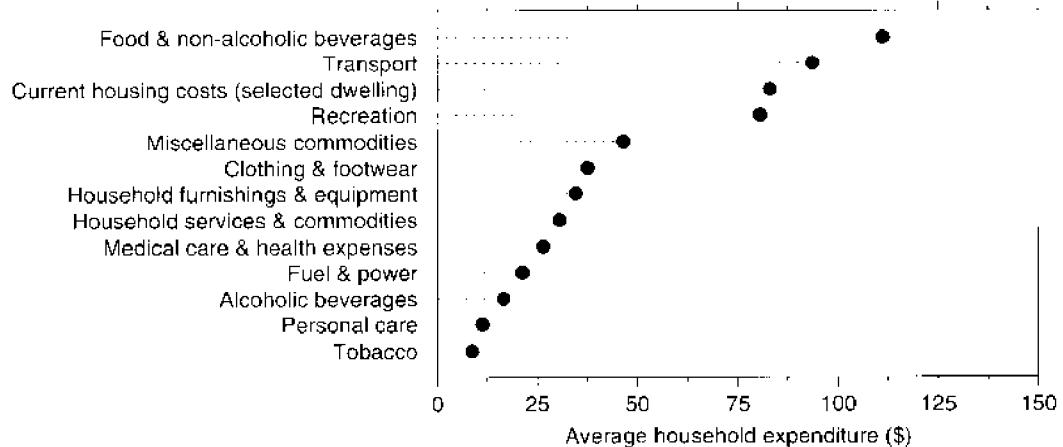
Household expenditure

Household Expenditure Surveys are primarily conducted in order to measure expenditure patterns of Australian households. These expenditure patterns are then used to establish and revise the weights used in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index.

In 1993-94 the total average household expenditure per week in Victoria was \$601.76, compared with an Australian average of \$602.11.

The four largest items of weekly household expenditure were Food and non-alcoholic beverages an average of \$111.10 per week, Transport (\$93.62 per week), Current housing costs (\$83.11 per week) and Recreation (\$80.65 per week). These items represented respectively 18.5%, 15.6%, 13.8% and 13.4% of Victorian households' average weekly spending. These were also the four largest items of expenditure nationally.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA, 1993-94



Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, 1993-94 (6535.0)

9.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, 1993-94

Commodity or service	Victoria		Australia	
	\$	%	\$	%
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	83.11	13.8	85.38	14.2
Fuel and power	21.25	3.5	16.77	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages				
Bakery products, flour and other cereals	13.14	2.2	12.74	2.1
Meat and seafood	18.10	3.0	17.91	3.0
Dairy products, eggs, edible oils and fats	11.22	1.9	11.04	1.8
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	13.15	2.2	13.71	2.3
Miscellaneous food	17.57	2.9	18.10	3.0
Non alcoholic beverages	7.56	1.3	7.98	1.3
Meals out and take-away food	30.34	5.0	29.49	4.9
Alcoholic beverages	16.52	2.7	17.46	2.9
Tobacco	8.67	1.4	9.19	1.5
Clothing and footwear	37.61	6.3	33.71	5.6
Household furnishings and equipment	34.55	5.7	39.56	6.6
Household services and operation	30.49	5.0	31.58	5.2
Medical care and health expenses	26.41	4.4	27.14	4.5
Transport	93.62	15.6	93.58	15.5
Recreation	80.65	13.4	79.34	13.2
Personal care	11.27	1.9	11.37	1.9
Miscellaneous commodities and services	46.51	7.7	46.02	7.6
Total	601.76	100.0	602.11	100.0

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories (6533.0)

The greatest proportion of expenditure on Food and non-alcoholic beverages went on meals out and take away food (\$30.34 a week or 27.3%) followed by spending on Meat and seafood (\$18.10 a week or 16.3%), and Miscellaneous food items (\$17.57 a week or 15.8%).

The greatest proportion of money spent on Transport was spent on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (\$27.85 per week or 30%) followed by

the purchase of Motor vehicles (\$25.37 per week or 27%). Victorian households spent an average of \$15.24 per week on Vehicle registration and insurance. In contrast, only \$3.14 was spent each week on Public transport fares.

Average weekly household expenditure by Victorians was similar to the national average on most items. However Victorians spent significantly more than the national average on Fuel and power (\$21.25 per week compared with a national average of \$16.77) and Clothing and footwear (\$37.61 compared with \$33.71). The only item on which Victorians spent significantly less than the national average was Household furnishings and equipment (\$34.55 compared with \$39.56).

Although the Victorian average household expenditure on housing of \$83.11 per week was below the national average of \$85.38 per week, Victorians spent more on housing than residents of any other state except NSW. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory both had total expenditure significantly higher than the states.

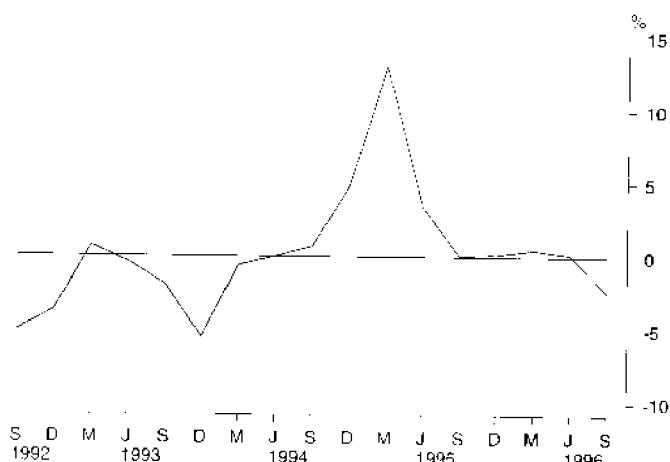
Victorians spent more on Recreation than residents of any other state, although the Northern Territory and the ACT both had significantly higher expenditures. Victorians' expenditure on recreation averaged \$80.65 per week compared with \$78.27 in NSW and \$75.17 in Queensland. Further details are provided in Chapter 11 - Tourism and culture.

9.12 TOP FOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ITEMS BY STATES AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Commodity or service	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Average weekly household expenditure (\$)									
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	95.40	83.11	81.44	70.43	78.02	62.92	116.20	112.29	85.38
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	118.16	111.10	103.32	99.09	108.03	102.10	127.07	126.81	111.00
Transport	94.17	93.62	95.45	83.88	92.10	76.72	93.18	127.73	93.58
Recreation	78.27	80.65	75.17	76.38	78.28	77.98	98.24	102.33	79.34

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories (6533.0)

MORTGAGE INTEREST CHARGES - PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, MELBOURNE



Source: Consumer Price Index (6401.0)

Gambling

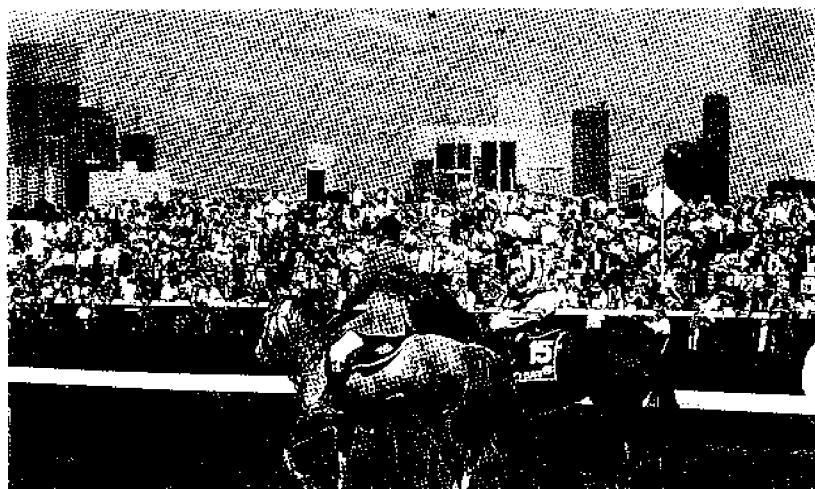
The development of a data base of statistics on gambling on a national basis was first formally proposed at the 1983 Conference of Government Racing Officials. At the Racing and Gaming Ministers' Conference held later that year, it was resolved that each State and Territory submit all available racing and gaming statistics to the Tasmanian Racing and Gaming Commission for collation and analysis. The Tasmanian Gaming Commission, in association with the Centre for Regional Economic Analysis, University of Tasmania, has continued to compile Australian Gambling Statistics on an annual basis.

9.13 GAMBLING TURNOVER, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Gambling form	Victoria \$m	Australia \$m	Per capita Victoria (a) \$
TAB	2 266.7	8 569.4	673.01
On course totalisator	248.0	964.6	73.62
On-course bookmakers	457.3	2 075.0	135.79
Total racing gambling	2 972.0	11 613.7	882.42
Lottery	12.4	147.0	3.68
Tattslotto, lotto	677.8	2 138.0	201.24
Pools	3.0	18.3	0.89
Bingo and minor gambling	214.9	529.3	63.82
Poker machines		23 390.7	—
Gaming machines	10 090.5	14 324.9	2 996.00
Casino	2 926.1	7 835.7	868.80
Instant lottery	83.8	597.9	24.87
Keno	39.9	478.5	11.85
Total gaming	14 048.4	49 460.4	4 171.15
Total all gambling	17 020.4	61 074.1	5 053.58

(a) Excludes all persons under the age of 18 years.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, *Australian Gambling Statistics 1993 to 1995*



It should be noted that in analysing gambling statistics, it is not accurate to make comparisons between turnovers generated by different forms of gambling, except as a single indication of the amount of money wagered on each gambling form.

Of importance in such a comparative analysis is the conversion of turnover into expenditure. There is expenditure data on casino gaming in all States and the Northern Territory, and for gaming machine (poker machine)

operations in Victoria. For other forms of gambling, expenditure is calculated by multiplying the turnover by a certain retention rate which is indicative of the proportion of the original gambling outlay which is not returned to the gambler in the form of winnings. For the various types of gambling, the amounts 'lost' or not returned to the gambler vary significantly.

9.14 GAMBLING EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Gambling form	Victoria \$m	Australia \$m	Per capita Victoria (a) \$
TAB	348.8	1 379.8	103.58
On-course totalisator	38.2	156.3	11.33
On-course bookmakers	25.2	114.3	7.47
Total racing gambling	412.2	1 650.7	122.38
Lottery	5.0	52.1	1.47
Tattslotto, lotto	271.1	855.2	80.50
Pools	1.5	9.2	0.45
Bingo and minor gambling	114.3	277.4	33.95
Poker machines	—	2 310.2	
Gaming machines	908.1	1 526.1	269.64
Casino	357.8	1 234.2	106.25
Instant lottery	33.5	233.0	9.95
Keno	12.4	117.1	3.67
Total gaming	1 703.8	6 614.5	505.88
Total all gambling	2 115.9	8 265.2	628.25

(a) Excludes all persons under the age of 18 years.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1993 to 1995

The following table provides an indication of the increase in gambling turnover in Victoria over the three years to 1994-95. Whilst turnover on racing gambling increased by only 2.8%, gaming turnover increased by a massive 276.8%.

9.15 GAMBLING TURNOVER: VICTORIA

Year	Total racing \$m	Total gaming \$m	Total gambling \$m
1992-93	2 890.8	3 728.8	6 619.6
1993-94	2 945.5	8 205.4	11 150.9
1994-95	2 972.0	14 048.4	17 020.4

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1993 to 1995

Table 9.16 illustrates the changing market share between racing and gaming in relation to gambling expenditure. It is notable that over the period 1992-93 to 1994-95, the racing share of total gambling expenditure decreased from 37.2% to 19.5%.

9.16 GAMBLING EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA: SHARE OF MARKET

Year	Racing \$m	Gaming \$m	Racing share %	Gaming share %
1992-93	414.3	698.4	37.2	62.8
1993-94	409.2	1 099.8	27.1	72.9
1994-95	412.2	1 703.8	19.5	80.5

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1993 to 1995

In 1994-95, the Gaming Expenditure 'share of the market' for the various forms of gaming was as follows, with the percentage share in the previous year shown in brackets. Tattersalls Lottery 0.3% (0.2), Tattslotto 15.9% (23.2), Instant Lottery 2.0% (3.7), Pools 0.1% (0.2), Bingo 4.3% (6.9), Raffles and Lucky Envelopes 2.4% (3.5), Electronic Gaming Machines 53.3% (61.8), Club Keno 0.7% (0.2) and Casino 21.0% (0.0).

The corresponding figures for the Racing Expenditure 'share of the market' were TAB 84.6% (85.2), On Course Totalisator 9.3% (10.1) and Bookmakers 6.1% (4.6).

Casinos

The ABS conducted a census of Australian casino businesses in respect of 1994-95. At the end of June 1995 there were 14 operating casinos in Australia (including the Christmas Island casino). For the purpose of the collection, operating units were defined as those with current income and/or expenses. Two casinos which were not opened at the end of June 1995 but which had incurred operating expenses and/or income were included, however their contribution to income and expenditure was minor.

Gross income for casinos in 1994-95 was \$1,651 million, 87% of which represented takings from gambling. Total expenses for the casino industry were \$1,546 million. The major components of these expenses were labour costs (29%) and gambling taxes and levies (19%).

In 1994-95, the operating profit before tax was \$107 million, which represented an operating profit margin of 6.5%. At the end of June 1995 there were 7,282 gaming/poker machines and 863 gaming tables in Australia's casinos. Takings per machine were \$47,250.

Gambling Taxes

Gambling taxes are imposed on lotteries, the racing industry, electronic gaming machines, the casino and Club Keno.

Private Lotteries

Lotteries in Victoria are conducted by Tattersalls, a private sector organisation operating under a licence which currently runs to 2002.

Tattersalls runs both lottery consultations and Soccerpools. On lottery consultations, the duty is 35% on the first \$200 million of subscriptions, 35.5% on the next \$400 million of subscriptions and 36% on all subscriptions over \$600 million. Sixty per cent of total subscriptions is returned to players in prizes. The Soccerpools duty rate ranges from 34% to 35% depending on the level of subscriptions. Fifty per cent of Soccerpools subscriptions are returned to players as prizes.

There is also a profit-sharing arrangement between the Government and Tattersalls. Tattersalls is required to pay 25% of its net profit to the Consolidated Fund, and a further 10% to the Lotteries Development Fund. The remaining profit share available to the promoter is limited to 1.5% of subscriptions, any excess being divided equally between the Consolidated Fund and the Lotteries Development Fund.

Electronic gaming machines (EGMs)

Excluding the casino, EGM activity in Victoria is conducted by Tattersalls and TABCORP under the *Gaming Machine Control Act 1991*, which provides that not less than 87% of EGM turnover must be returned to players as prizes. In the case of clubs, the net cash balance is split equally between the venue operator, the gaming operator and the Government. In the case of hotels, the venue operator receives only 25% of the net cash balance, with 8.3% being directed to the Community Support Fund.

The Government has negotiated a licence fee payment agreement with Tattersalls. Every year for the duration of the licence, Tattersalls is required to pay the Government 30% of its net profit, or \$35 million (indexed), whichever is the greater.

Racing

TABCORP has been granted the exclusive licence to run off-course totalisators in Victoria, and is also authorised to run on-course totalisators at racecourses.

Under the *Gaming and Betting Act 1994*, a minimum of 80% of the investments in any one totalisator must be returned to punters as prizes. The average deduction from investments in all totalisators in any financial year cannot be less than 84%. The current tax rate is 28.2% of the amount of commission deducted.

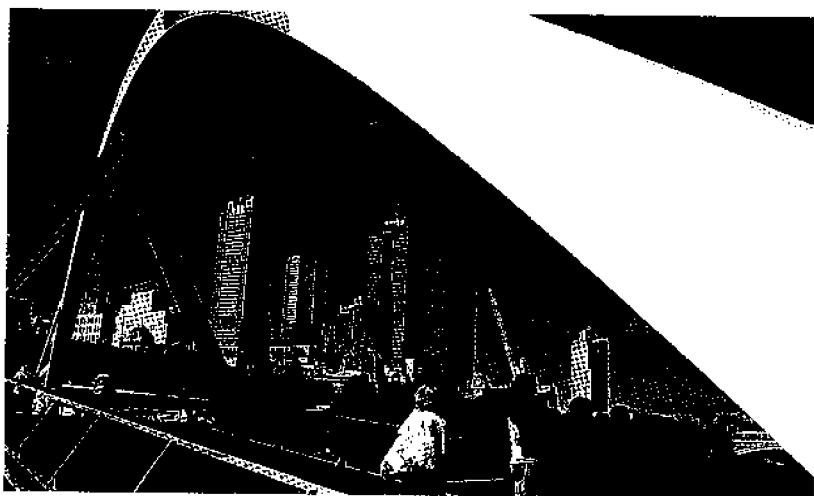
Bookmakers, who provide a fixed-odds betting service, are subject to a turnover tax of 2% at metropolitan racecourses and 1.5% at country racecourses.

Victorian Casino

Upon being awarded the Victorian casino licence, Crown (the successful tenderer) made a fixed payment of \$200 million to the Government in 1993-94 and further payments of \$57.6 million in 24 monthly instalments. Crown agreed to pay a further \$100.8 million to the Government in instalments over three years as an additional licence fee payment in return for the Government agreeing to an increase in the number of tables in the permanent casino, which is expected to open in 1997.

From the opening of the temporary casino in mid-1994 to 31 December 1995, all casino activity was taxed at a uniform rate of 20% of gross gaming revenue. From 1 January 1996, a concessional tax rate of 9% has applied to commission-based players, enabling the casino to compete internationally in attracting premium and junket players. The casino tax rate in respect of regular players will rise to 21.25% from 1 July 1997.

A further levy of 1% of gross gaming revenue is payable by the casino operator. This levy, known as the Community Benefit Levy, is used to finance public health services via the Hospitals and Charities Fund.



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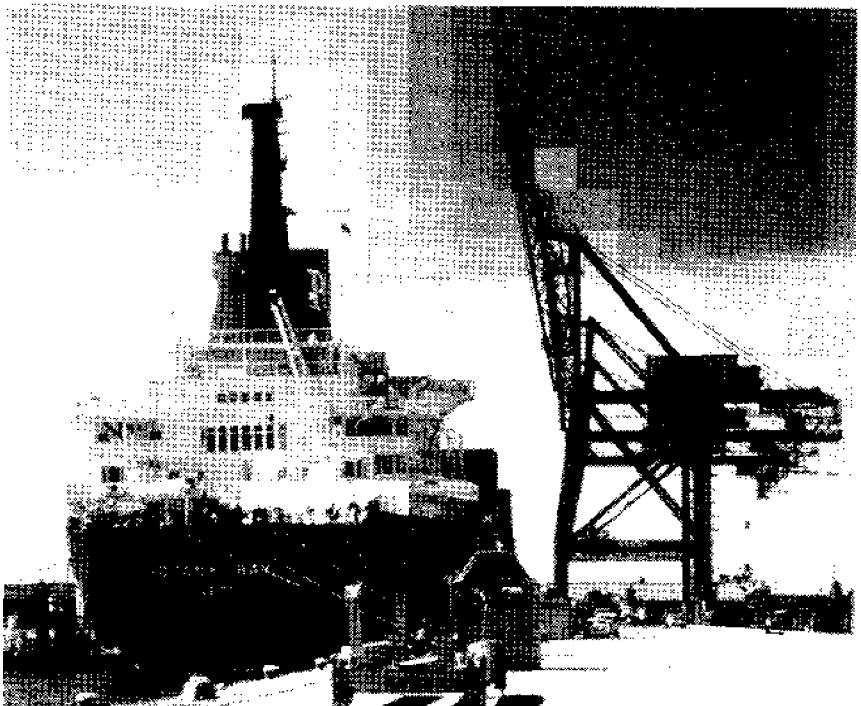
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Australian Centre for Retail Studies

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Photographs

- Royal Arcade: Courtesy of Arts Victoria*
Shopping centre
Horse racing
Southbank footbridge



10 Trade

OVERVIEW

Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in turn responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters relating to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It employs Trade Commissioners at many overseas centres.

The statistics in this chapter are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports; total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses.

State statistics for exports comprise State of origin. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

Both imports to, and exports from Victoria increased in 1995-96, continuing the trend since the 1990-91 recession. Between 1994-95 and 1995-96, imports increased by 3% to \$24,666 million, whilst exports increased by 18% to \$15,392 million. Imports into Victoria in 1995-96 accounted for 38% of Australia's total imports of \$64,670 million, whilst exports from Victoria amounted to 24% of Australia's total exports of \$64,548 million.

10.1 OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIA

Year	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Excess of imports \$m
1990-91	14 902	8 803	6 099
1991-92	15 353	9 545	5 808
1992-93	18 147	11 044	7 103
1993-94	20 770	12 349	8 420
1994-95	23 967	13 006	10 961
1995-96	24 666	15 392	9 274

Source: *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0)

Imports

In 1995-96, almost 67% of Victoria's imports came from seven countries. The major import sources were the United States of America (USA) (\$5,838 million); Japan (\$3,429 million); Germany (\$1,996 million); China, excluding Taiwan (\$1,675 million); Taiwan (\$773 million); the United Kingdom (\$1,502 million) and New Zealand (\$1,207 million).

The major commodities imported into Victoria were Road Vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$2,629 million); General industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s., and machine parts n.e.s. (\$1,718 million); Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (\$1,633 million); Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s. (\$1,395 million); Machinery specialised for particular industries (\$1,340 million) and Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (\$1,146 million).

10.2 IMPORTS FROM MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS, VICTORIA, 1995-96

SITC (a) Number	Description	USA \$m	Japan \$m	Germany \$m
71	Power generating equipment and machinery	350	144	82
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	384	167	234
74	General industrial machinery and equipment n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	535	358	224
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	137	248	107
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	333	245	196
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	471	1,251	303
79	Other transport equipment	607	16	9
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	297	87	83
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	242	51	52
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	352	76	34
..	Other commodities	2,130	786	672
Total		5,838	3,429	1,996
Percentage of Victorian imports		24%	14%	8%

(a) Standard International Trade Classification.

Source: Foreign Trade statistics, unpublished data

The USA supplied almost a quarter of Victorian imports, with industrial and electrical machinery (item nos. 72, 74 and 77) to the value of \$1,252 million constituting the major items. Japan, which supplied 14% of Victorian imports was the major source of road vehicles for the State. Over a third of Japanese imports were road vehicles, comprising 48% of all road vehicles imported to Victoria. Eight per cent of Victorian imports came from Germany. These were spread over a wide range of commodities of which industrial and electrical machinery (item nos. 72, 74 and 77) and road vehicles were the major import commodities.

Exports

In 1995-96, almost 54% of Victoria's exports went to six countries. The major export destinations were Japan (\$1,954 million); Korea (\$1,922 million); New Zealand (\$1,594 million); Singapore (\$1,162 million); Hong Kong (\$821 million) and the USA (\$785 million).

The major commodities exported from Victoria in 1995-96 were Dairy products and birds' eggs (\$1,364 million); Textile fibres and their wastes (\$1,083 million); Non-ferrous metals (\$1,025 million); Meat and meat preparations (\$656 million); Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (\$592 million) and Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$569 million).

Over the two years 1993-94 to 1995-96, Victorian exports increased in most areas. Exports of Office machines and automatic data processing machines rose over 770% (\$48 million in 1993-94 to \$418 million in 1995-96). Other growth areas have been in Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) (136%); Cereals and cereal preparations (48%); and Dairy products and birds' eggs (32%). Vegetables and fruit exports fell by 16% whilst Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials fell by 13%.

10.3 EXPORTS TO MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS, VICTORIA, 1995-96

SITC (a) Number	Description	Japan \$m	Korea \$m	New Zealand \$m
01	Meat and meat preparations	199	39	6
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	246	8	9
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2		109
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	12	1	81
68	Non ferrous metals	179	277	29
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	18	200	18
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	7	3	68
78	Road vehicles (incl. air cushion vehicles)	9	27	264
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	17	3	72
97	Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ore and concentrates)	386	1 039	5
..	Other commodities	879	325	933
Total		1 954	1 922	1 594
Percentage of Victorian exports		13%	12%	10%

(a) Standard International Trade Classification.

Source: *Foreign Trade statistics, unpublished data*

Thirteen per cent of Victorian exports were sent to Japan, the most significant commodities being gold (\$386 million) and dairy products and birds' eggs (\$246 million). A further 12% of exports were sold to the Republic of Korea, of which 54% (\$1,039 million) comprised gold. New Zealand was the destination for an additional 10% of Victorian exports. Exports to New Zealand included a wide variety of commodity items, the most significant being road vehicles and petroleum products, which comprised 17% and 7% respectively of exports to New Zealand.

10.4 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
Austria	73	89	97	5	9	12
Bangladesh	11	13	12	48	31	47
Belgium-Luxembourg	192	225	253	32	28	75
Brazil	132	167	174	37	60	77
Canada	292	430	453	117	110	101
China –						
Excluding Taiwan Province	1 416	1 576	1 675	481	560	640
Taiwan Province only	765	747	773	512	629	662
Czechoslovakia and Slovak Federal Republic	17	14	11	6	8	5
Denmark	107	114	108	8	8	10
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2	3	3	93	44	120
Fiji	31	39	60	132	127	214
Finland	194	237	239	5	6	9
France	432	487	536	132	167	143
French Polynesia	—			8	30	27
Germany	1 550	2 093	1 996	245	258	263
Greece	20	25	29	10	4	12
Hong Kong	209	205	241	530	563	821
India	171	224	234	106	115	139
Indonesia	324	355	378	241	267	364
Iran	5	6	3	80	29	82
Iraq	—	—	—	2	17	—
Ireland	60	122	146	5	5	10
Israel	55	63	64	16	17	14
Italy	594	718	807	185	259	249
Japan	3 779	3 987	3 429	2 178	1 852	1 954
Korea, Republic of	491	609	634	901	1 096	1 922

10.4 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
 – continued

Country	Imports		Exports			
	1993–94 \$m	1994–95 \$m	1995–96 \$m	1993–94 \$m	1994–95 \$m	1995–96 \$m
Kuwait	1	—		28	32	41
Macau	7	6	5	1	2	4
Malaysia	318	428	458	611	756	737
Mauritius	1	1	1	29	31	39
Mexico	48	55	55	110	61	43
Nauru, Republic of	7	6	8	21	20	19
Netherlands	199	229	233	32	43	60
New Caledonia	1	—		65	51	76
New Zealand	1 024	1 191	1 207	1 093	1 241	1 594
Norway	51	83	47	7	10	9
Pakistan	83	86	72	41	30	77
Papua New Guinea	92	125	128	209	187	236
Philippines	49	105	117	255	284	339
Poland	10	13	12	6	9	16
Portugal	22	26	31	5	6	7
Russian Federation	9	7	7	69	39	23
Samoa (American)	—	—	1	23	12	22
Saudi Arabia	173	242	225	133	127	195
Singapore	407	494	571	1 125	1 339	1 162
Solomon Islands	1	1	0	17	15	35
South Africa	71	73	83	115	192	207
Spain	90	149	181	32	29	29
Sri Lanka	20	22	21	46	37	71
Sweden	408	495	591	23	39	69
Switzerland	250	302	288	29	58	45
Thailand	261	323	322	347	439	513
Turkey	17	23	26	30	51	92
United Arab Emirates	13	14	5	72	63	112
United Kingdom	1 229	1 365	1 502	338	365	379
United States of America	4 696	5 260	5 838	914	754	785
Vietnam	35	36	56	26	42	55
Yemen Arab Republic				1	1	11
Other and unknown	384	332	220	308	338	324
Total	20 770	23 967	24 666	12 349	13 006	15 392

Source: Foreign Trade statistics, unpublished data



10.5 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COMMODITY GROUPS, VICTORIA

SITC (a) Number	Description	Imports			Exports			1995-96 \$m
		1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m	
00	Live animals chiefly for food	25	47	39	33	58	57	
01	Meat and meat preparations	14	16	19	619	650	656	
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	63	76	91	1 031	1 146	1 364	
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	147	176	179	150	137	150	
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	50	64	64	355	233	527	
05	Vegetables and fruit	195	195	219	418	288	353	
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	31	43	45	17	14	23	
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	172	213	232	121	117	136	
08	Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	33	32	24	125	125	143	
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	126	109	88	41	55	76	
11	Beverages	78	83	84	61	65	87	
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	63	98	80	6	11	11	
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins (raw)	1	—	—	105	178	187	
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	24	40	36	30	15	47	
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	79	105	110	9	11	9	
24	Cork and wood	168	160	121	73	91	113	
25	Pulp and waste paper	42	64	86	3	9	4	
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	99	123	119	1 034	1 287	1 083	
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petrocum, and precious stones)	41	45	39	7	15	22	
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4	9	14	25	61	60	
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	54	67	71	64	76	65	
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	2	1	1	13	13	14	
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	430	502	659	681	366	592	
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	20	62	62	
41	Animal oils and fats	1	1	1	32	53	54	
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	58	70	83	5	2	2	
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	6	4	8	26	30	26	
51	Organic chemicals	466	502	544	27	32	32	
52	Inorganic chemicals	90	106	118	31	30	31	
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	186	202	207	48	57	81	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	269	307	362	225	244	292	
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	111	120	121	32	43	53	
56	Fertilisers manufactured	100	161	188	—	1	3	
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	225	275	304	120	151	172	
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers	240	251	278	43	59	61	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.c.s.	284	269	295	139	136	137	
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	73	79	70	112	182	180	
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	286	315	313	68	86	84	

10.5 OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COMMODITY GROUPS, VICTORIA continued

SITC (a) Number	Description	Imports		Exports			
		1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	69	82	85	6	6	8
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	550	618	665	100	85	101
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	1 126	1 231	1 131	167	211	256
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	286	305	294	69	75	86
67	Iron and steel	310	407	386	350	387	412
68	Non-ferrous metals	153	179	191	875	1 015	1 025
69	Manufactures of metal n.e.s.	674	692	697	171	182	204
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	768	745	752	266	420	419
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	1 066	1 263	1 340	131	156	176
73	Metalworking machinery	147	205	216	28	53	53
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts n.e.s.	1 475	1 710	1 718	263	273	315
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	616	650	685	48	74	418
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	806	1 116	1 146	120	119	174
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1 400	1 575	1 633	303	330	334
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	2 278	2 768	2 629	430	422	569
79	Other transport equipment	414	403	751	105	229	248
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s.	74	80	84	8	11	20
82	Furniture and parts thereof	128	135	145	15	16	29
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	84	98	102	2	3	2
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	742	796	835	90	108	112
85	Footwear	281	325	342	20	22	25
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, and apparatus n.e.s.	636	691	698	124	156	177
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods n.e.s.; watches and clocks	431	538	566	246	305	359
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.c.s.	1 197	1 441	1 395	200	211	224
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade n.c.c. (b)	722	979	867	2 264	1 949	2 594
Total		20 769	23 966	24 666	12 349	13 006	15 392

(a) Standard International Trade Classification.

(b) Includes gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ore and concentrates).

Source: Foreign Trade statistics, unpublished data



REFERENCES

Data sources

The foreign trade statistics presented in this chapter are compiled in broad agreement with the United Nations' recommendations for the compilation of international trade statistics. Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the ABS from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act.

ABS sources

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (5422.0)

Foreign Trade statistics, unpublished data

Photographs

Ship at Port Melbourne: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure (Title page and page 164)

Melbourne freight terminal: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure



11 Tourism and Culture

OVERVIEW

Victoria has a richness and diversity of natural features, cultural activity and historic sites. As a tourist attraction for both international and domestic visitors, Victoria continues to make an important contribution to the growth of tourism within Australia. The expansion of businesses to provide services to our visitors is increasing the importance of tourism to the Victorian economy.

Cultural activities are essential to the creative and collaborative expression of the community and these activities form an important inter-relationship with tourism, attracting visitors, not just to the blockbuster events, but to experience a 'way of life'. The diversity of cultural activities includes creative and performing arts, literature, film and video, libraries, radio and television, sports and recreation, language and religious practice, adult education, and activities centred on conservation and enjoyment of the natural environment.

This chapter includes information relating to Victoria's tourism and cultural activities, featuring the arts and recreation.

Tourism and the economy

Tourism is one of Australia's largest income earning industries, generating overseas earnings of \$14.1 billion for Australia in 1994-95. Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) estimates indicate that tourism contributed \$7.9 billion or 6.6% of Victoria's Gross State Product in 1994-95, and accounted for 137,500 direct jobs (6.6% of Victoria's employment). In 1994-95 Victoria accounted for 24% of tourism employment nationally.

International tourism

The number of short term overseas visitors to Australia who specified Victoria as their main destination increased from 398,026 in 1993 to 480,205 in 1995. Victoria's share of overseas arrivals to Australia however, decreased from 13.3% in 1993 to 12.9% in 1995.

11.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS (a) TO AUSTRALIA BY MAIN STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED STAY

	1993 No.	1994 No.	1995 No.	1995 % of Australia
New South Wales	1 311 588	1 468 041	1 612 407	43.3
Victoria	398 026	438 742	480 205	12.9
Queensland	857 067	970 631	1 110 459	29.8
South Australia	67 068	69 911	74 289	2.0
Western Australia	263 615	329 165	344 535	9.2
Tasmania	18 939	17 992	21 878	0.6
Northern Territory	27 636	42 240	45 164	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	23 645	25 000	28 464	0.8
Australia (b)	2 996 214	3 361 721	3 725 825	100.0

(a) Short term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

(b) Includes not stated.

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0)*; ABS unpublished data

In 1995, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified their main State of intended stay as Victoria was New Zealand, with 17.9% of the State visitor total. This was followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland with 11.5%, the USA with 10.7% and Japan 8.1%.

11.2 VICTORIA AS MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY BY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS (a) BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

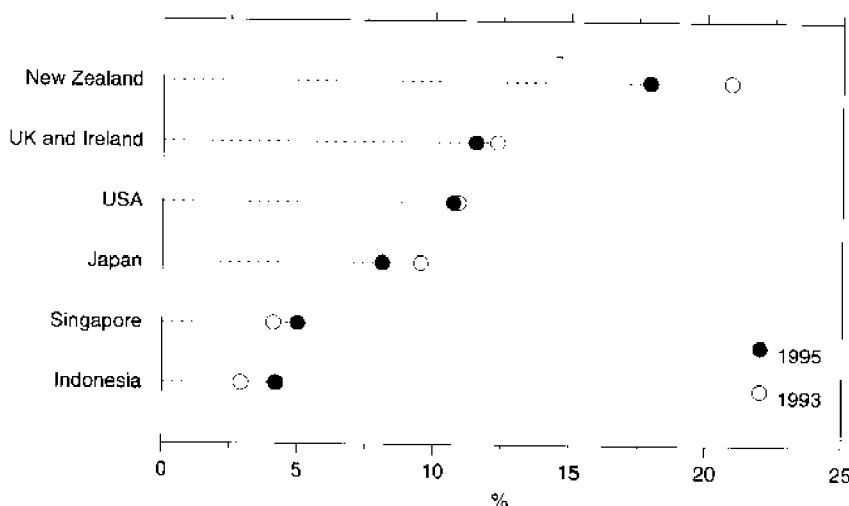
Country of residence	1993	1994	1995	Percentage 1995 %	Percentage change 1993 to 1995 %
New Zealand	83 211	69 672	86 089	17.9	3.5
UK and Ireland	48 914	55 554	55 470	11.5	13.4
Germany, Fed Rep	15 320	19 963	18 324	3.8	19.6
Indonesia	11 416	16 529	20 078	4.2	75.9
Malaysia	14 452	18 194	19 466	4.0	34.7
Singapore	16 210	21 670	23 974	5.0	47.9
Hong Kong	18 745	22 349	19 650	4.1	4.8
Japan	37 973	38 958	38 769	8.1	2.1
Taiwan	19 196	17 824	18 044	3.7	-6.0
USA	43 415	45 138	51 449	10.7	18.5
Other countries	130 362	112 891	128 892	26.8	-1.1
All countries	398 026	438 742	480 205	100.0	20.6

(a) Short term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0); ABS unpublished data

From 1993 to 1995, the most significant growth in visitor numbers to Victoria came from Indonesia, with a 75.9% increase, followed by Singapore and Malaysia with increases of 47.9% and 34.7% respectively. For Victoria, the growth in visitor arrivals over this period was 20.6%, compared with 24.4% for Australia.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO VICTORIA (a) BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1993 AND 1995



(a) Main State of intended stay.

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0)

Holidaying was the most common reason for overseas visitors arriving in Australia with Victoria as the main destination. The proportion of visitors nominating 'holiday' as a reason for visiting Australia however, decreased from 47% in 1993 to 41% in 1995. This compared with the increasing proportion nominating 'visiting friends/relatives' as a reason, which increased from 26% in 1993 to 30% in 1995 and 'business' which increased from 14.4% to 15.6% over the same period.

11.3 VICTORIA AS MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY BY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS (a) BY REASON FOR JOURNEY

Reason for journey	1993 No.	1994 No.	1995 No.
Holiday	188 407	201 638	196 210
Visiting friends/relatives	102 138	120 050	142 435
Business	57 469	66 291	74 776
Other	50 012	50 763	66 784
Total	398 026	438 742	480 205
		%	
Holiday	47.3	46.0	40.9
Visiting friends/relatives	25.7	27.4	29.7
Business	14.4	15.1	15.6
Other	12.6	11.6	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Short term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0)*; ABS unpublished data

City of arrival

In 1995 Melbourne was the third most popular airport of arrival for overseas visitors (aged 15 and over) to Australia, attracting 19% of all visitors. Sydney accounted for 48% of visitors, Brisbane 26%, Perth 3% and Cairns 2%. (Source - BTR IVS)

Tourist attractions

Between 1993 and 1995 over 90% of all overseas tourists to Victoria visited Melbourne. In 1995, 73% of visitors were attracted to Melbourne for shopping and 42% visited the Queen Victoria Market.



11.4 VISITORS TO VICTORIA, BY ATTRACTIONS VISITED

Places visited	1993	1994	1995
		% (a)	
Melbourne	92	92	92
Melbourne Shopping	n.a.	72	73
Royal Botanic Gardens	28	23	25
Queen Victoria Market	43	40	42
Phillip Island	28	31	29
Captain Cook's Cottage/Fitzroy Gardens	26	25	24
Victorian Arts Centre	16	14	13
National Gallery of Victoria	14	12	14
Melbourne Zoo	19	15	15
Museum of Victoria	15	15	14
Melbourne Festival/Crafts	n.a.	8	9
Sovereign Hill at Ballarat	13	13	10
Healesville Sanctuary	9	9	9
Southgate	n.a.	16	20
The Twelve Apostles	15	16	14
Rialto Observation Deck	n.a.	n.a.	15
Crown Casino	n.a.	n.a.	15
Wineries	6	7	7
Melbourne Cricket Ground	n.a.	n.a.	9
Sceneworks	n.a.	1	2
Total visitors ('000)	791.3	854.8	922.6

(a) Percentages may add to more than 100% as visitors may have visited more than one attraction.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey

Melbourne, as Victoria's capital, continued to host a number of major events which appealed to both domestic and overseas visitors.

The Ford Australian Open held in Melbourne in January attracts many tennis enthusiasts both from within Australia and from overseas. Australia's premier motor sport, the Formula One Grand Prix was hosted for the first time by Melbourne in March 1996 at the redeveloped Albert Park circuit. The Melbourne International Festival of the Arts, a festival of opera, theatre, film, dance music and visual arts was held over sixteen days in October 1996. Also commencing in October was Victoria's Spring Racing Carnival which is recognised as a premier racing event that includes some of the most important races on the international calendar, including the Melbourne Cup on the first Tuesday in November.

Visitor expenditure

Average expenditure per person on items purchased in Australia or pre-paid (excluding package tours and pre-paid international airlines) by overseas visitors in 1995 was \$1,936 (ranging from \$1,160 for New Zealanders to \$3,409 for Indonesians). Average expenditure per night ranged from \$48 for visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland to \$164 for visitors from Japan. (Source - BTR IVS)

Victorian residents as overseas visitors

During 1995 there were 593,180 short term departures of Victorian residents, an increase of 9.4% over 1994. The five main destinations for Victorian travellers were the USA (13.3%), New Zealand (12.6%), UK and Ireland (10.7%), Indonesia (7.8%) and Hong Kong (6.1%).

11.5 SHORT TERM DEPARTURES BY VICTORIAN RESIDENTS (a)

Country of stay	1993 No.	1994 No.	1995 No.	1995 %
USA	76 129	71 240	79 164	13.3
New Zealand	69 365	72 164	71 151	12.6
UK and Ireland	59 652	57 153	63 491	10.7
Indonesia	41 147	40 105	46 369	7.8
Hong Kong	29 157	27 355	35 934	6.1
Fiji	19 844	21 001	15 759	2.7
Malaysia	21 308	21 239	23 470	4.0
Thailand	17 535	16 832	17 320	2.9
Singapore	17 569	17 365	19 547	3.3
Greece	13 564	12 379	15 070	2.5
Italy	15 679	14 735	15 492	2.6
China	12 612	7 622	15 300	2.6
Other	136 025	162 852	171 813	29.9
Total	529 586	542 042	593 180	100.0

(a) Short term departures who intended to stay overseas less than 12 months.

Source: ABS unpublished data

Domestic tourism

During 1994-95 interstate and intrastate visitors accounted for 76.8% of total visitor nights compared with 23.3% of visitor nights for international tourists. Domestic tourism is defined as 'travel by Australian residents involving a stay away from home for one or more nights and requiring a journey of at least 40 kilometres from home, undertaken for any reason'. (see references for note on data comparability)

11.6 INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TOURISM: A COMPARISON OF VISITOR NIGHTS (a) 1994-95

Source of visitor	Victoria		Australia	
	'000	% of total	'000	% of total
International	14 306	23.3	79 479	24.4
Domestic	47 270	76.8	(b) 246 337	75.6
Interstate	14 379	23.4	95 157	29.2
Intrastate	32 891	53.1	148 707	45.6
Total	61 576	100.0	325 816	100.0

(a) The international figures relate to visitors 15 years and over and domestic figures relate to the Australian population aged 14 years and over.

(b) Includes figures for NT and ACT which are not separately recorded for Interstate and Intrastate visitors. Also includes total nights where destination was not stated.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor and International Visitor Survey

Total domestic visitor nights spent in Victoria by Australian residents increased from 37,551 in 1993-94 to 47,270 in 1994-95, a rise of 25.9%. In terms of visitor nights, Victorian tourism accounted for 19% of the total Australian market compared with 31% for New South Wales and 25% for Queensland. The major part of domestic tourism (69.6%) in Victoria was accounted for by intrastate visitor nights. This compared with 60.4% for Australia.

During 1994-95, the most common reasons for domestic travel in Victoria were 'pleasure and holiday' and 'visiting friends and relatives' which accounted for 41.3% and 31.0% respectively of all visitor nights.

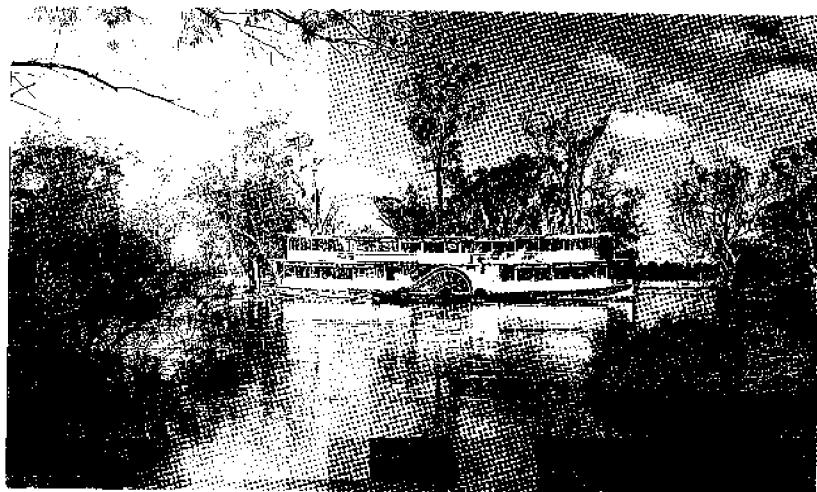
For interstate travellers the main purpose of visiting Victoria was 'visiting friends and relatives' (39.4% of visitor nights) compared with intrastate travellers whose main reason was 'pleasure and holiday' (48.2%).

11.7 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS, BY PRIMARY PURPOSE OF TRIP, VICTORIA 1994-95

	Pleasure / holiday '000	Visiting friends / relatives '000	Business '000	Total (a) '000
Interstate	3 684	5 671	2 612	14 379
Intrastate	16 860	8 975	2 723	32 891
Total Nights	19 544	14 646	5 334	47 270

(a) Total includes not stated and other purposes, not separately recorded.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor



Profile of travel to Victorian regions

During 1995 there were 15 million overnight visitors (international, interstate and intrastate) to Victoria. Of these, over 5 million travelled to the Melbourne region, 2.2 million visited the Great Ocean Road region, and 1.7 million travelled to the Goldfields region. Overnight trip expenditure in Victoria totalled \$3.4 billion during 1995. A large proportion of this (61.6%) was spent in the Melbourne region. (see references for note on data comparability)

11.8 TOURISM IN VICTORIAN REGIONS, 1995

Victorian regions (a)	Visitors '000	Origin of visitor			Total %	Expenditure \$m
		Intrastate %	Interstate %	International %		
Melbourne (1,2)	5 170	43	41	17	100	2 122
Oasis (10,11)	919	67	31	2	100	138
Great Ocean Road (7,8)	2 211	87	12	2	100	242
Grampians (9)	575	75	24	1	100	79
Goldfields (6,12,13)	1 672	80	17	3	100	186
Goulburn, Central Murray (14)	1 282	86	13	1	100	141
Legends, Wine and High Country (5,15,16)	1 456	88	12	1	100	219
Lakes (17)	894	88	10	2	100	134
Gippsland (18)	937	93	6	2	100	69
Mornington Peninsula and Phillip Island (3,4,7)	1 236	91	9	1	100	119
Total Victoria (b)	14 956	74	20	6	100	3 447

(a) The numbers shown in brackets adjacent to each region refer to the 18 sub regions listed on the map on the following page.

(b) Regional figures do not add to Victorian Total because visitors are counted to each region visited.

Source: Tourism Victoria, Victorian Regional Travel and Tourism Survey

TOURISM IN VICTORIAN REGIONS

Sub Regions

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Melbourne A | 10 | Wimmera |
| 2 | Melbourne B | 11 | Murray Mallee |
| 3 | Mornington Peninsula | 12 | Bendigo/Loddon |
| 4 | Phillip Island | 13 | Ballarat & Surrounds |
| 5 | Yarra Valley | 14 | Goulburn/Central Murray |
| 6 | Spa Country | 15 | Murray/North East |
| 7 | Geelong/East Barwon | 16 | Snowfields |
| 8 | Western | 17 | Lakes |
| 9 | Grampians | 18 | Gippsland |



Source: *Tourism Victoria*

Tourist accommodation

At 30 June 1996, Victoria accounted for 20.8% of the number of licensed hotels, motels and guest houses in Australia with takings of \$569 million for the 1995–96 financial year. Victoria also accounted for 22.1% of site nights occupied in caravan parks in Australia during 1995–96.

During 1995–96 the growth in demand for hotel, motel and guest house accommodation in Victoria outstripped the growth in supply. The number of room nights occupied increased by 5.5% compared with a 1.5% increase in the number of guest rooms available. As a result the room occupancy rate increased from 52.1% in 1995 to 54.8% in 1996.

11.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, VICTORIA

Particulars	Unit	Year ended June			1996 % of Australia
		1994	1995	1996	
Licensed hotels, motels and guest houses					
Establishments (qtr ended June)	No.	1 018	1 016	1 021	20.8
Guest Rooms available (qtr ended June)	No.	29 968	29 543	30 007	17.4
Room nights occupied	'000	5 210.4	5 655.4	5 967.2	16.3
Room occupancy rate	%	47.4	52.1	54.8	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	432 438	493 276	569 214	16.6
Caravan parks					
Establishments (qtr ended June)	No.	599	598	599	22.1
Vans, sites, cabins available (qtr ended June)	No.	67 630	66 977	67 641	23.5
Site nights occupied	'000	9 830.3	10 028.7	10 209.8	22.1
Site occupancy rate	%	40.1	40.9	41.3	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	73 678	77 373	82 674	17.5
Holiday flats, units and houses					
Flats, units and houses (qtr ended June)	No.	2 054	3 559	3 763	9.4
Unit nights occupied	'000	498.8	564.0	631.4	8.3
Unit occupancy rate	%	42.7	45.1	46.3	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	37 927	45 851	54 272	10.4
Visitor hostels					
Establishments (qtr ended June)	No.	49	55	56	12.3
Bed spaces available (qtr ended June)	No.	2 797	3 026	3 403	12.0
Bed occupancy rate	%	36.5	37.9	37.8	..
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 582	5 337	6 485	10.4

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2)

Origin of guests

In 1994-95, overseas visitors in Victoria accounted for 17.4% of total domestic and overseas occupancy in commercial hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities. Intrastate visitors represented 44.4% and interstate visitors 38.2% of the total. Corresponding proportions for Australia were 22.9%, 39.9% and 37.2% respectively, for international, intrastate and interstate visitors.

11.10 ORIGIN OF GUESTS AT HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES, ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED 1994-95

	Victoria %	Australia %
Intrastate	44.4	39.9
Interstate	38.2	37.2
Overseas	17.4	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: *Origin of Guests* (9501.0)

Regional tourist accommodation

Of the 30,000 guest rooms with facilities in Victoria at 30 June 1996, 48.5% were within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). Room occupancy rates in the MSD for each quarter in 1995-96 ranged from 13.6 to 15.1 percentage points above the State average with takings from accommodation accounting for 73.3% of the Victorian total in 1995-96.

Outside the MSD, the Statistical Divisions of Goulburn and Ovens-Murray, had the greatest number of guest rooms with facilities, with Goulburn reporting the highest takings.

With the exception of Melbourne, Barwon Statistical Division, which encompasses Geelong and the beach resorts of Point Lonsdale, Apollo Bay, Ocean Grove, Bells Beach, and Lorne, experienced the strongest seasonal peak (60%) in its room occupancy rate in the 1996 March quarter, which is the main period for beach resort activities.

11.11 HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES: OPERATIONAL DETAILS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1995-96

Statistical Division	Establishments (a) No.	Guest rooms (a) No.	Room occupancy rates (quarterly)				Takings from accommodation \$'000
			Sept %	Dec %	March %	June %	
Melbourne	243	14 544	66.4	70.7	71.3	67.5	417 425
Barwon	79	1 680	38.3	47.2	60.1	40.0	21 644
Western District	80	1 407	35.0	45.9	52.2	43.9	13 661
Central Highlands	60	1 237	43.3	52.4	51.9	47.5	5 454
Wimmera	50	880	38.3	43.8	42.8	41.3	7 556
Marlborough	69	1 602	43.0	47.4	41.2	47.0	14 353
Loddon	58	1 010	44.0	49.4	48.4	46.2	11 584
Goulburn	142	2 875	41.8	37.1	39.1	39.2	28 805
Ovens-Murray	101	2 009	43.8	29.1	34.2	36.9	17 852
East Gippsland	77	1 485	31.8	37.4	44.7	33.6	11 460
Gippsland	62	1 278	28.7	35.6	42.1	32.6	9 421
Victoria	1 021	30 007	52.4	55.6	57.7	53.5	569 213

(a) Number of establishments and guest rooms at 30 June 1996.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (8635.2); *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

National Estate

The preservation and use of historic sites are important aspects of cultural expression within the community.

Many places in Australia have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance for the present community and future generations. These include natural environments, historic buildings and sites of significance to Aboriginal people and are collectively known as the 'National Estate'.

The Australian Heritage Commission is the peak advisory body to the Commonwealth Government regarding the identification and conservation of the National Estate. The Commission is responsible for maintaining the Register of the National Estate. The register lists places identified as being of cultural and natural importance which should be conserved for present and future generations.

11.12 REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE, 30 JUNE 1996

State or Territory	Aboriginal	Historic	Natural	Total	%
New South Wales	213	2 844	417	3 474	29.7
Victoria	103	2 193	200	2 496	21.4
Queensland	144	705	261	1 110	9.5
Western Australia	74	879	229	1 182	10.1
South Australia	143	745	361	1 249	10.7
Tasmania	63	1 153	227	1 443	12.4
Northern Territory	86	105	52	243	2.1
Australian Capital Territory / Jervis Bay	10	137	28	175	1.5
External territories	—	15	16	31	0.3
Interim list (all States/Territories)	20	80	179	279	2.4
Total	856	8 856	1 970	11 682	100.0

Source: *Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report*.

Perceptions of what is of heritage value change over time. In the past, architecture and buildings were given pre-eminence as cultural icons. Now, Australian heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, in all its facets, which assists us as a nation to understand our identity – where we have come from and where our future lies. The register reflects this transition in perception. At 30 June 1996, historic sites (a large percentage of which were buildings) comprised 76% of the registered sites of the National Estate, compared with 7% for Aboriginal sites and 17% for Natural sites. As public awareness changes, this balance is likely to change.

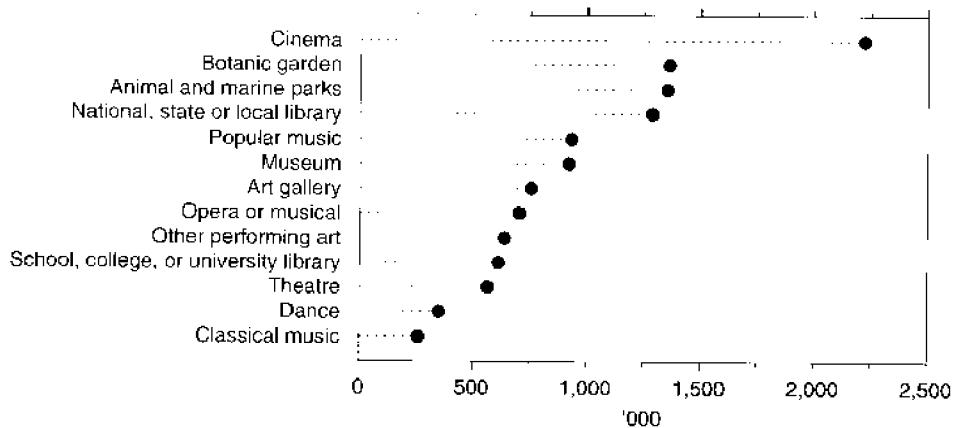
At the 30 June 1996, over 21% of listings on the Register of the National Estate were in Victoria. The majority of these were places of historical significance and included 853 residential buildings, 167 churches or other religious places and 206 places related to farming and grazing. Of the 103 aboriginal sites listed on the register, there were 16 aboriginal shell middens, 17 aboriginal art sites and 13 aboriginal burial sites.



Culture and recreation

Over 10% of people's time is spent on social and active leisure activities with a further 13% of time spent in passive leisure.

PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES, MARCH 1994 – MARCH 1995,
VICTORIA



Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues (4114.0)

The attendance of Victorians at selected cultural venues was generally comparable to the Australian average, the major exception being the higher participation rate for attendance at the Melbourne zoo.

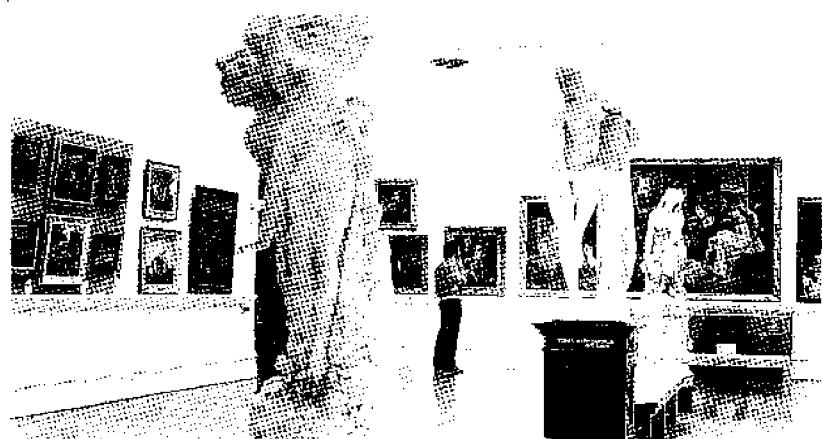
**11.13 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA
MARCH 1994 – MARCH 1995**

Venue / activity	Victoria		Australia	
	Persons attending '000	Partici- pation rate(a) %	Persons attending '000	Partici- pation rate %
Art gallery	756.4	21.3	3 134.1	22.3
Museum	922.8	26.0	3 905.6	27.8
Animal and marine parks	1 354.1	38.2	4 966.0	35.3
Zoo	996.3	28.1	3 123.9	22.2
Botanic garden	1 362.4	38.5	5 410.5	38.5
National, State, or local library	1 288.7	36.4	5 403.1	38.4
School, college or university library	611.6	17.3	2 402.1	17.1
Popular music	932.4	26.3	3 790.7	26.9
Classical music	261.6	7.4	1 081.3	7.7
Theatre	564.7	15.9	2 336.3	16.6
Dance	351.4	9.9	1 407.5	10.0
Children's dance	94.6	2.7	417.7	3.0
Opera or musical	705.4	19.9	2 722.1	19.3
Opera only	79.2	2.2	327.3	2.3
Musical only	538.9	15.2	2 087.7	14.8
Both opera and musical	87.3	2.5	307.0	2.2
Other performing arts	639.3	18.0	2 634.4	18.7
Circus	275.6	7.8	1 132.8	8.1
Cinema	2 220.2	62.7	8 733.8	62.1

(a) The participation rate is the number of people who attended a venue at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same population group (e.g. age group).

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues (4114.0)

The participation rate can be used to compare the level of involvement in cultural activities of different population groups. In Victoria, the highest participation rate was for cinema attendance at 63%. Participation in this activity supported 64 businesses, in Victoria, in 1993–94, who employed 1,493 people, paid \$20 million in wages and salaries and generated gross income of \$148.9 million. Following cinema attendance, the most popular activities were for attendance at Botanic Gardens (39%), Animal and marine parks (38%) and Libraries (National, State and local) (36%).



Generally, participation rates were highest for those in the 15–44 year age groups, declining with age from 45 years. Two exceptions were attendance at Popular music venues, which peaked at a participation rate of 49% for 18–24 year olds, and Opera or musical venues, which peaked at a participation rate of 26% for 45–54 year olds. Generally persons aged 65 years and over participated at significantly lower rates than people in other age groups.

11.14 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES BY AGE, VICTORIA, MARCH 1994 – MARCH 1995

Venue / activity	Age group (years)						65 and over	Total
	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64		
Persons attending ('000)								
Art gallery	47.5	103.0	136.8	156.3	131.6	89.2	92.0	756.4
Museum	54.4	124.1	184.8	228.0	153.9	87.9	89.7	922.8
Animal and marine parks	84.0	223.9	351.6	300.3	181.3	116.3	96.8	1 354.1
Botanic garden	71.3	211.7	292.1	290.9	207.5	133.6	155.3	1 362.4
National, State or local library	96.6	199.8	249.9	288.1	186.5	112.2	155.8	1 288.7
Popular music	55.5	240.6	240.2	187.1	114.1	59.0	35.9	932.4
Classical music	75.8	27.0	35.3	61.5	53.4	42.2	36.4	261.6
Theatre	38.3	71.5	134.3	117.1	99.8	60.8	42.9	564.7
Dance	20.7	51.9	66.9	81.3	64.8	34.6	31.2	351.4
Opera or musical	32.2	94.6	129.4	139.7	141.3	78.0	90.2	705.4
Other performing arts	37.8	133.9	188.8	141.6	76.8	32.1	28.2	639.3
Cinema	163.0	441.9	523.7	449.9	315.3	156.9	169.6	2 220.2
Participation rates (%)								
Art gallery	26.6	20.8	19.3	23.1	24.0	23.3	16.7	21.3
Museum	30.4	25.0	26.0	33.7	28.1	23.0	16.3	20.0
Animal and marine parks	46.9	45.1	49.5	44.4	33.1	30.4	17.6	38.2
Botanic garden	39.8	42.7	41.1	43.0	37.9	34.9	28.2	38.5
National, State or local library	53.9	40.3	35.2	42.6	34.1	29.3	28.3	36.4
Popular music	31.0	48.5	33.8	27.7	20.8	15.4	6.5	26.3
Classical music	33.2	5.4	5.0	9.1	9.8	11.0	6.6	7.4
Theatre	21.4	14.4	18.9	17.3	18.2	15.9	7.8	15.9
Dance	11.6	10.5	9.4	12.0	11.8	9.0	5.7	9.9
Opera or musical	18.0	19.1	18.2	20.7	25.8	20.4	16.4	19.9
Other performing arts	21.1	27.0	26.6	20.9	14.0	8.4	5.1	18.0
Cinema	91.1	89.1	73.7	66.5	57.6	41.0	30.8	62.7

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues (4114.0)

Employment

In 1991 there were 23,160 people working in cultural occupations of which the largest proportion worked as designers and illustrators (5,096 people or 22%), followed by people working as librarians (2,825 or 12%) and journalists (2,516 people or 11%). More than two thirds (69%) worked full time in their occupations, whilst 13% worked less than 16 hours per week.

Of those working in cultural occupations, 14% were aged 15 to 24 years.

In terms of income, 37% of people employed in selected cultural occupations earned more than \$30,000 per year, whilst 16% earned less than \$12,000 per year. Almost two thirds (63%) of architects and landscape architects earned more than \$30,000 per year, the highest proportion of any cultural occupation. In contrast, 41% of craftworkers and 37% of painters and sculptors earned less than \$12,000 per year.

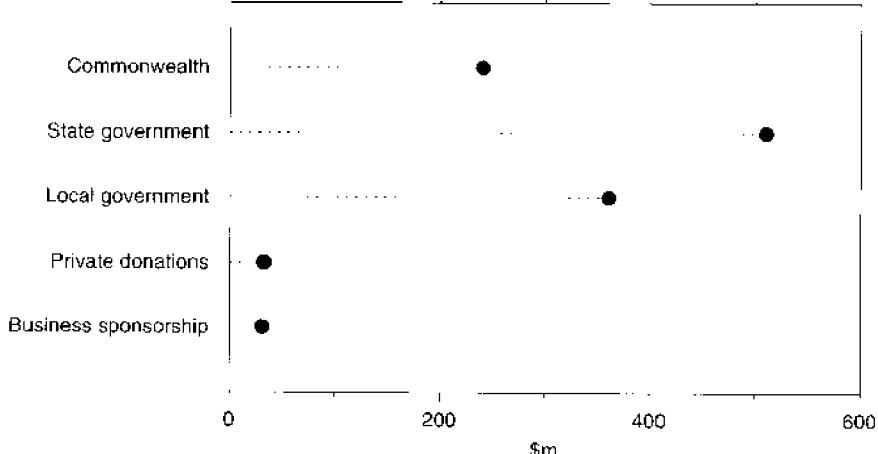
11.15 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WORKING IN SELECTED CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, VICTORIA, 1991

Occupation	Youth aged 15- 24 years	Hours per week		Income		Total employed persons
		Less than 16 hours	35 hours or more	\$12,000 or less	Over \$30,000	
Painters, sculptors, etc.	33	106	457	296	119	794
Authors and related professionals	44	122	475	158	275	783
Dancers and choreographers	122	57	99	63	26	203
Musicians, composers and related professionals	307	617	513	495	418	1 728
Actors and related professionals	141	214	220	180	137	617
Photographers	241	151	1 117	266	342	1 476
Designers and illustrators	881	397	3 991	647	1 699	5 096
Journalists	427	252	1 924	197	1 289	2 516
Architects and landscape architects	79	112	1 858	138	1 403	2 239
Film, television and stage directors	91	70	783	79	508	955
Performing arts support workers	361	139	1 115	144	516	1 453
Announcers	119	115	236	87	175	454
Librarians	153	332	1 869	269	1 280	2 825
Craftworkers	134	213	776	538	84	1 300
Artists and related professionals (not further defined)	89	98	446	173	216	721
Total	3 225	2 995	15 879	3 730	8 487	23 160

Source: *Census of Population and Housing 1991, unpublished data***Cultural funding**

In the 1993-94 financial year, government funding of the arts and cultural activities exceeded \$1 billion. Of this, \$240.8 million (21.7%) was contributed by the Commonwealth government, \$510.2 million (45.9%) by state/territory governments and \$360.7 million (32.4%) from local governments.

By comparison, business sponsorship was \$31.2 million and donations were approximately \$33.0 million (this comprised Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme donations \$17.8 million, Cash donations \$7.0 million (estimated) and the Register of Cultural Organisations \$8.2 million).

FUNDING OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE SECTORSource: *Department of Communications and the Arts, 'Cultural Trends in Australia No 3 - Business Sponsorship of Cultural Activities, 1993-94'*

For every dollar received through donations and business sponsorship, approximately \$17 was received from governments.

Around 25% of the corporate support provided was to arts organisations involved in music. Festivals received 15%, theatre 14%, opera/music theatre 10% and museums/art galleries 10%.

Sports

In 1993, 33% of persons aged 15 and over had either paid or unpaid involvement with sport (39% of males and 27% of females). Victoria had slightly higher participation than New South Wales, but lower than all other states and territories.

11.16 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT, VICTORIA, 1993

	Paid involvement '000	Unpaid involvement only '000	Paid and unpaid involvement '000	All sport involvement '000	No involvement '000	Total persons '000	Partici- pation rate %
Males	18.8	629.7	18.9	667.4	1 046.2	1 713.6	38.9
Females	8.8	457.7	12.1	478.6	1 280.3	1 758.9	27.2
Persons	27.6	1 087.4	31.0	1 145.9	2 326.5	3 472.4	33.0

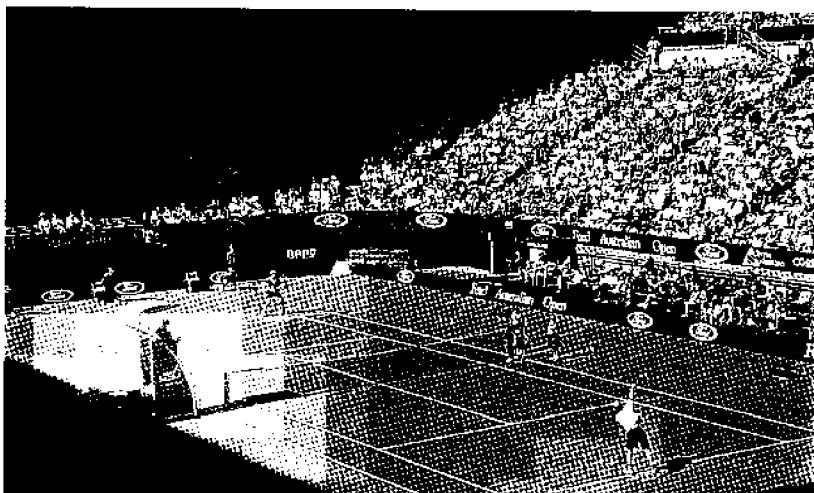
Source: *Involvement in Sport, March 1993* (6285.0)

In 1995, attendance at sporting events in Victoria was generally higher than, or the same as, that for Australia as a whole. The main exceptions were for Rugby league with an attendance rate of 2% in Victoria compared with 10% nationally and Rugby union (0.6% compared with 2.5%).

Of the nine most popular sports in Victoria the sport with the highest attendance in Victoria was Australian rules football, with 1,007,000 people attending in the twelve months to March 1995. This was more than double the attendance at cricket the second most attended sport (398,800) in the same period.

The overall attendance for Australian rules was 28%, with the attendance rate for males (37%), significantly higher than that of females (21%).

In general, the attendance rate at sporting events was higher for men than for women, the exceptions being for tennis (women 7% and men 6%) and for netball (women 2.4% and men 1.6%).

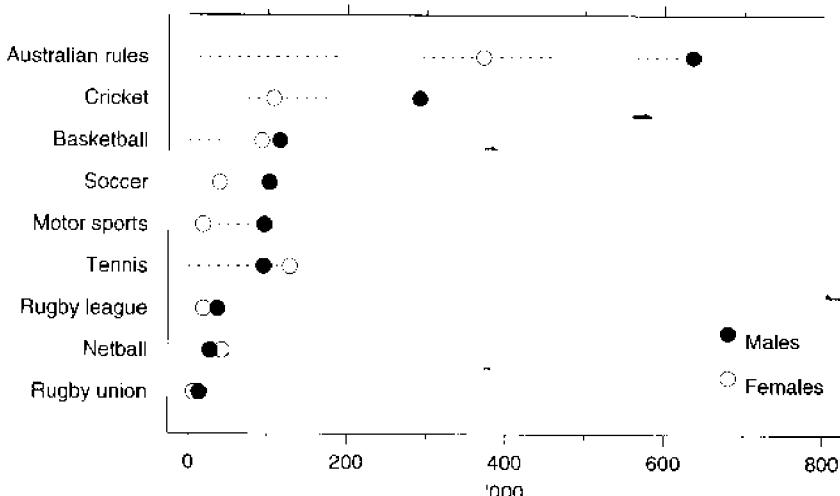


11.17 SELECTED ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS, VICTORIA, 1995

	Victoria			Australia		
	Males '000	Females (a) %	Persons '000	Persons (a) %	'000	(a) %
Sporting event						
Australian rules	635.8	36.7	371.3	20.5	1 007.0	28.4
Rugby league	36.4	2.1	19.1	1.1	55.4	1.6
Cricket	291.7	16.8	107.1	5.9	398.8	11.3
Basketball	115.1	6.6	92.1	5.1	207.3	5.9
Soccer	101.8	5.9	39.0	2.2	140.8	4.0
Motor sports	95.3	5.5	18.3	1.0	113.6	3.2
Tennis	94.8	5.5	128.0	7.1	222.8	6.3
Rugby union	13.5	0.8	*6.2	*0.3	19.7	0.6
Netball	28.0	1.6	42.8	2.4	70.8	2.0

(a) Attendance rate.

Source: Sports Attendance (4174.0)

SELECTED ATTENDANCE AT SPORTING EVENTS, VICTORIA

Source: Sports Attendance (4174.0)

Books

Reading and literature remain popular recreational and cultural pursuits in Australia. In 1995, in Victoria almost 1.3 million people visited national, state or local libraries, a participation rate of 36% of the population.

11.18 POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PERCENTAGE WHO READ BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS IN THE LAST WEEK, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1994

Age (years)	Percentage who read				Total population '000
	Books %	Magazines %	Newspapers %	Journals %	
15-19	52.6	73.8	71.4	12.6	1 214.3
20-29	53.4	71.7	84.1	18.3	2 679.4
30-39	50.3	70.2	89.6	23.5	2 766.4
40-49	48.8	64.7	87.5	29.9	2 489.9
50-64	42.4	56.9	84.5	20.8	2 373.1
65 and over	43.5	53.3	81.7	12.0	1 935.3
Total	48.5	65.0	84.4	20.5	13 458.4

Source: Australia Council, 'Books, Who Reads Them Now'

In 1994, 1% of the population aged over 15 years (130,800 people) reported that they could not read. Almost half of these were aged 65 years or more. A further 4% of the population (582,300 people) stated that they had read nothing in the last seven days. The following table shows the percentage of the total population who read various types of literature in the seven days before the interview.

Almost half (49%) of the population had read books in the previous seven days with incidence of book reading lowest for people in the age groups 50–64 years and 65 years and over, and highest for people aged 20–29 years. Almost three-quarters (74%) of people aged 15–19 years had read magazines in the previous week. The incidence of magazine reading declined with age, with only 53% of people aged 65 years or more having read magazines.

The most popular reading material was newspapers, with around five people in six (84%) reporting that they had read a newspaper in the previous week. The reading of newspapers varied greatly with age. Almost 90% of people aged 30–39 years had read newspapers in the previous week. By contrast, only 71% of people aged 15–19 years had read newspapers. About one-fifth of the population had read journals in the previous week. The proportions for journals were highest in the age groups between 20 and 64 years, which suggests that many were read for work reasons.

11.19 POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO READ BOOKS IN THE LAST WEEK: HOW BOOKS WERE OBTAINED, BY SEX AND AGE, NOVEMBER 1994: AUSTRALIA

	By recent purchase %	As a recent gift %	By borrowing from another household %	By borrowing from library %	Have had it a long time %	Total population '000
Sex –						
Male	40.5	10.5	13.0	28.3	19.3	2 758.3
Female	38.5	9.2	21.5	34.9	14.1	3 766.7
Age group (years) –						
15–19	24.4	*7.1	*10.1	45.9	24.2	638.2
20–29	43.9	8.1	19.7	27.8	18.0	1 431.6
30–39	43.4	10.6	22.3	21.8	13.2	1 390.8
40–49	42.4	9.1	18.4	29.9	16.2	1 215.6
50–64	38.6	10.0	14.8	36.0	17.7	1 006.6
65 and over	32.8	13.6	16.6	44.4	*10.6	842.3
Total	39.3	9.7	17.9	32.1	16.3	6 525.1

Source: Australia Council, 'Books Who Reads Them Now'

Female readers were more likely than male readers to borrow books from people in other households (22% compared with 13%) and more likely to have borrowed books from a library (35% compared with 28%). People in the age groups between 20 and 64 years were most likely to have recently purchased the books they had read in the last week, while people aged 15–19 years and 65 years and over were most likely to have borrowed the books from a library. Of Australian males who read books in the last week, 41% had recently purchased them compared with 39% for females.

Expenditure on recreation

The Household Expenditure Survey, last conducted in 1993–94, includes detailed data on the expenditure of Victorian households on recreation. From the average Victorian weekly household expenditure of \$601.76, an average of \$80.65 was spent on recreation.

Recreation accounted for 13.4% of average weekly expenditure in Victorian households. Expenditure was only higher on housing (13.8%), transport (15.6%) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (18.5%).

Victorians spent slightly more on recreation each week (\$80.65) than the Australian average (\$79.34). Only in the ACT and the Northern Territory was more spent on recreation than in Victoria.

Between 1988-89 and 1993-94 there were major increases in recreation expenditure on holidays within Australia (43% increase), gambling (38%), books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material (34%) and television and other audio-visual equipment (31%). Other recreational equipment, which includes photographic equipment, musical instruments and sporting equipment, experienced a decline in expenditure of 14%.

11.20 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION

	Average weekly household expenditure						Australia	
	Victoria		1993-94		% change	\$	1988-89	\$
	1988-89	\$	%	\$	%			
Television and other audio-visual equipment	9.89	15.0		12.93	16.1	-30.7	9.23	13.36
Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material	5.95	9.0		7.99	9.9	-34.2	5.82	7.54
Other recreational equipment	8.83	13.4		7.57	9.4	-14.3	8.15	9.35
Gambling	4.87	7.4		6.71	8.3	+37.7	3.55	5.17
Entertainment and recreational services	13.10	19.9		16.36	20.2	-24.8	12.12	14.85
Animal charges and expenses	4.86	7.4		5.36	6.6	+10.2	4.48	5.66
Holidays –								
Australia	10.91	16.6		15.70	19.5	+43.9	9.56	14.06
Overseas	7.42	11.3		8.03	10.0	+8.2	6.45	9.34
Total recreation expenditure	65.83	100.0		80.65	100.0	+22.5	59.37	79.34

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (6535.0)

REFERENCES

Data sources

The tourism statistics contained in this chapter are based on information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Tourism Research and Tourism Victoria. Care should be taken in comparing data from these sources because of differing survey methodologies, such as differences in population age groups for example, BTR international visitor data relates to people aged 15 years and over; BTR domestic tourism relates to the population aged 14 years and over; and Tourism Victoria's 'Victorian Regional Travel and Tourism Survey' relates to visitors of all age groups and includes both domestic and international tourists.

The Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitor Survey (IVS) is the major source of information on the travel patterns of international visitors to Australia. It provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors. The IVS was first conducted in 1969 and then intermittently throughout the 1970s. A survey has been conducted annually since 1981, with the exceptions of 1982 and 1987.

The Bureau of Tourism Research Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM) has been conducted since 1978-79. The DTM is designed to provide estimates of the volume of domestic travel within each State and Territory, and information about the characteristics and behaviour of domestic travellers to enable monitoring of changes in these features over time.

The Victorian Regional Travel and Tourism Survey conducted by Tourism Victoria presents an overall picture of regional tourism throughout the State. Information is collected on overnight and day trips taken within Victoria including intrastate, interstate and international visitors. Survey information includes: visitors, length of stay, purpose of trip, first/previous visit, accommodation, activities, visitor nights, origin of visitor, demographics, transport used, satisfaction levels and expenditure.

ABS sources

1991 Census of Population and Housing

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0)

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, March 1995 (4114.0)

How Australians use their time (4153.0)

Sports Attendance (4174.0)

Involvement in Sport, March 1993 (6285.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items (6535.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Victoria (8635.2)

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Non-ABS sources

Australian Heritage Commission, 'Annual Report'

Australia Council, 'Books, Who Reads Them Now'

Bureau of Tourism Research, Domestic Tourism Monitor (BTR DTM)

Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey (BTR IVS)

Department of Communications and the Arts, 'Cultural Trends in Australia No 3 - Business Sponsorship of Cultural Activities, 1993-94'

Tourism Victoria, Victorian Regional Travel and Tourism Survey

Photographs

Moomba street parade: Photographer Mike Fisher: Courtesy of Arts Victoria

Fairy penguin parade, Phillip Island

Paddle steamer, Murray River

Goldmines Hotel, Bendigo

Bendigo Art Gallery

Ford Australian Open: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria





12 Finance

OVERVIEW

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in Victoria. Areas analysed include government finance statistics, State and local government finance, Commonwealth and State financial relations, the Australian financial system, banks, and non-bank financial institutions.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The public finance statistics in this chapter measure activity of the state and local government components of the Victorian public sector, classified according to the government finance statistics framework. A series of summary tables show, on a consolidated basis, revenue, outlays and financing transactions, financial assets and liabilities and the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programs.

The Victorian Government and local government enterprises include the central government of Victoria, statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, incorporated organisations in which the central government has a controlling interest, and local government authorities.

Government finance statistics

The system of government finance statistics is designed to provide statistics about all public sector authorities, such as government departments, statutory authorities, and local government authorities, with the exception of those regarded as financial institutions (e.g. government banks and insurance offices). The system is based on international standards set out in the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics* and the United Nations' *A System of National Accounts*. The statistics in this chapter cover public trading enterprises and general government bodies owned or controlled by the State and local governments.

Public trading enterprises are undertakings which aim to recover a substantial proportion of their expenses by revenue from the sale of goods and services. General government bodies are all the agencies of government not classified as either public trading or financial enterprises i.e. all government departments, offices and other bodies engaged in providing services free of charge or at prices significantly below their cost of production. Central borrowing authorities of State Governments (e.g. Treasury Corporation of Victoria) are also classified as general government. Public financial enterprises are excluded from the scope of government finance statistics.

The transactions of government are classified according to an economic transactions framework and to purpose. The former classification is designed to categorise the economic character of a transaction to facilitate the study of the macro-economic impact of government activity on the economy, and to provide the basic building blocks for grouping transactions to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts. The purpose classification groups transactions with similar functions to facilitate the study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and the assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

To assist users in understanding government finance statistics, the ABS *Classifications Manual of Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0) and *Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5514.0) outline the major concepts, provide definitions of the statistical units, and contain the main classifications employed.

State government finance

In 1994-95, the overall financial outcome of the Victorian Government was reflected in a surplus of \$900 million, a decrease from the 1993-94 surplus of \$1,448 million. Total current and capital outlays increased by \$1,480 million to \$18,553 million whereas total revenue and grants received increased by \$577 million to \$18,299 million. The deficit adjusted for net advances was -\$394 million, compared with -\$153 million for 1993-94.

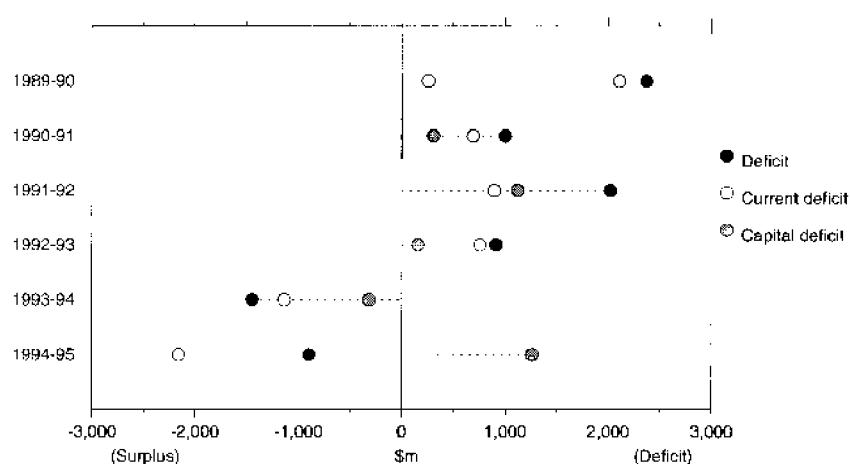
12.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT

	1989-90 \$m	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m
<i>Item</i>						
less	Current expenditure	9 504	10 238	10 904	11 335	11 129
	Sales of goods and services (a)	1 124	1 224	1 301	1 420	1 494
equals	Final consumption expenditure	8 379	9 014	9 603	9 915	9 635
	Interest payments	3 259	3 643	3 759	3 715	3 522
	Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	917	977	968	1 012	905
	Current grants to other governments	339	343	416	426	412
	Other transfer payments	1 294	1 261	1 576	1 866	1 985
	<i>Total current outlays</i>	14 188	15 238	16 321	16 933	16 460
plus	Expenditure on new fixed assets	3 245	2 717	2 453	2 516	2 409
	Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-296	-276	-158	-1 000	-240
equals	<i>Gross fixed capital expenditure</i>	2 949	2 441	2 296	1 516	2 169
	Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	61	-7	21	-30	-324
	Capital grants to other governments	54	57	22	27	36
	Other capital outlays	30	763	155	192	-1 268
	<i>Total capital outlays</i>	3 094	1 728	2 142	1 321	613
	Total outlays	17 282	16 966	18 464	18 255	17 073
	Taxes fees and fines	5 274	5 634	6 001	6 502	7 397
	Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1 747	1 889	2 113	2 269	2 557
	Interest received	367	278	213	205	199
	Grants received – for own use	6 086	6 838	6 727	7 003	7 128
	for onpassing	4 843	5 481	5 202	5 403	5 449
	Other revenue	1 243	1 357	1 526	1 600	1 679
	<i>Total revenue</i>	13 973	14 986	15 510	16 430	17 722
	Increase in provisions for depreciation	938	975	928	909	798
	other	730	828	893	992	1 003
	Advances received (net)	208	147	36	-83	-205
	Borrowing (net)	-82	-731	689	-583	-303
	Other financing transactions	2 092	2 373	2 989	3 214	-2 534
	<i>Total financing (b)</i>	3 310	1 980	2 953	1 825	-650
	Deficit adjusted for net advances (d)	2 446	1 788	2 265	1 136	-153
	Current deficit	261	695	899	758	-1 133
	Capital deficit	2 111	309	1 126	158	-315
Deficit (c)	2 372	1 005	2 025	915	-1 448	-900

- (a) Sales of goods and services represents the value of current general government output sold to other public and private bodies.
 (b) Financing is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays (current and capital) and revenue and grants received.
 (c) Deficit/surplus comprises financing less increase in provisions.
 (d) Deficit adjusted for net advances provides the deficit/surplus measure excluding the effects of most asset sales and debt refinancing.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)

DEFICIT OF VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT



Source: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0)

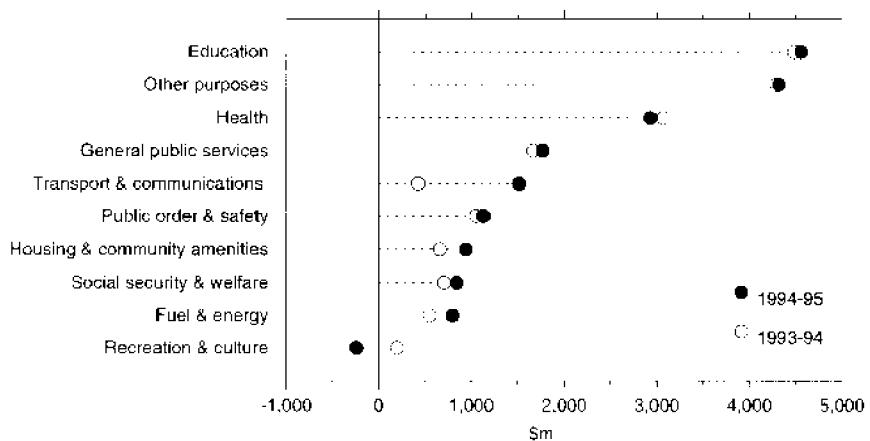
Outlays

Total current and capital outlays by the Victorian Government in 1994-95 were \$18,553 million, a 9% increase on 1993-94. The main components were education \$4,557 million (25%), public debt \$3,303 million (18%), and health \$3,064 million (17%).

Current outlays in 1994-95 were \$16,419 million, which was a decrease of 0.2% over the previous year. The largest component of this outlay was final consumption expenditure of \$9,967 million (61%), followed by interest payments \$3,322 million (20%).

Capital outlays in 1994-95 were \$2,134 million, an increase of 248% over 1993-94. Gross fixed capital expenditure was \$2,656 million, an increase of 22%.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT – OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE



Source: Government Finance Statistics (5512.0)

12.2 VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT – TOTAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE

Purpose	1989–90 \$m	1990–91 \$m	1991–92 \$m	1992–93 \$m	1993–94 \$m	1994–95 \$m
General public services	926	1 036	1 266	1 625	1 661	1 767
Public order and safety	923	998	1 010	1 035	1 051	1 129
Education –	4 177	4 312	4 614	4 614	4 480	4 557
Primary and secondary education	2 640	2 698	2 891	2 847	2 691	2 691
Tertiary education	1 198	1 306	1 408	1 457	1 472	1 524
University education	737	813	896	943	962	1 005
Technical and further education	455	471	500	514	511	519
Other education	339	308	315	310	318	343
Health –	2 738	2 967	3 065	3 061	2 933	3 064
Hospital and other institutional services	2 404	2 619	2 709	2 686	2 539	2 663
Clinics and other non-institutional services	124	142	152	181	181	206
Other health	209	206	205	195	213	195
Social security and welfare	543	580	647	728	706	841
Welfare services	431	474	512	579	519	619
Other social security and welfare	112	106	135	149	187	222
Housing and community amenities –	991	946	889	759	660	941
Housing and community development	459	463	463	423	312	521
Water supply	210	162	153	92	102	265
Sanitation and protection of the environment	321	320	268	237	246	156
Other community amenities	—	1	5	7	—	—
Recreation and culture	434	373	409	445	194	-240
Recreational facilities and services	316	266	283	322	50	-472
Cultural facilities and services	114	105	122	118	140	225
Other recreation and culture	4	3	4	4	4	6
Fuel and energy	1 045	614	553	-75	548	794
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	218	224	217	212	219	236
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc.	62	34	48	-121	26	50
Transport and communications –	1 691	1 580	1 608	1 653	421	1 511
Road transport	774	749	754	840	-374	993
Water transport	35	45	27	-1	14	19
Rail and multi-mode transport	868	775	810	810	775	492
Other transport and communications	14	11	16	4	6	7
Other economic affairs	98	120	320	153	188	199
Other purposes –	3 438	3 182	3 819	4 167	3 983	3 704
Public debt	3 262	3 794	3 603	3 708	3 513	3 303
Other	176	-612	215	459	470	401
Total	17 282	16 966	18 464	18 255	17 073	18 553

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)

Revenue

Revenue, including grants, received by the State government in 1994–95 was \$18,299 million, a 3% increase on 1993–94. The main components were taxes, fees, and fines \$7,756 million (42%), and grants received from the Commonwealth Government \$7,452 million (41%).

Taxes, fees and fines

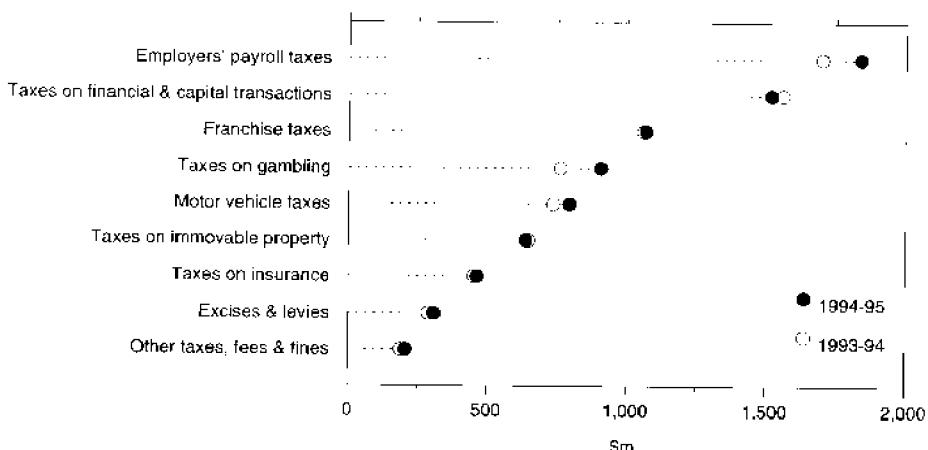
Taxes, fees and fines increased 5% on 1993-94. The largest components were taxes on property \$2,155 million (28%), and taxes on use of goods and performance of activities \$1,878 million (21%). Poker machine taxes increased 48% on 1993-94, while race betting taxes decreased by 29%. Stamp duty on vehicle registration increased by 17%.

12.3 VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT – TAXES, FEES, AND FINES

Item	1989-90 \$m	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m
<i>Employers' payroll taxes</i>	1 554	1 742	1 761	1 664	1 702	1 841
<i>Taxes on property</i>	1 563	1 571	1 679	1 962	2 208	2 155
Taxes on immovable property –	346	459	515	705	648	637
Land taxes	307	416	465	481	409	396
Metropolitan improvement rates	39	43	50	51	58	61
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	—	—	—	173	181	180
Estate inheritance and gift duty	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Taxes on financial and capital transactions –</i>	1 216	1 111	1 163	1 256	1 560	1 518
Stamp duties	1 033	787	751	847	1 020	960
Financial institutions' taxes	183	326	409	410	540	557
<i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i>	1 010	1 040	1 080	1 233	1 501	1 681
Excises and levies –	254	243	258	284	287	309
Agricultural production taxes	1	—	—	—	—	—
Levies on statutory corporations	253	243	258	284	287	309
Taxes on gambling	482	502	513	601	761	908
Taxes on private lotteries	279	300	300	290	286	297
Poker machine taxes	—	—	—	95	259	384
Casino taxes	—	—	—	—	—	68
Race betting taxes	195	180	192	198	202	144
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	7	22	21	17	14	15
Taxes on insurance –	274	295	308	348	453	464
Insurance company contributions to fire brigades	135	149	160	164	162	162
Third party insurance taxes	—	—	—	4	59	65
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	139	147	148	181	232	238
<i>Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities</i>	1 058	1 154	1 304	1 475	1 805	1 884
Motor vehicle taxes –	432	396	506	618	735	802
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	120	122	229	311	375	383
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	248	206	196	223	260	305
Drivers' licences	59	64	76	77	93	106
Road transport and maintenance taxes	4	5	5	6	8	8
Franchise taxes –	618	753	793	851	1 060	1 069
Petroleum products franchise taxes	295	352	372	350	470	484
Tobacco franchise taxes	204	252	268	360	446	439
Liquor franchise taxes	120	149	153	140	144	147
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	7	6	5	7	9	13
<i>Fees and fines</i>	90	127	178	169	181	194
Compulsory fees	25	49	50	50	59	65
Fines	66	78	127	119	122	130
Total	5 274	5 634	6 001	6 502	7 397	7 756

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0)

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT – TAXES LEVIED



Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia* (5506.0)

Local government finance

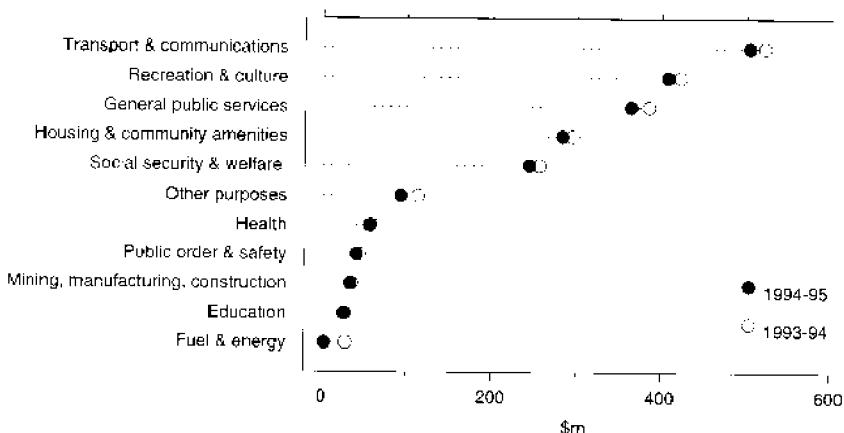
In 1994-95, the overall financial position of Victorian local government was reflected in a surplus of \$47 million, a decrease from the surplus of \$81 million in 1993-94.

Total current and capital outlays for Victorian local government in 1994-95 were \$2,055 million, a 6% decrease on 1993-94. Final consumption expenditure was \$1,494 million, a decrease of 5%. Gross fixed capital expenditure was \$476 million, a decrease of 7%.

The most significant outlays were on transport and communications \$504 million (25%), recreation and culture \$407 million (20%), and administration \$364 million (18%). Other areas of significant expenditure included housing and community amenities \$283 million (14%), and social security and welfare \$241 million (12%).

Local government revenue in 1994-95 was \$2,101 million, a 7% decrease over 1993-94. Taxes, fees, and fines made up 68% of total revenue.

VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT – OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE



Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0)

12.4 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Item	1989-90 \$m	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m
Current expenditure	1 846	2 020	2 064	2 211	2 315	2 200
Less Sales of goods and services (a)	531	602	589	614	742	705
equals Final consumption expenditure	1 316	1 418	1 475	1 597	1 573	1 494
Interest payments	167	190	123	127	89	69
Other transfer payments	34	38	27	—	—	—
Total current outlays	1 516	1 646	1 625	1 723	1 662	1 563
Gross fixed capital expenditure	451	367	347	551	510	476
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	11	8	10	24	14	15
Other capital outlays	-6	-4	-7	—	—	—
Total capital outlays	457	371	351	575	524	492
Total outlays	1 973	2 017	1 975	2 299	2 186	2 055
Taxes fees and fines	1 239	1 392	1 362	1 493	1 525	1 420
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	50	73	53	50	58	6
Interest received	143	112	84	111	107	95
Grants received	423	432	495	603	564	576
Other revenue	61	58	50	—	5	4
Total revenue	1 916	2 068	2 044	2 262	2 259	2 101
Increase in provisions	8	10	11	11	9	1
Advances received (net)	-4	-1	—	5	13	14
Borrowing (net)	123	64	68	-99	69	74
Other financing transactions	-70	-124	147	120	25	13
Total financing (b)	56	-51	-69	37	-72	-46
Deficit adjusted for net advances (d)	54	57	-73	26	81	47
Current deficit	-305	-322	363	-422	-554	487
Capital deficit	353	262	284	448	473	440
Total deficit (c)	48	-61	-79	26	-81	-47

(a) Sales of goods and services represents the value of current general government output sold to other public and private bodies.

(b) Financing is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays (current and capital) and revenue and grants received.

(c) Deficit/surplus comprises financing less increase in provisions.

(d) Deficit adjusted for net advances provides the deficit/surplus measure excluding the effects of most asset sales and debt refinancing.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)

12.5 VICTORIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT – TOTAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE

Item	1989–90 \$m	1990–91 \$m	1991–92 \$m	1992–93 \$m	1993–94 \$m	1994–95 \$m
General public services	399	404	421	364	385	364
Public order and safety	39	41	43	44	44	41
Education	29	29	30	36	27	26
Health	66	71	72	63	59	56
Social security and welfare	188	205	226	261	256	244
Housing and community amenities –	232	254	252	298	295	283
Housing and community development	48	55	53	67	62	60
Sanitation and protection of the environment	129	146	139	180	181	173
Other community amenities	54	54	59	50	52	49
Recreation and culture –	334	323	327	414	422	407
Recreational facilities and services	231	219	220	303	305	296
Cultural facilities and services	99	99	104	112	117	111
Other recreation and culture	5	4	4			
Fuel and energy	32	30	20	24	28	3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	2	2	1		
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc.	32	35	32	35	35	33
Transport and communications	458	439	457	593	522	504
Other economic affairs	58	45	49	46	48	47
Other purposes	103	138	43	119	66	46
Total	1 973	2 017	1 975	2 299	2 186	2 055

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)

Public sector financial assets and liabilities

Public sector financial asset and liability statistics show the stock of financial assets and liabilities of the public sector at the end of the fiscal year, whereas government finance statistics show the transactions (flows) undertaken by the public sector during the year. The statistics encompass deposits made or held by Victorian state and local governments, equity and non-equity assets and liabilities, and all lending and borrowing undertaken by those governments.

The financial liabilities of the Victorian state and local governments were \$36,448 million at 30 June 1995. Offset against this amount were financial assets of \$4,650 million, resulting in a net debt of \$31,798 million.

Financial assets cover the financial claims of the public sector on other organisations (including other government authorities and overseas organizations) and households. They exclude shares and other equity, and financial assets related to trade credit and accounts receivable. Financial assets are shown before deduction of provisions for doubtful debts.

Liabilities include all financial claims on the public sector, except contingent liabilities, liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. They include lease liabilities under finance leases or similar arrangements, and repayable amounts held as security deposits.

Monies held on trust (excluding employee superannuation contributions) are included both as assets and liabilities of government. Coin on issue is not included as a liability of government.

Liabilities for unfunded employee entitlements are the accrued liability of employers to pay future benefits to employees including superannuation, sick leave paid on resignation or retirement, recreation leave, long service leave, workers compensation (where the benefits are paid by the employer and not by a separate insurer) and accrued salaries and wages. Liabilities are 'unfunded' if money has not been paid into a separately constituted fund to provide for their future payment.

12.6 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF VICTORIAN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Item	30 June 1994 \$m	30 June 1995 \$m
Liabilities		
Deposits held	312	107
Advances received	3 645	3 638
Other borrowings	33 472	32 703
Gross debt	37 429	36 448
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	2 177	1 021
Advances paid	529	448
Other lending	2 756	3 181
Total cash, deposits, and lending	5 462	4 650
Net debt	31 967	31 798
Unfunded employee entitlements	16 752	17 679

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (5513.0)

- Commonwealth-State financial relations** The major institutions that assist in the management of Commonwealth funding to State and Territory governments, and local government are: the Premiers' Conference, the Australian Loan Council, the Council of Australian Governments, the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and local government grants commissions.
- Premiers' Conference** The annual Premiers' Conference determines the total amount of general revenue assistance, and the share for each State and the Territories. Although these payments are at the Commonwealth's discretion, they are subject to negotiation between the Commonwealth and States at the Conference.
- The Premiers' Conference was held on 13 June 1996, prior to the Commonwealth Government bringing down its 1996-97 budget on 20 August 1996. The Conference was assisted by the preparation and release of the National Fiscal Outlook (NFO) for 1996. The NFO presented medium-term projections of Commonwealth and State general government finances based on policy settings as at May 1996.
- Australian Loan Council** The Loan Council has responsibility for determining the annual borrowing programmes of the Commonwealth and State Governments. In February 1994, a new Financial Agreement was signed by the Council of Australian Governments, which redefined the Loan Council's role. Under the new Agreement, the Loan Council has the power to make resolutions on the borrowings, raisings, and other financial arrangements of governments. At its meeting of 14 June 1996, the Loan Council considered the 1996-97 Loan Council Allocations nominated by the Commonwealth and each State.

Council of Australian Governments

At the Council of Australian Governments meeting on 14 June 1996, the Commonwealth and the States agreed to a program for the implementation of the National Competition Policy and related reforms, and to a related set of financial arrangements. The Commonwealth commitment is on the basis that the financial arrangements will need to be reviewed if Australia experiences a major deterioration in its economic circumstances.

As part of the financial arrangements, the Commonwealth agreed to maintain the real per capita guarantee of the Financial Assistance Grants pool on a rolling three year basis. Local government will also benefit from the decision as a consequence of the link between the State and local government Financial Assistance Grants. The Commonwealth also agreed to make additional general purpose payments in the form of a series of Competition Payments.

Commonwealth Grants Commission

The Commonwealth Grants Commission makes recommendations to the Commonwealth on the distribution of financial assistance grants and hospital grants across the States. The Grants Commission does this using per capita relativities, which it calculates after analysing each State's pattern of expenditure and revenues. Each State's relativity is expressed as its need for general revenue assistance relative to the Australian average.

Victoria Grants Commission

The principal role of the Victoria Grants Commission is to determine the allocation of general revenue grants provided by the Commonwealth Government to the State for distribution to local government in Victoria. Commonwealth legislation sets out how the total allocations are to be determined and lays down a basic framework within which the local government grants commissions of the States make their determinations. The Victoria Grants Commission is established under State legislation.

Commonwealth financial assistance

Commonwealth payments to the State and Territory governments may be classified under two main headings – general purpose payments and specific purpose payments.

General purpose payments provide general budgetary assistance, and the State and Territory governments are free to determine the spending of these monies according to their own budgetary priorities.

Specific purpose payments are a means of meeting the objectives and priorities of Commonwealth Budget programmes. The payments are provided subject to certain conditions, for example – the Commonwealth may decide the purpose for which the funds are to be spent; or the States may be required to contribute some of their own funds to the programme to qualify for the assistance.

Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with the States and local government are contained in *Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3: Commonwealth Financial Relations with other levels of Government 1996-97*.

In 1995-96, total Commonwealth payments to Victoria totalled \$7,508 million, a 4% increase on 1994-95. General purpose funds totalled \$3,363 million, a 7% increase on 1994-95. Specific purpose grants for current and capital purposes totalled \$4,145 million, a 2% increase on 1994-95. Education and health together comprised 73% of total specific purpose grants.

12.7 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIAN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

<i>Nature of Payment</i>	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
General Revenue Assistance	2 712	2 649	2 780	2 957	3 113	3 328
General Purpose Capital Assistance	68	85	105	137	40	35
Specific Purpose Payments -	4 073	4 035	4 248	3 995	4 044	4 145
General public services	43	57	69	72	74	84
Public order and safety	28	31	34	34	34	38
Education	1 488	1 618	1 787	1 751	1 789	1 812
Health	1 011	1 066	1 142	1 159	1 173	1 233
Social security and welfare	102	117	174	207	223	241
Housing and community amenities	220	226	230	215	237	224
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28	46	53	13	18	15
Mining, manufacturing and construction	3	63	4	4	5	4
Transport and communication	340	292	393	205	149	150
Other economic affairs and purposes	628	266	103	75	82	68
Financial Assistance						
Local Government	182	253	259	260	260	276
Total Commonwealth Payments	6 853	6 769	7 133	7 089	7 197	7 508

Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3, Commonwealth Financial Relations with other Levels of Government; Department of Finance

PRIVATE FINANCE

The Australian financial system includes banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions such as building societies, credit unions, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers such as unit trusts.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia acts as Australia's central bank. As well as formulating and implementing monetary policy, it maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure. Its responsibilities include preserving confidence in the banking system as a whole, and promoting the stability and integrity of the banking system and the payments system protecting bank deposits.

Legislation

The major legislation relating to the operation and management of banks in Australia are the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, and the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* (all Commonwealth Government Acts). Since 1980 there have been substantial changes in the Australian financial system, as a result of the recommendations of the Campbell Committee, and later of the Martin Review Committee. These reviews have led to substantial deregulation of the Australian financial system (particularly in respect to the relaxation of controls on most bank interest rates and the foreign exchange rate) and the entry of new banks into the system. On 30 May 1996, the Wallis Inquiry was established to review the Australian financial system.

Amendments to the Banking Act in 1989 gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers for the prudential supervision of banks as well as providing a formal statutory foundation for this supervision (i.e. greater power to seek information from banks and investigate their affairs); restructured the banking industry by abolishing the distinction between trading and savings banks; formally replaced the Statutory Reserve deposit requirement with a non-callable deposit requirement; removed the limit of 50% on foreign ownership of money market dealers; and reduced the Prime Assets ratio from 10% to 6% of bank assets, to be held in high quality liquid assets.

In December 1992 the Banking Act was further amended to permit new foreign banks to apply for a banking authority in Australia and to allow foreign banks (including those already in Australia) to operate with a branch structure, provided they are able to meet the Reserve Bank's prudential requirement.

Banks

The banking system in Australia as at 30 June 1996 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); forty-four banks (one owned by the Commonwealth, three by State governments, and forty privately-owned); five subsidiary banks; the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Australian Resources Development Bank (specialist banks, owned respectively by the Commonwealth Government and by a consortium of the four major Australian banks).

Thirty-four banks, plus the Reserve Bank, have branches in Victoria.

12.8 BANKS, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, VICTORIA

Banks	At 30 June 1995		At 30 June 1996	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	513	1 049	486	1 053
National Australia Bank	355	33	342	40
ANZ Banking Group	336	9	325	10
Westpac Banking Corporation	255	42	232	11
Bank of Melbourne	119	200	121	109
Bendigo Bank	—	—	73	84
St. George Bank	32	2	29	5
Challenge Bank	22	14	19	645
State Bank of New South Wales	6	1	10	—
Metway Bank	7	—	7	—
Citibank	4	7	5	1 082
Other Banks	30	3	30	1
Total Banks	1 679	1 330	1 679	3 040
Metropolitan Area	1 123	817	1 116	1 666
Remainder of Victoria	556	513	563	1 374

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

Deposits and loans

In the three years to June 1996 deposits held in customers accounts at banks increased 22% to a total of \$71,285 million. Loans to customers accounts grew by 25% to a total of \$73,304 million at June 1996. Term and at call accounts represented 58% of total deposits held in customers accounts in June 1996.

12.9 BANKS, DEPOSITS AND LOANS TO CUSTOMERS ACCOUNTS, VICTORIA

Period	Deposits Repayable in Australia					
	Current bearing interest \$m	Current not bearing interest \$m	Term and at call \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m	Loans \$m
As at June –						
1994	10 195	3 592	32 054	15 522	61 364	60 505
1995	10 834	3 165	37 460	14 043	65 510	65 400
1996	13 374	3 184	41 209	13 518	71 285	73 304

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

Interest rates	Interest rates, as the price of money and credit, fluctuate with the supply of and demand for money or credit. They are also affected by other factors such as government monetary policy, government regulation, borrower credit risk, and the maturity and marketability of the particular investment or asset involved. The Reserve Bank of Australia adjusts cash interest rates which in turn affect the operations of financial market participants. Generally, interest rates dropped during 1995–96.
Non-bank financial institutions	There are a number of categories of financial institutions such as building societies, credit unions, money market corporations and other types of institutions which, in addition to banks, play an important part in financial activities in Australia.
	Both Commonwealth and State legislation regulate the activities of these institutions. The <i>Financial Corporations Act 1974</i> (Commonwealth) requires that financial corporations register with the Reserve Bank, and that they provide statistics to the Reserve Bank on a quarterly basis (for corporations with assets in excess of \$1 million) or monthly (for those with assets exceeding \$5 million).
Australian Financial Institutions Commission	In July 1992 legislation was introduced to provide for a national regulatory body, the Australian Financial Institutions Commission, to coordinate standards for the prudential supervision of building societies and credit unions, although responsibility for the day to day supervision of such institutions remains with individual states.
Permanent building societies	The operations of permanent building societies in Victoria are regulated by the <i>Financial Institutions (Victoria) Act 1992</i> , which is administered by the Victorian Financial Institutions Commission. All permanent building societies must be registered with the Commission.
	The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from eight in 1992–93 to six at the end of 1994–95, reflecting recent trends such as amalgamation between building societies and the conversion of some into banks. The assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1994–95 totalled \$2,832 million, an increase of 11% over 1993–94. Total income of building societies exceeded total expenditure in 1994–95 by \$15 million.

12.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Number of societies	8	6	6
Income and expenditure (\$m)			
Income			
Interest from loans	168.4	169.6	207.3
Interest from investments	25.5	21.3	25.6
Other income	22.2	21.9	22.9
Total	216.1	212.9	255.8
Expenditure –			
Interest on deposits	106.5	97.0	117.1
Interest on loans	9.8	12.6	27.0
Other expenditure	84.4	83.8	96.7
Total	200.8	193.3	240.9
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$m)			
Liabilities –			
Share capital	89.4	101.8	105.8
Reserves (b)	86.7	87.0	106.3
Deposits	1 969.4	2 054.9	2 199.4
Loans	49.8	256.0	336.9
Other liabilities	56.0	57.9	83.5
Total	2 251.5	2 557.6	2 831.8
Assets –			
Amounts owing on loans	1 717.0	2 004.7	2 286.7
Cash on hand	10.2	10.4	8.2
Deposits with banks	80.9	136.7	161.4
Deposits with other institutions	48.5	37.7	26.1
Bills, bonds, and other securities	280.6	262.6	239.2
Physical and other assets	114.3	105.6	110.3
Total	2 251.5	2 557.6	2 831.8

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

Source: Australian Financial Institutions Commission

Credit co-operatives The operations of credit co-operatives are also governed by the *Financial Institutions (Victoria) Act 1992*, and likewise credit co-operatives have to register with the Victorian Financial Institutions Commission.

There were 72 credit co-operatives in Victoria at the end of 1994-95, down from 90 in 1992-93. The assets of credit co-operatives increased by 6% from 1993-94 to 1994-95. Income exceeded expenditure by \$24 million in 1994-95.

12.11 CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES, VICTORIA

<i>Particulars</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Number of credit co-operatives	90	76	72
Income and expenditure (\$m)			
Income			
Interest from loans	144.7	157.5	178.9
Interest from investments	23.8	25.4	30.9
Other income	14.0	19.8	23.9
Total	182.5	202.6	233.7
Expenditure –			
Interest on deposits	70.6	68.6	84.2
Interest on loans	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other expenditure	95.9	114.1	124.9
Total	166.8	183.0	209.8
Liabilities and assets (a) (\$m)			
Liabilities –			
Reserves (b)	176.2	199.2	223.3
Deposits	1 960.9	2 053.4	2 174.9
Loans	9.7	18.9	10.3
Other liabilities	36.5	39.7	50.8
Total	2 183.4	2 311.3	2 459.3
Assets –			
Amounts owing on loans (c)	1 502.7	1 623.7	1 827.5
Cash on hand	14.0	11.5	11.1
Deposits with banks	46.5	60.1	46.0
Deposits with other institutions	25.2	23.0	9.8
Bills, bonds, and other securities	489.1	485.5	457.9
Physical and other assets	105.9	107.5	107.1
Total	2 183.4	2 311.3	2 459.3

(a) At the balance dates of societies within the financial year shown.

(b) Includes accumulated surpluses and deficits.

(c) Includes finance lease receivables, also net of unearned interest and allowance for doubtful debts.

Source: Australian Financial Institutions Commission

Lending activity of financial institutions

Housing finance for owner occupation dropped 12% to \$9,672 million in 1994-95, but recovered 5% to \$10,153 million in 1995-96. Personal finance was 31% higher in 1995-96 than in 1993-94, whilst commercial finance increased by 79% over the same period. Lease finance showed an overall increase over the three-year period of 26%.

Banks increased their commercial finance commitments by 72% during 1995-96. Banks were the dominant lender in all areas except lease finance, while money market corporations also significantly lifted their share of commercial finance commitments.

12.12 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT BY LENDER, VICTORIA

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation \$m	Personal finance \$m	Commercial finance \$m	Lease finance \$m
At 30 June 1994 -				
Banks	10 382.4	4 081.2	18 088.5	377.2
Finance companies	—	866.3	1 393.6	495.6
Permanent building societies	487.7	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	431.9	—	—
Money market corporations	—	—	1 396.9	113.1
Other	139.1	235.4	2 489.6	263.7
Total	11 009.2	5 614.8	23 368.6	1 249.6
At 30 June 1995 -				
Banks	9 127.0	4 901.6	19 003.0	417.2
Finance companies	—	1 069.2	1 594.0	532.8
Permanent building societies	376.9	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	427.5	—	—
Money market corporations	—	—	2 162.6	124.6
Other	167.8	353.1	2 237.4	401.4
Total	9 671.7	6 751.4	24 997.0	1 476.0
At 30 June 1996 -				
Banks	9 162.7	5 818.5	32 608.3	538.6
Finance companies	—	1 058.2	1 741.7	554.9
Permanent building societies	179.4	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	409.1	—	—
Money market corporations	—	—	5 116.6	130.0
Other	810.6	34.2	2 371.9	348.6
Total	10 152.7	7 360.0	41 838.5	1 572.1

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation* (5609.0); *Personal Finance, Australia*; *Commercial Finance, Australia*; *Lease Finance, Australia*

Other financial institutions

Other non-bank financial institutions which play an important part in financial activities in Victoria include: authorised money market dealers, money market corporations, finance companies, general financiers, life insurance offices, superannuation funds, approved deposit funds, cash management trusts, public unit trusts, common funds, friendly societies, general insurance companies, managed funds, and the stock market. Statistical data for these institutions are generally available on an Australian basis only, and can be referenced in *Year Book Australia* (1301.0).

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The financial transactions of the Victorian Government are itemised in the accounts of the State Consolidated Fund and in Trust Funds. A detailed analysis and classification is made of these accounts as published in the annual budget papers, Finance Statement, and report of the Auditor-General. The remaining statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely, or largely, separate from the public accounts, although there may be transactions between them and State governments (such as advances and capital contributions, interest and dividends, and votes for running expenses and capital works) which affect the public accounts. The annual reports of government departments and authorities are collected and analysed in order to present a complete statement of the transactions of State Government enterprises.

The statistics on government financial assets and liabilities are based on data supplied by the Victorian Government and used by them in compiling financial asset and liability statistics for inclusion in their budget documentation. Estimates of local government debt were derived from data compiled for the ABS's Local Government Finance statistics series.

Local Government Finance statistics for Victoria are collected jointly with the Victoria Grants Commission.

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Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3, Commonwealth Financial Relations with other Levels of Government

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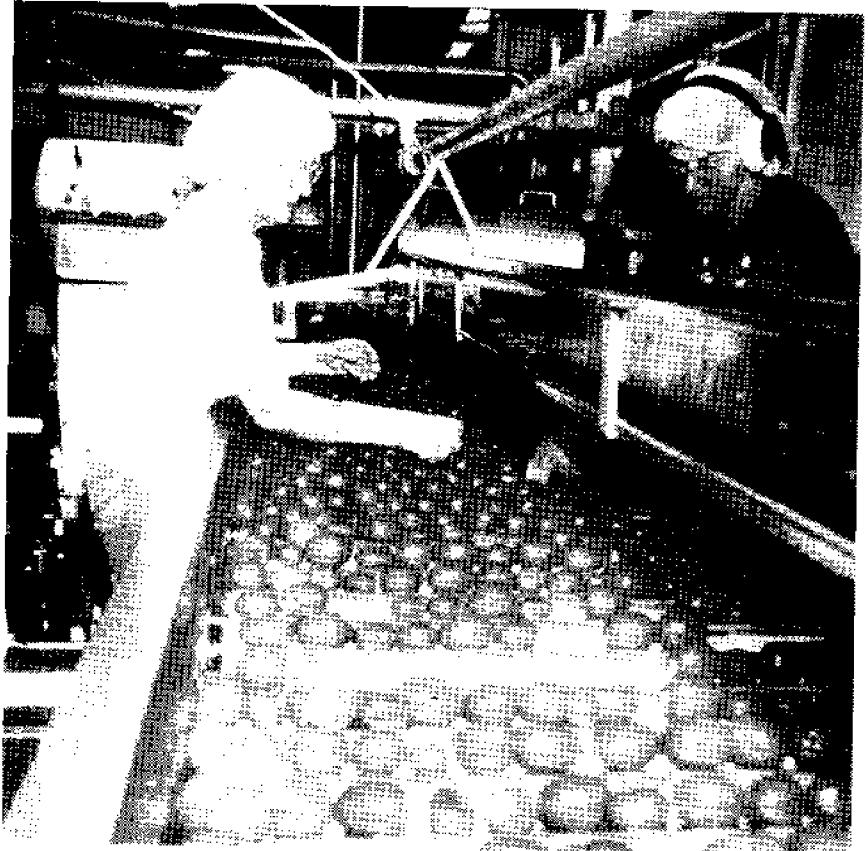
The Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin

Victorian State Government Budget Papers

Victoria Grants Commission Annual Report

Photograph

Stock Exchange: Courtesy of the Australian Stock Exchange



13 Manufacturing

OVERVIEW

Manufacturing is a central feature of Victoria's economy. For most of its history, Victoria has shared with New South Wales the position of Australia's foremost manufacturing state.

In the 1994-95 financial year, Victoria's manufacturing turnover totalled \$62,002 million or 32% of Australia's total manufacturing turnover. New South Wales accounted for 34% (\$65,772 million) and Queensland 14% of Australia's total.

During the same period, Victoria accounted for 32% of Australia's manufacturing workforce (295,800 workers) and 33% of Australia's total expenditure on wages and salaries in the manufacturing sector (\$9,745 million).

Victoria had the largest turnover of any state in the production of Food, beverages and tobacco with \$12,791 million or 31% of the national total in this category. Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather, with \$4,478 million or 46%, Machinery and equipment (\$15,462 million or 40%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products (\$10,562 million or 35%) also figured significantly in national totals.

13.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Industry subdivision	Victoria			Australia		
	Employ- ment at June 30 (a) '000	Wages and salaries (b) \$m	Turnover \$m	Employ- ment at June 30 (a) '000	Wages and salaries (b) \$m	Turnover \$m
Food, beverage and tobacco	46.7	1 534	12 791	163.1	5 015	41 010
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	35.5	912	4 478	76.6	1 913	9 786
Wood and paper product	16.5	534	3 169	63.8	1 952	11 360
Printing, publishing and recorded media	28.6	982	4 054	94.2	3 157	13 621
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	35.5	1 359	10 562	91.1	3 431	30 462
Non-metallic mineral product	9.6	344	1 970	39.0	1 312	8 951
Metal product	36.4	1 189	7 784	147.4	5 129	34 691
Machinery and equipment	70.9	2 519	15 462	202.8	6 681	38 189
Other manufacturing	16.2	373	1 732	54.0	1 261	5 754
Total manufacturing	295.8	9 745	62 002	932.1	29 851	193 823

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95* (8201.0)

Gross State Product

Gross State Product (GSP) is an aggregate measure of the value of economic production in Australian states and territories in a given period. 'GSP at factor cost' is produced by summing factor incomes i.e. wages, salaries and supplements, and gross operating surplus (GOS).

'GSP at factor cost' takes into account the effect of indirect taxes and subsidies. Since indirect taxes and subsidies affect the measurement of the gross product of some industries more than others, comparisons between industries are usually made at factor cost.

In the year to June 1995 the manufacturing sector accounted for a large proportion (18.7%) of Victoria's gross state product (GSP) at factor cost, while in New South Wales and South Australia it comprised 15.0% and 17.5% of GSP respectively.

From 30 June 1993 to 30 June 1995 the value of manufacturing production in Victoria grew from \$16,581 million of \$18,841 (13.6%). Over this period, manufacturing was Victoria's single greatest contributor to GSP.

13.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, BY INDUSTRY AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS, VICTORIA

<i>Industry division and principal components</i>	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	GSP (%) 1995-96 %	1993-1995 % change
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2 911	3 181	2 739	2.6	-5.9
Mining	3 559	3 531	3 243	3.1	-8.9
Manufacturing	16 581	17 516	18 841	18.7	13.6
Electricity, gas and water	3 757	3 867	3 690	3.6	-1.8
Construction	5 300	5 504	6 012	5.8	13.4
Wholesale trade	5 530	6 136	6 558	6.4	18.6
Retail trade	7 556	7 331	7 645	7.4	1.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 624	1 723	1 898	1.8	16.9
Transport and storage	4 271	4 624	5 114	5.0	19.7
Communication	2 930	3 102	3 466	3.4	18.3
Finance and insurance (incl. nominal industry)	3 237	3 879	4 168	4.0	28.8
Property and business services	8 513	8 793	9 641	9.3	13.2
Government administration and defence	3 328	3 342	3 479	3.4	4.5
Education	5 238	5 364	5 464	5.3	4.3
Health and community services	6 224	6 368	6 731	6.5	8.1
Cultural and recreational services	1 535	1 675	1 841	1.8	19.9
Personal and other services	1 748	1 681	1 821	1.8	4.2
General government	1 702	1 734	1 758	1.7	3.3
Ownership of dwellings	8 623	8 637	9 069	8.8	5.2
Total	94 167	97 988	103 178	100.0	9.6

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1994-95 (5220.0)

Employment

In 1994-95, there were 295,800 workers employed in the manufacturing sector, with 21% (70,900) of workers employed in the production of Machinery and equipment, 16% (46,700) in Food, beverages and tobacco. Around 12% (36,400) of the manufacturing work force were employed in Metal production with similar numbers employed in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather industries and the Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products industries (36,400 and 35,500 respectively).

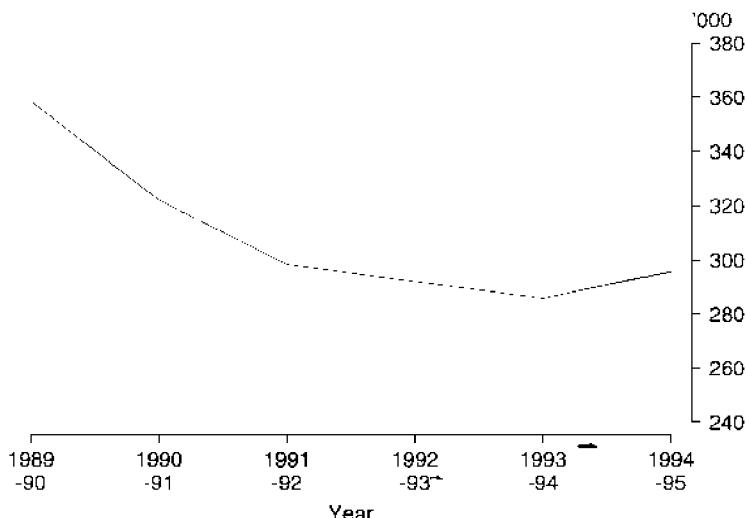
13.3 EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	1989-90 No.	1990-91 No.	1991-92 No.	1992-93 No.	1993-94 No.	1994-95 p No.
Food, beverage and tobacco	48 844	48 190	46 267	44 243	44 051	46 700
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	53 546	43 847	39 369	38 115	36 336	35 500
Wood and paper product	18 654	15 900	15 030	15 402	15 918	16 500
Printing, publishing and recorded media	29 868	27 353	26 146	27 157	26 333	28 600
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	36 388	35 281	34 509	34 059	33 590	35 500
Non-metallic mineral product	12 074	11 114	10 198	9 961	9 874	9 600
Metal product	46 565	39 917	36 689	35 156	35 358	36 400
Machinery and equipment	94 312	84 794	75 379	72 763	69 055	70 900
Other manufacturing	18 402	15 895	14 897	15 301	15 498	16 200
Total manufacturing	358 654	322 292	298 484	292 159	286 014	295 800

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1993-94 (8221.2) (Preliminary data); Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95 (8201.0)

At 30 June 1990, total employment in the manufacturing sector was 358,654, decreasing by 18% to 295,800 at 30 June 1995. The largest falls were apparent in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather (34%), Machinery and equipment (25%), Metal products (22%) and Non-metallic mineral products (21%).

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1994-95



Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1993-94* (8221.2) (Preliminary data); *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1991-95* (8221.0) (Preliminary data)

Wages and salaries

Total outlays of wages and salaries in the manufacturing sector increased marginally (3%) over the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95. There were however, significant increases in a number of areas including: Printing, publishing and recorded media (21%), Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products (21%), Food, beverage and tobacco products (26%), and Wood and paper products (4%). All other subdivisions saw a fall, from between 3% and 19%. The largest decrease was apparent in Textile, clothing and footwear.

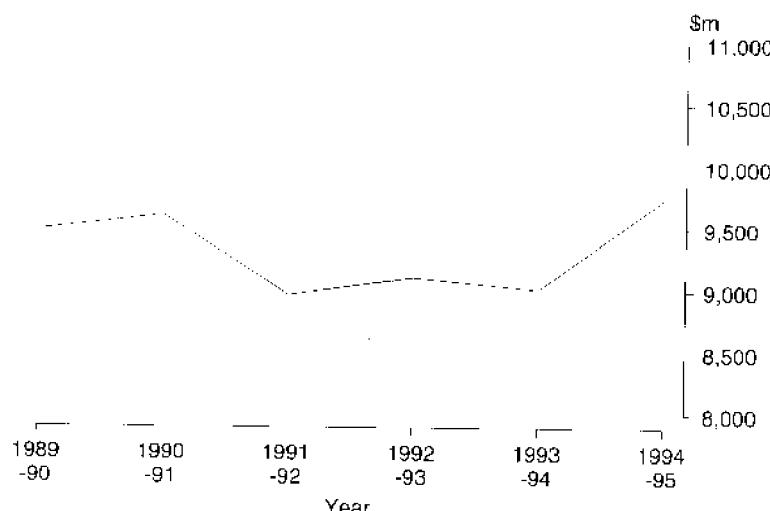
13.4 WAGES AND SALARIES (a) BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

Industry subdivision	1989-90 \$m	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 p \$m
Food, beverage and tobacco	1 221.6	1 320.9	1 358.4	1 388.4	1 402.6	1 534.0
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	1 128.7	1 044.2	983.9	940.2	900.2	912.0
Wood and paper product	512.2	490.5	459.2	482.8	501.8	534.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	810.5	832.1	812.6	879.1	854.1	982.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	1 127.3	1 213.6	1 207.6	1 261.8	1 285.7	1 359.0
Non-metallic mineral product	374.1	363.9	338.3	349.6	345.3	344.0
Metal product	1 307.6	1 243.7	1 140.9	1 106.7	1 124.3	1 189.0
Machinery and equipment	2 596.5	2 741.1	2 332.9	2 353.7	2 249.5	2 519.0
Other manufacturing	404.3	353.4	333.0	345.8	351.7	373.0
Total manufacturing	9 482.7	9 603.5	8 966.6	9 108.1	9 015.2	9 745.0

(a) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1993-94* (8221.2) (Preliminary data); *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95* (8201.0)

MANUFACTURING WAGES AND SALARIES, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1994-95



Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1993-94* (8221.2) (Preliminary data); *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1994-95* (8221.0) (Preliminary data)

Turnover

Over the same period, in contrast to the fall in manufacturing sector employment, turnover increased by 11% at current prices from \$55,747 million in 1990-91 to \$62,002 million in 1994-95. There were substantial increases in the areas of Printing, publications and recorded media (21%), Wood and paper products (18%) and Food, beverages and tobacco (19%).

Textile, clothing, footwear and leather, Metal products and Non-metallic mineral products recorded falls in turnover over the same period, of 10%, 3% and 9% respectively.

13.5 TURNOVER BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

Industry subdivision	1989-90 \$m	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 p \$m
Food, beverage and tobacco	10 122.1	10 548.8	10 599.5	11 114.4	11 736.1	12 791.0
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	4 947.3	4 755.7	4 618.9	4 444.3	4 650.3	4 478.0
Wood and paper product	2 688.6	2 626.6	2 518.7	2 825.8	3 020.7	3 169.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	3 350.1	3 346.5	3 348.7	3 654.1	3 851.1	4 054.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	9 492.8	9 612.9	9 516.0	9 626.2	9 998.3	10 562.0
Non-metallic mineral product	2 148.6	1 923.3	1 742.1	2 082.0	2 080.5	1 970.0
Metal product	8 024.5	7 837.3	7 484.2	7 189.0	7 427.9	7 784.0
Machinery and equipment	13 354.1	13 010.9	12 112.3	13 254.0	14 351.5	15 462.0
Other manufacturing	1 619.4	1 491.3	1 401.3	1 477.9	1 658.6	1 732.0
Total manufacturing	55 747.4	55 153.3	53 341.5	55 667.8	58 774.9	62 002.0

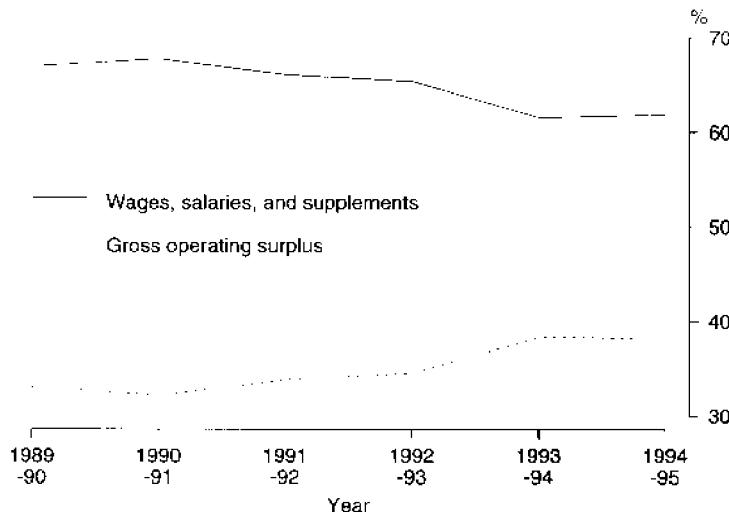
Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1993-94* (8221.2) (Preliminary data); *Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, 1994-95* (8201.0)

MANUFACTURING TURNOVER, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1994-95



Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1993-94* (8221.2) (Preliminary data);
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 1994-95 (8221.0) (Preliminary data)

In 1989-90, the contribution of wages, salaries and supplements to gross manufacturing product by factor cost was \$11,246 million (67%) while gross operating surplus contributed \$5,534 million (33%). By 1994-95, the share of gross operating surplus had grown to \$7,176 million (38%) while wages, salaries and supplements accounted for \$11,665 million (62%).

CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST,
MANUFACTURING, VICTORIA, 1989-90 TO 1994-95

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)

Operating ratios

The following table contains data on selected operating ratios for the manufacturing sector, comprising wages and salaries and turnover per employee by manufacturing subdivisions.

The largest average numbers of employees per establishment were in Food, beverage and tobacco (46 employees per establishment) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products (35 employees per establishment). The smallest average number of employees per establishment was in the 'Other manufacturing' (which includes furniture manufacture, jewellery making and pre-fabricated housing materials).

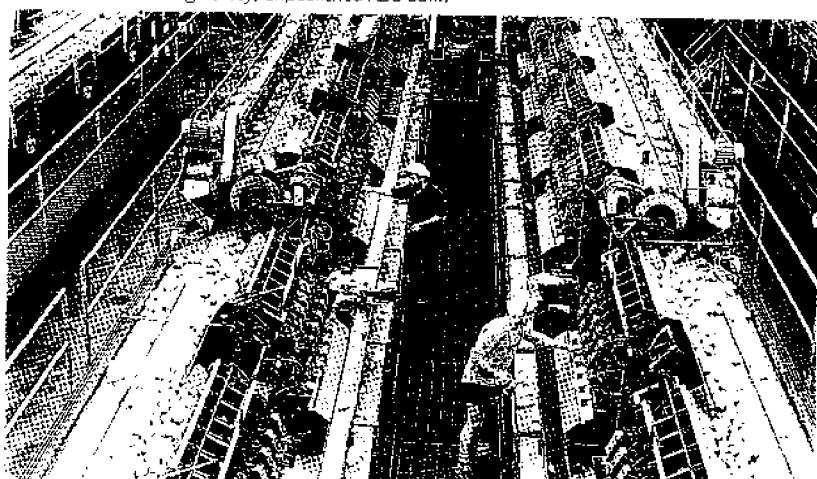
Wages and salaries were highest in the Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products (\$38,200) and Non-metallic mineral products (\$35,000). The lowest wages and salaries were recorded in 'Other manufacturing' (\$22,600) and Textile, clothing, footwear and leather (\$24,800).

The highest turnover per employee was evident in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products (\$297,700) and Food, beverage and tobacco with \$266,400, while the lowest was recorded in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather, and Other manufacturing.

13.6 SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1993-94 (PRELIMINARY)

Industry subdivision	Average employees per establishment No.	Wages and salaries per employee \$'000	Turnover per employee \$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	46	31.8	266.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	21	24.8	128.0
Wood and paper product	16	31.5	189.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media	17	32.2	146.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	35	38.2	297.7
Non-metallic mineral product	19	35.0	210.7
Metal product	18	31.5	210.1
Machinery and equipment	26	32.6	207.8
Other manufacturing	9	22.6	107.0
Total manufacturing	22	31.4	205.5

Source: Manufacturing Survey, unpublished ABS data.



Capital expenditure

From 1989-90 to 1991-92 new private capital expenditure for the manufacturing sector declined by 35% from \$2,790 million to \$1,819 million. Since that period investment has grown by 20% in 1992-93, 22% in 1993-94, 14% in 1994-95 and 10% in 1995-96.

In 1995-96, the largest amounts of investment were in Machinery and equipment, Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products and Food, beverages and tobacco.

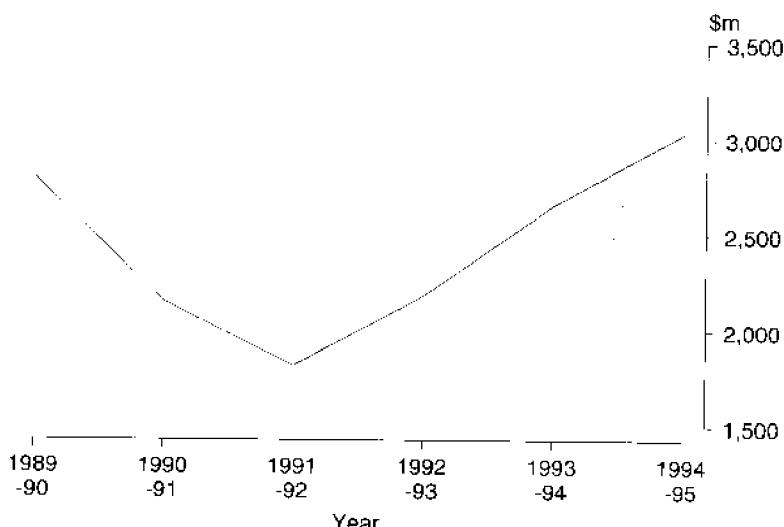
13.7 NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	339.3	354.8	468.4	553.5	576.6	568.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	67.5	67.3	92.5	114.1	184.1	135.8
Wood and paper product	111.0	63.7	85.0	139.1	213.7	375.2
Printing, publications and recorded media	100.2	124.8	250.5	167.9	240.2	236.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	375.8	377.4	329.9	456.2	625.1	675.7
Non metallic mineral product	191.0	83.7	119.1	173.6	279.4	162.0
Metal product	251.7	247.8	245.7	299.5	256.4	434.0
Machinery and equipment	693.3	485.7	554.1	700.3	613.1	710.2
Other manufacturing	18.8	14.2	37.6	52.7	45.8	49.8
Total manufacturing	2 148.7	1 819.2	2 182.8	- 2 656.9	3 034.1	3 348.3

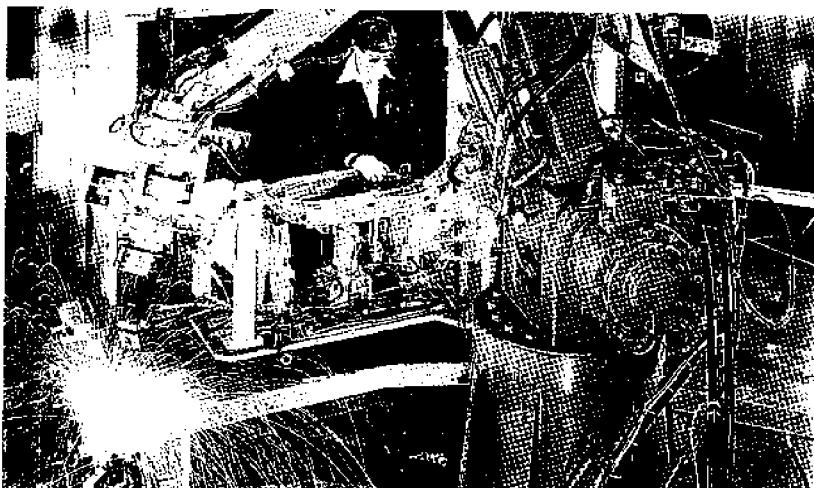
Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0); Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (5625.0)



MANUFACTURING, NEW PRIVATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, VICTORIA,
1989-90 TO 1994-95



Source: State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0)



**Innovation in
manufacturing**

The capacity of the manufacturing sector to develop innovative techniques in product design, technology use and service delivery is a major factor in the sectors ability to sustain future growth. In recent years, attempts have been made to collect data on innovation in the manufacturing sector, to gauge the extent, the direction and the costs of innovation for Australian and Victorian industry.

The concept of 'innovation' encompasses all manner of activities both non-technological and technological. Technological innovation itself encompasses such activities as research and development, the acquisition of new technologies, industrial engineering and tooling up and the marketing of new products. Innovation can also be related to either the process of production or the product itself.

13.8 PERCENTAGE OF MANUFACTURERS UNDERTAKING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, JUNE 1994 (a)

Industry subdivision	Product innovation type			Process innovation %	Total technological innovation %
	New %	Changed %	Subtotal %		
Food, beverage and tobacco	29.4	27.0	30.6	20.4	34.5
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	26.5	21.0	30.0	13.5	34.1
Wood and paper product	*16.1	*10.5	*16.1	*15.9	25.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	16.9	28.4	30.8	22.1	38.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	40.5	30.0	40.8	34.2	52.0
Non-metallic mineral product	33.8	27.7	35.0	26.7	46.0
Metal product	27.6	20.8	31.6	25.3	42.2
Machinery and equipment	38.4	25.7	40.6	24.5	45.7
Other manufacturing	29.9	19.8	34.7	18.9	40.0
Total Victoria	29.0	22.8	32.9	21.7	40.0
Total NSW	30.9	20.8	33.0	25.1	42.5
Total Qld.	28.9	22.9	32.5	25.2	43.5
Total remainder of Australia	30.6	27.6	37.6	25.8	47.7
Total Australia	27.4	23.3	29.9	23.1	33.7

(a) Relates to technological innovation undertaken during the period July 1991 to June 1994.

Source: *Innovation in Australian Manufacturing, 1994* (8116.0)

Compared to New South Wales and Queensland, Victorian manufacturing businesses had a lower rate of technological and process innovation.

Manufacturing businesses involved in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products showed the highest proportion of innovation with 52%. Significant levels of innovative practices were also evident in manufacturing businesses in Non-metallic mineral products (46%) and Machinery and equipment (46%).

Product related innovation was undertaken by 33% of Victorian manufacturers compared to 22% involved in process related innovation.

On average, Victorian businesses expended more on innovation than businesses in other states. The total amount spent in Victoria was \$2,276.6 million compared with \$1,956.7 million in NSW and \$426.7 million in Queensland. The average cost per innovator was \$682,400 in Victoria, \$578,000 in NSW and \$274,900 in Queensland.

More than 50% of innovation spending in Victoria was associated with tooling up, a total of \$1,200.2 million, while a further third was dedicated to research and development (\$782.1 million).

The most significant investment in innovation was in machinery and equipment, which accounted for 44% of expenditure on tooling up, 46% of research and development, and 45% of total expenditure on innovation.

Food, beverage and tobacco accounted for 35% of expenditure on marketing based innovation and had the highest average expenditure of \$2,326,500.

13.9 EXPENDITURE ON INNOVATION BY TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATORS (a) BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION, VICTORIA, 1993-94

Industry subdivision	R&D \$m	Acquis-ition \$m	Training \$m	Tooling up \$m	Marketing \$m	Total \$m	Average cost per innovator \$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	47.5	0.4	6.1	215.6	49.2	318.8	2 326.5
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	29.0	2.2	5.2	34.0	8.6	79.0	179.6
Wood and paper product	108.3	1.1	2.0	60.5	5.7	177.7	1 509.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	14.6	2.6	6.1	67.2	9.7	100.2	274.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	148.1	11.8	5.5	110.6	14.0	289.9	938.9
Non-metallic mineral product	33.1	4.3	2.0	117.9	1.9	159.2	1 397.1
Metal product	35.5	3.8	4.4	54.9	6.3	104.9	197.5
Machinery and equipment	357.4	56.3	36.0	524.2	42.0	1 015.9	1 194.2
Other manufacturing	8.6	0.4	2.5	15.2	4.2	31.0	65.7
Total Victoria	782.1	83.0	69.8	1 200.2	141.5	2 276.6	682.4
Total NSW	693.3	89.2	86.6	902.8	184.7	1 956.7	578.5
Total Qld.	130.4	29.5	14.1	227.2	25.5	426.7	274.9
Total remainder of Australia	207.6	12.2	19.1	219.9	41.2	500.0	215.1
Total Australia	1 810.3	213.5	189.1	2 547.2	392.6	-1 152.8	486.4

(a) Those manufacturers which undertook product and/or process innovation during the three year period July 1991 to June 1994.

Source: *Innovation in Australian Manufacturing, 1994* (8116.0)

Production

In 1995-96, Victorian enterprises accounted for more than half the national production of whole milk (63%), butter and butteroil (83%), cheese (64%), cotton yarn (60%), wool yarn (86%) and plastics in primary forms (65%).

Victorian enterprises also accounted for a large proportion of national production in cotton and wool woven fabric (41% and 46% respectively), vehicles for goods and materials (44%) and the production of lamb (43%).

13.10 QUANTITIES OF SELECTED ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1995-96

Item	Unit	Victoria	Australia	Vic as % of Aust
Meat (carcass weight) -				
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	361	1 701	21.2
Mutton	'000 tonnes	51	295	17.3
Lamb	'000 tonnes	111	260	42.7
Pig meats	'000 tonnes	83	329	25.2
Dairy products -				
Whole milk	mil on litres	5 482	8 715	62.9
Butter and butteroil	tonnes	118 830	142 827	83.2
Cheese	tonnes	168 365	264 438	63.7
Wheat flour (other than self-raising)	tonnes	182 517	1 413 530	12.9
Yarns -				
Cotton	tonnes	22 148	36 955	59.9
Wool	tonnes	17 198	20 063	85.7
Woven fabric				
Cotton	'000 sq m	26 449	63 886	41.4
Wool	'000 sq m	3 006	6 523	46.1
Vehicles for goods and materials	'000	11	25	44.0
Plastics in primary forms	'000 tonnes	788	1 222	64.5
Building materials				
Clay bricks for structural purposes	million	260	1 455	17.9
Ready mix concrete	'000 cu metres	3 023	14 556	20.8

Source: *Manufacturing Production, Australia* (8301.0)

REFERENCES

ABS sources

- Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)
Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (5216.0)
Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (5625.0)
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (5646.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)
Innovation in Australian Manufacturing (8116.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Victoria (8221.2) (Preliminary data)
Manufacturing Production, Australia (8301.0)

Photographs

- Tomato processing line*
Fruit processing line
Steel foundry
Robotic welding



14 Primary Industries

OVERVIEW

This chapter contains information on Victoria's primary industries. Topics covered include agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining.

The majority of agricultural data in the chapter are derived from the annual Agricultural Census. Readers should be aware that the 1994-95 and 1993-94 Agricultural Censuses included those establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more. In both 1991-92 and 1992-93 the scope of the census was those establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an EVAO of \$22,500 or more. Consequently this change in the scope of the census means that care should be taken when comparing 1993-94 and 1994-95 census results with the results of previous censuses.

AGRICULTURE

The 1994-95 Agricultural Census included over 37,000 establishments with agricultural activity. The season was affected by drought conditions throughout the state, causing a decrease in the production of cereals and legumes grown for grain and fodder crops. The dairy industry continued to make gains in production, and meat cattle numbers increased marginally. Sheep numbers were down. Overall, fruit and vegetable production was similar to the previous season.

Wool production increased by 10.9 % to 138,000 tonnes. The gross value of wool increased by nearly \$194 million, to \$634 million.

The gross value of all crops decreased by 19% to \$1.77 billion. This was mainly as a result of the decrease in the gross value of cereals for grain, which fell by almost 38% to \$369 million.

The total gross value of agricultural commodities produced was \$5.1 billion, a 7% decrease compared with the previous season.

Victoria compared with Australia

In terms of farm income, as measured in the Australian National Accounts, Victoria's share for the latest 6 year period (1989-90 to 1994-95) fluctuated markedly. The 1994-95 Victorian figure was \$909 million, which represented 31.5% of the total Australian farm income of \$2,884 million.

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1994-95, the GVACP for Victoria was \$5,147 million, or 21.7 % of the Australian total of \$23,755 million. In terms of value, Victoria produced 16% of Australia's crops, 21% of livestock slaughtered, and 33% of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

14.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: FARM INCOME

Year	Victoria \$m	Australia \$m	Victoria as a percentage of Australia %
1989-90	1 199	4 429	27.1
1990-91	697	1 463	47.6
1991-92	1 011	1 935	52.2
1992-93	1 223	3 148	38.9
1993-94	1 423	3 606	39.5
1994-95	909	2 884	31.5

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0)

14.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, VICTORIA

Particulars	Year ended 30 June						Victoria as a percen- tage of Australia 1995 %
	1990 \$'000	1991 \$'000	1992 \$'000	1993 \$'000	1994 \$'000	1995 \$'000	
Crops -							
Cereals for grain	578 167	343 967	413 010	600 975	593 056	368 928	10.6
Hay	234 627	287 937	285 127	263 850	228 734	261 689	35.1
Industrial crops (a)	44 228	42 031	41 292	47 598	62 530	44 689	22.5
Vegetables	345 303	320 528	314 933	316 239	413 213	385 090	25.8
Grapes	141 160	158 598	178 620	155 721	1 155 568	144 516	28.3
Fruit	233 050	244 160	334 263	342 669	344 563	324 959	22.8
Other	234 334	211 270	265 893	384 009	355 231	240 720	7.4
Total	1 810 869	1 608 591	1 834 131	2 111 061	2 172 895	1 770 592	15.9
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals -							
Cattle and calves	706 928	794 469	743 455	678 886	830 553	775 794	18.4
Sheep and lambs	180 182	112 914	146 071	203 312	243 602	263 402	31.5
Other	332 799	363 327	392 961	389 325	411 682	336 233	21.4
Total	1 219 909	1 270 711	1 282 487	1 271 523	1 485 837	1 375 429	20.8
Livestock products -							
Wool	1 099 775	707 796	552 141	413 178	439 771	683 714	19.1
Dairy products	956 927	1 000 565	1 080 903	1 332 455	1 381 149	1 313 269	54.3
Other	92 649	95 507	72 468	79 267	56 868	54 383	21.2
Total	2 149 351	1 803 870	1 705 510	1 824 900	1 877 788	2 001 366	33.4
Grand total	5 178 442	4 683 172	4 822 131	5 207 484	5 536 522	5 147 387	21.7

(a) Industrial crops for the period 1990-1994 refers to tobacco, hops, linseed, canola, safflower and sunflower. Linseed production data was not collected by the ABS in 1995.

Source: *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (7503.0).

14.3 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, AREA, AND LAND UTILISATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION 1994-95

Statistical division	Number of establishments (a) ha	Area of cereal crops (b) ha	Area of other crops ha	Area of orchard trees ha	Area of Vegetables ha	Total area of establishments '000 ha
Melbourne	2 848	5 373	2 329	2 554	10 505	247
Barwon	1 874	18 865	4 256	29	1 462	449
Western District	5 190	35 975	4 677	41	680	1 766
Central Highlands	2 120	55 839	8 911	321	3 088	799
Wimmera	3 040	445 470	328 275	7 466	2 111	2 099
Mallee	4 146	746 670	167 583	660	1 445	2 549
Loddon-Campaspe	3 541	155 510	53 034	9 370	2 009	1 317
Goulburn	5 688	79 581	16 433	1 296	110	1 296
Ovens-Murray	2 450	21 804	5 408	63	3 038	704
East Gippsland	1 628	1 610	304	210	3 646	865
Gippsland	4 545	3 075	1 561			627
Total Victoria	37 070	1 569 772	592 771	22 729	28 215	12 719

(a) Includes non land based beekeeping establishments (i.e. beekeeping activity not permanently located at one site).

(b) Duplicated area included if double-cropping occurred.

Source: *AgStats on Floppy Disk* (7.117.0).

Field crops

The cereal crops of wheat, oats, and barley are the principal field crops grown in Victoria. These, together with hay production, green feed, and silage, represent about 75% of the total area sown to field crops, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

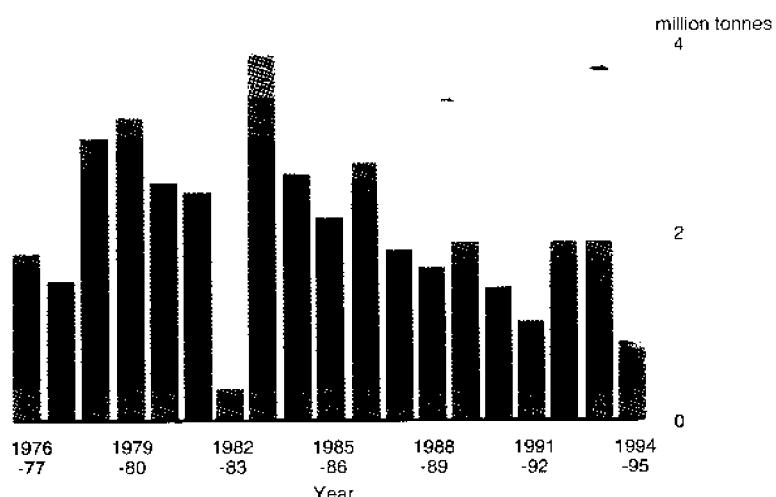
Wheat is still Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. In 1994-95 the area sown increased 5% to 822,000 hectares; however as a result of drought conditions production decreased by over 50%, to 944,000 tonnes. Of the major cereals for grain, wheat accounted for 52% of the total production, with a gross value of \$205 million.

14.4 WHEAT FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes	A.S.W.(a) wheat standard kg/hl
1989-90	952	1 961	2.06	83.5
1990-91	911	1 493	1.64	82.5
1991-92	664	1 150	1.73	83.0
1992-93	821	2 015	2.5	79.5
1993-94	780	2 022	2.6	80.0

(a) Australian Standard White, quoted in kilograms per hectolitre, which is a measure of density.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0), Australian Wheat Board

WHEAT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

Source: AgStats on floppy disk (7117.0)

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. Of the total area sown, about 78% was harvested for grain, some of it having been grazed during the winter.

14.5 OATS FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
1989-90	189	330	1.75
1990-91	177	301	1.70
1991-92	183	300	1.64
1992-93	223	404	1.81
1993-94	186	362	1.95
1994-95	148	201	1.36

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

A significant portion of the total production of oats is held on farms for future use, with the balance being used for compound/urban feed markets, for milling, and for export. Within the feed market, the horse racing industry takes an estimated 25,000 tonnes each year of the higher quality oats available for feed.

Barley

As a result of drought conditions, the previous upward trend in the area sown to barley was reversed in 1994-95. While barley is grown throughout the state, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The highest production is in the south-west of the Mallee Statistical Division and the adjacent north-western Wimmera Statistical Division. The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria.

14.6 BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
1989-90	389	696	1.79
1990-91	463	651	1.41
1991-92	534	898	1.68
1992-93	551	1 116	2.03
1993-94	639	1 386	2.17
1994-95	492	448	0.91

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

14.7 OTHER CEREAL CROPS FOR GRAIN

Season	Rye		Maize		Millet		Triticale	
	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes
1989-90	8.3	4.7	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.0	14.8	25.9
1990-91	11.0	7.1	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.1	18.3	32.7
1991-92	19.0	17.1	0.3	3.0	0.9	1.7	18.9	34.6
1992-93	18.7	16.3	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	22.6	50.0
1993-94	12.5	14.2	0.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	32.4	70.7
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	5.1	1.7	2.6	47.0	66.2

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)



14.8 HAY PRODUCTION, VICTORIA, SEASON 1994-95

Variety	Area ha	Production tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
Pastures (excluding lucerne)	329 547	1 245 898	3.78
Oaten	42 343	143 849	3.40
Lucerne	37 154	188 372	5.07
Cereals (excluding oats)	9 706	26 732	2.75
Total	418 750	1 604 851	3.83

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Oilseeds

The drought conditions experienced during 1994-95 also had a detrimental effect upon oilseeds. The area sown to rapeseed, of which canola is a cultivar, increased by 155%. However, although production increased from 47,000 tonnes to 57,000 tonnes, the average yield per hectare decreased from 1.61 to 0.76. The area sown and the production of both safflower and sunflower showed significant decreases.

14.9 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Linseed		Rapeseed (a)		Safflower		Sunflower	
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes
1989-90	709	681	12 392	16 609	21 842	13 580	3 187	5 331
1990-91	2 187	2 129	10 235	9 544	7 891	4 398	1 742	3 041
1991-92	1 287	1 251	22 957	26 481	19 707	12 116	1 396	2 222
1992-93	1 073	1 045	18 459	23 543	15 376	12 347	1 157	1 828
1993-94	3 004	3 258	29 151	46 835	29 358	24 404	2 425	3 720
1994-95	n.a.	n.a.	74 467	56 728	17 708	8 223	880	1 523

(a) Includes canola.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Grain legumes

The area of lupins sown rose by almost 17% to 64,400 hectares in 1994-95. However the production of lupins decreased by 39% to 23,000 tonnes, considerably down on the record 1992-93 season of 82,500 tonnes. The production of field peas also experienced a significant decrease.

14.10 LEGUMES FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Season	Lupins		Field peas		Total legumes (a)	
	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes	Area '000 ha	Production '000 tonnes
1989-90	35.9	41.2	154.4	198.2	237.7	314.9
1990-91	33.2	29.6	165.2	131.7	291.4	224.4
1991-92	36.7	40.5	193.6	211.7	382.3	437.8
1992-93	52.6	82.5	174.2	246.2	411.7	558.3
1993-94	55.1	59.5	199.9	292.5	421.2	575.0
1994-95 (b)	64.4	23.0	223.2	68.9	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes chick peas, dried edible beans, etc.

(b) Only lupins and field peas were collected in 1994-95.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Fruit

In Victoria, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries in 1994-95 was 23,779 hectares, and the area of vineyards was 21,591 hectares. Although the total represented only about 2% of the total area under crops, fruit and grapes contributed more than 26% of the gross value of crops produced.

In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn, Mallee, and Melbourne Statistical Divisions. There are other important, but smaller areas throughout the State, including areas in the Ovens-Murray, Wimmera and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions.

Apple production was up almost 5% on the previous season, and with a gross value of production of \$97.6 million, is the most significant fruit grown in Victoria. Peaches, oranges and pears are the next most important orchard fruit grown. The total gross value of production of orchard fruit, including nuts, was \$305.5 million.

14.11 ORCHARD FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March					
	1990 tonnes	1991 tonnes	1992 tonnes	1993 tonnes	1994 tonnes	1995 tonnes
Pears	142 419	140 184	158 394	146 145	138 967	138 696
Apples	94 098	91 269	105 725	109 488	94 657	98 971
Peaches	32 456	32 271	35 758	36 787	33 875	34 354
Apricots	9 279	8 227	10 421	10 203	5 976	10 649
Cherries	1 291	1 495	1 736	1 525	1 943	2 381
Plums and prunes	3 411	3 553	4 414	4 235	4 500	4 312
Olives	183	157	352	356	410	n.a.
Nectarines	3 393	3 935	4 537	5 618	6 126	6 175
Quinces	14	14	19	122	132	n.a.
Figs	6	3	3	10	9	r.d.-
Oranges	70 357	62 502	68 507	97 747	92 369	84 253
Lemons and limes	7 468	6 425	5 846	6 208	5 913	6 088
Grapefruit	7 123	5 872	6 647	-5 932	5 570	n.a.
Mandarins	4 078	3 411	3 781	4 211	4 643	3 830

(a) The production of oranges in 1994-95 totalled 84,253 tonnes. Varieties were not collected.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Small fruit

Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria; consequently most of this fruit is grown in the Dandenong Ranges and the Mornington Peninsula areas, which are relatively close to the Melbourne markets. In recent years, fruit growers in other parts of the State have diversified into strawberries, raspberries and kiwi fruit, particularly for the fresh fruit market.

14.12 SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March					
	1990 tonnes	1991 tonnes	1992 tonnes	1993 tonnes	1994 tonnes	1995 tonnes
Strawberries	1 665	1 725	1 976	2 333	3 145	2 921
Raspberries	376	275	279	341	266	224
Kiwi Fruit	2 239	2 271	2 380	2 317	2 593	2 731
Blueberries	50	73	107	131	131	n.a.
Loganberries	3	2	1	5	3	n.a.
Other berries	102	75	67	90	64	n.a.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Nuts

A wide range of nuts can be grown in Victoria. Examples are almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, and pistachios. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. Almonds were mainly planted in the northern area; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the north-east and the Dandenongs.

Almonds are the most significant of nuts grown in Victoria, although production in 1994-95 decreased by 3% to 2,805 tonnes.

14.13 NUT PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Type of nut	Year ended 31 March					
	1990 tonnes	1991 tonnes	1992 tonnes	1993 tonnes	1994 tonnes	1995 tonnes
Walnuts	74	47	47	52	65	n.a.
Chestnuts	103	148	231	208	345	n.a.
Almonds	1 896	2 077	2 454	2 411	2 898	2 805

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

**Grapes**

Grape growing, particularly for wine making, is extensive throughout Victoria. The Mallee Statistical Division is the principle grape growing region, with most vines being grown under irrigation. Ovens-Murray and Goulburn Statistical Divisions are also major grape growing regions – irrigation is used extensively in both areas. The increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years has resulted in the establishment of many vineyards of varying sizes throughout the State.

Grape production decreased by about 23% to 277,435 tonnes with a gross value of production of \$144.5 million, or 28% of the Australian gross value.

14.14 VITICULTURE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Bearing ha	Non-bearing ha	Wine making tonnes	Drying and table (a) tonnes
1989-90	17 648	1 265	85 225	215 284
1990-91	18 112	1 138	78 674	276 747
1991-92	18 490	981	104 398	294 514
1992-93	19 049	1 014	118 452	192 448
1993-94	19 535	1 511	167 083	192 150
1994-95	18 989	2 603	137 613	139 822

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

14.15 AREA OF GRAPEVINES AND PRODUCTION BY VARIETY, VICTORIA, 1994-95

Variety	Area Planted			Average yield (a) tonnes/ha
	Not yet bearing ha	Bearing ha	Production tonnes	
Red grapes				
Cabernet Franc	10	95	788	8.3
Cabernet Sauvignon	217	817	6 437	7.8
Currant (including Carina)	54	506	6 443	12.7
Frontignanc Red	0	105	345	3.3
Grenache	1	84	866	10.3
Merlot	31	143	1 462	10.2
Muscat Hamburg	25	73	424	5.9
Pinot Noir	77	336	3 309	9.8
Shiraz	295	639	5 297	8.3
Ruby Cabernet	23	104	1 711	16.5
Other red grapes	135	931	9 692	10.4
Total red grapes	868	3 833	36 774	9.6
White grapes				
Chardonnay	975	1 269	13 116	10.3
Chenin Blanc	10	109	1 970	18.1
Colombard	16	239	5 496	23.0
Doradillo	0	19	1 214	24.8
Muscat Gordo Blanco	47	1 004	17 952	17.9
Riesling	11	348	4 494	12.9
Sauvignon Blanc	32	216	2 361	11.0
Semillon	127	75	739	9.9
Sultana	437	10 801	180 934	16.8
Traminer	1	42	523	12.5
Waltham Cross	6	396	4 985	12.6
Other white grapes	73	639	6 880	10.8
Total white grapes	1 735	15 156	240 664	15.9
Total	2 603	18 989	277 435	14.6

(a) Yield is production per hectare of bearing vines.

Source: Agstats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Wine exports

Exports of Victorian sparkling and table wines amounted to over \$61 million in 1995-96. In particular, the value of red table wine exports increased considerably, by around 150% between 1992-93 and 1995-96. The main increase was in bottled wine, as opposed to cask and bulk wine.

14.16 EXPORTS OF SPARKLING AND TABLE WINES, VICTORIA

	Quantity			Value (FOB)		
	1989-90 '000 litres	1992-93 '000 litres	1995-96 '000 litres	1989-90 \$'000	1992-93 \$'000	1995-96 \$'000
Sparkling wine	360	186	286	1 750	1 619	2 564
White table wine	3 445	7 060	4 348	12 940	21 680	22 922
Red table wine	780	2 800	5 435	3 589	14 452	36 062
Total	4 585	10 046	10 069	18 279	37 751	61 548

Source: ABS unpublished data

The major importer of Victorian wine in 1995-96 was the United States of America, which took \$7.8 million of white table wine and \$10.9 million of red table wine. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were \$6.1 million and \$8.3 million respectively.

THE VICTORIAN WINE INDUSTRY

History

The Victorian wine industry was established in the 1840s. Early development centred in the Yarra Valley, Melbourne and Geelong. The gold rushes, beginning in 1851, brought labour, consumption and capital into Victoria, and encouraged development inland. The gold generation immigrants brought winemaking to areas such as Rutherglen, Castlemaine, Great Western and Bendigo. At its height, the Victorian industry was the largest in the Australasian colonies.

The early development was mainly driven by European immigrants, particularly the German and Swiss communities. The growth of the early industry, and eventually its survival, was constrained by the difference in taste between the winemaking communities and their principle commercial market. Anglo-Celtic immigrants favoured beer and richer fortified styles of wine, resulting in the dry styles of Southern Victoria becoming somewhat of a commercial gamble.

Along with the limited appeal of their European wine styles, the early winemakers were undermined by the discovery of phylloxera in Geelong in 1877. By 1900 the pest had spread through many wine producing areas of Victoria. During this time the financial system collapsed (in the early 1890's) and the encouragement for new plantings without appropriate finance led to the ruin of many vineyards. These factors weakened the industry in southern Victoria to the point where it could not survive the removal of tariff barriers after Federation. The fortified styles of north-eastern Victoria survived the changing tastes and along with surviving remnants at Great Western and Nagambie kept the industry going until recent revivals.

While the wine industry was declining in southern Victoria, the irrigation developments in north west Victoria, started by the Chaffey brothers, meant that growers were beginning to convert some of their grapes into wine. In the early days of the settlements there was very limited ability to sell fresh grapes and so much of the produce was dried or made into wine. However the fortified styles produced had limited market acceptance.

The rebirth of the southern Victoria industry dates from the early 1960s. It was originally driven by similar wine interested professionals to those who drove the redevelopment of the Hunter Valley. In the case of Victoria, the wine industry returned to districts where wine production had not occurred for sixty years or more, and also spread to new areas. In north west Victoria, there was rapid growth of the wine cask trade in the 1970s and 1980s which stimulated the production of varietal table wines. The period since then has seen growth at an exceptional rate, whether measured in terms of operations, planting or quantity and quality of output.

The current industry

Victoria grows a substantial amount of Australia's total grapes. About 40% of all grapes grown in Australia are produced in Victoria. These grapes are used for wine, dried fruit and fresh table grapes. For wine production Victoria produces about 25% of Australia's wine grapes. Australian Bureau of Statistics figures indicate about 21,600 hectares were being used to grow winegrapes in Victoria in 1994-95. However there is some concern that the ABS statistics may not accurately reflect the extent of planting due to difficulties in collecting information in a rapidly growing industry. Some 137,948 tonnes of wine grapes were recorded in Victoria in 1994-95 but this was an unusually low production year.

From the total value of grapes for winemaking in Australia recorded by the ABS, Victoria would derive \$100m farm gate value from winegrapes. In recent years the prices paid for winegrapes have been steadily increasing and over the five years to June 1995 prices increased 68%. This trend has been due to demand exceeding supply, particularly from years of low production, e.g. 1995, and the strong demand from the export market.

The Murray Valley region produces over 80% of the winegrapes in Victoria. In this region, total vineyard planted area has not increased greatly, although there has been an increase in winegrape production. Thus there have been diversions of grapes from other uses and the total multipurpose grape intake by wineries peaked at about 75% of the intake. The proportion is expected to gradually decline as new premium grape varietal plantings come on stream. These winegrape varietals are a major component of the growing export wine market. About 90% of the total winegrapes in the region are white grapes and there is an opportunity for the area to develop more red winegrape plantings to produce the styles of wine required for the export market. This region has the greatest number of grape growers in the state and the winegrape yields are high at about 25 tonne per hectare.

In central Victoria there is a mix of a small number of large establishments and many small producers. Part of the regional vineyards are located on the Goulburn Valley which provides a supply of good quantity water. Vine yields are good and the area is expanding its production quite rapidly. Other vineyards in the region located near Heathcote and Bendigo have limited access to water. Yields are consequently quite low and the area mostly consists of small vineyards producing very high quality wine.

North-east Victoria consists of long established vineyards around Rutherglen, Glenrowan and Milawa as well as a rapidly expanding production into the alpine valleys. In the older established areas, vineyard size is large but yields can be low in unirrigated vineyards. Although the planted area has decreased in recent years, production has increased slightly. The area is renowned for the rich fortified Muscats and Tokays but these days the full range of table styles is produced. The alpine valleys area has seen very rapid growth since the early 1980s. Average vineyard size and yields per hectare are higher than many other regions, enabling good economies of scale. The area has quite a wide range of climate that enable a broad range of wine styles to be produced.

The Gippsland area covers a disparate group of vineyards ranging between Lakes Entrance, Omeo, Warragul and Leongatha. Vineyard size is small, yields are very low and the summer rainfall makes disease control more difficult. the wide variation in climatic conditions and the premium table wines styles produced make this area attractive for further development.

There are a number of regional wine growing areas around the Port Phillip Bay Zone including Mornington Peninsula, Yarra Valley, Macedon Ranges and Geelong. Some of these areas were important grape producing areas towards the end of last century but largely faded away early this century. In the past 20 years there has been rapid growth in plantings. A number of large wine companies have invested in these regions as well as many small producers. Although land prices are higher than other grape producing areas the wineries are often established in close proximity to tourist developments. Each region is beginning to develop its own range of wine styles and several wineries are providing restaurant facilities to fulfil a demand for combining food and wine.

The western area of Victoria ranges from the traditional grape growing area around Great Western to newer areas near Portland and Ballarat. Some very large developments dominate the area, which has low soil fertility and limited irrigation capacity. Whilst planted area has declined in recent years due to rationalisation of varieties, production has increased slightly.

Future prospects

Recent growth in the Australian wine industry has been spectacular. Whilst domestic market consumption has remained quite steady, exports have been increasing at a rate of 30% per year. Australian wine has established a reputation for purity and flavour in our major export markets of UK, USA and Canada.

To further develop the wine export market, the wine industry has developed a strategy for increasing the wine exports from a current value of around \$500 million to \$2.5 billion in 30 years' time. This will require about 40,000 hectares of additional vineyard planting. Recent trends indicate that the planting rate has increased to meet the short to medium term demand.

Victoria has an excellent opportunity to be a major part of the export targets. The state has a diverse range of climates and soils to meet the demands of any wine style likely to be supplied to the export market. Limitations on water availability are not as great in Victoria as other states and Victoria is well placed to capitalise on the shift in consumer trend to premium and diverse styles. The new plantings provide a chance to capitalise on emerging varietal trends such as Merlot.

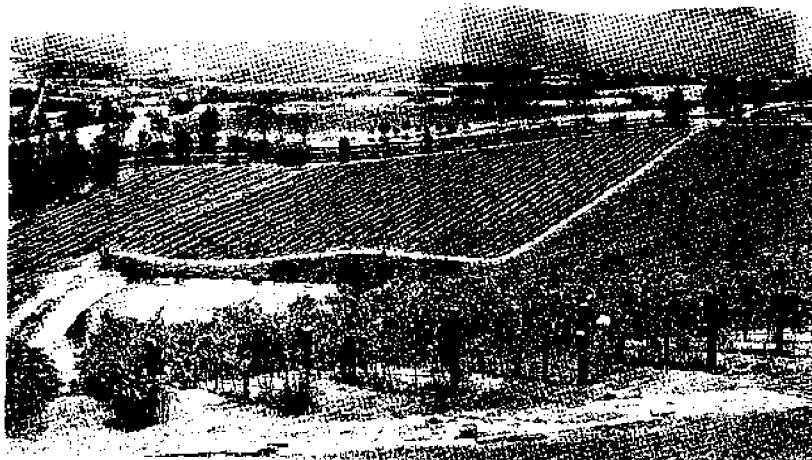
Over the next 15 years the Victorian industry is looking at expansion of about 7,000 hectares of new vineyard which will require investment of around \$250 million. Additional investment will be required to process the grapes and market the wine.

Victoria is a leading state in the development of winery tourism. Almost 2 million visits were made to wineries throughout the state last year and this generated \$120m. Much of this expenditure was spent on food, accommodation, and with local retailers. The extensive development of cellar door operations and winery tourism infrastructure will, in the future, allow the industry to draw on increased tourism activities.

Summary

The Victorian wine industry is in a good position to reclaim some of its pre-eminence in wine production of just over 100 years ago. Victoria has the land, the water and the climates to produce any style of wine for the domestic and growing export markets. Whilst many small vineyards and wineries are contributing to the expansion much of the gains will be in larger plantings utilising updated technology and using economies of scale. This will ensure we remain internationally competitive and maintain our edge in the market for producing pure and flavoursome wine.

John Whiting, Senior Officer for Viticulture, Institute for Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture, Tatura, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment.



Vegetables

Most of the fresh vegetable production in Victoria is located in the Melbourne, Central Highlands, Gippsland, East Gippsland and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

Potatoes, the most significant vegetable produced, are grown mainly in the Melbourne (at Toolangi and Koo-wee-rup), Central Highlands (around Ballarat), and Gippsland (Thorpdale) Statistical Divisions, with additional areas around Warrnambool, the Bellarine Peninsula, Colac, and the Otway Ranges.

The gross value of production of potatoes in 1994-95 was \$106 million. The total gross value of production of vegetables was \$385 million, which was down 7% on the previous year.

The tomato industry in Victoria is predominantly processing-oriented with most of the crop produced in the irrigated areas between Shepparton and Rochester in northern Victoria. Total production of tomatoes in 1994-95 was 139,541 tonnes, and was valued at \$32 million.

14.17 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Type of vegetable	Area sown		Production			
	1992-93 ha	1993-94 ha	1994-95 ha	1992-93 tonnes	1993-94 tonnes	1994-95 tonnes
Potatoes	11 955	12 005	10 135	309 192	322 147	279 876
Onions	342	545	512	9 590	16 200	15 427
Carrots	1 537	1 938	2 253	49 148	66 460	71 637
Parsnips	175	197	238	3 159	3 388	3 843
Beetroot	42	72	75	575	803	879
Tomatoes	2 580	2 740	2 812	94 390	120 396	139 541
French beans	592	504	655	2 769	2 188	2 575
Green peas	301	281	293	736	613	699
Cabbages	737	726	750	27 616	26 548	27 875
Cauliflowers	1 300	1 280	1 264	28 620	28 573	19 638
Lettuce	1 432	1 632	1 639	33 912	35 041	34 155
Pumpkins	386	379	394	5 414	5 975	6 271

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Tobacco

The tobacco industry in Victoria is centred at Myrtleford in the Ovens-Murray Statistical Division, with production areas in the adjacent valleys of the Buffalo, Ovens, King, and Kiewa Rivers. In 1994-95, the total number of tobacco growers in Victoria decreased by 12% to 121. The total production was 2,893 tonnes (dried weight), with a gross value of production of \$16.1 million.

14.18 TOBACCO PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area ha	Production tonnes (dry)	Average yield per hectare tonnes (dry)
1989-90	2 116	5 001	2.36
1990-91	1 937	5 233	2.70
1991-92	1 845	4 219	2.29
1992-93	1 983	4 738	2.39
1993-94	1 357	4 128	3.04
1994-95	1 357	2 893	2.13

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Hops

In Victoria production of hops is confined to the alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where good quality irrigation water is available to supplement the natural summer rainfall. In 1994-95 the 15 hop gardens in Victoria produced 644 tonnes (dried weight) of hops for both domestic brewers and the export market. The gross value of production was \$2,816 million.

14.19 HOP PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	Area ha	Production (dried weight) tonnes	Average yield per hectare tonnes
1989-90	348	577	1.66
1990-91	341	661	1.94
1991-92	352	764	2.17
1992-93	335	566	1.69
1993-94	356	643	1.81
1994-95	319	644	2.02

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Livestock and livestock products

Sheep numbers, including lambs, declined by almost 9% to 21.4 million head in 1994-95. The number of sheep slaughtered decreased by almost 19%, whilst the number of lambs slaughtered was up by over 12%. The number of live sheep exported from Victorian ports was 1.3 million. Numbers of cattle and pigs have remained relatively steady, with some increase in the number slaughtered.

14.20 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, VICTORIA

Season	Cattle			Sheep '000	Pigs '000
	Dairy '000	Beef '000	Total '000		
1989-90	1 445	2 200	3 646	29 268	428
1990-91	1 423	2 208	3 631	27 494	403
1991-92	1 422	2 152	3 574	24 782	431
1992-93	1 463	2 226	3 689	23 552	423
1993-94	1 585	2 604	4 189	23 439	460
1994-95	1 622	2 663	4 285	21 361	439

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

14.21 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED, VICTORIA

Types of livestock	1989-90 '000	1990-91 '000	1991-92 '000	1992-93 '000	1993-94 '000	1994-95 '000
Sheep	3 326	4 054	4 154	3 723	3 976	3 230
Lambs	6 200	6 246	6 321	6 288	5 601	6 303
Cattle and calves	1 995	2 229	2 226	1 974	1 977	2 103
Pigs	971	1 013	1 211	1 071	1 189	1 197

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)

Sheep and wool

At 31 March 1995 the Victorian sheep population was 21.4 million head, well below the 1971 peak of 34 million head. More than 60% of the State's sheep flock is located in the Western District, Central Highlands, and Wimmera Statistical Divisions. Total wool production in 1994-95 increased by 11% to 138,000 tonnes, with a gross value of \$633.7 million.

14.22 SHEEP AND LAMBS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 31 MARCH 1995

Statistical division	Sheep (a) '000	Lambs and hoggets '000	Total '000
Melbourne	145	40	185
Barwon	933	268	1 201
Western District	5 036	1 515	6 551
Central Highlands	2 712	685	3 397
Wimmera	2 534	676	3 210
Maliee	802	247	1 049
Loddon-Campaspe	1 676	484	2 160
Goulburn	1 495	402	1 897
Ovens-Murray	329	82	410
East Gippsland	563	166	729
Gippsland	431	141	573
Total Victoria	16 655	4 706	21 361

(a) Includes rams, ewes and wethers

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

14.23 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Season	↔ Clip tonnes	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy) tonnes	Total quantity (greasy) tonnes
1989-90	142 737	27 974	170 711
1990-91	133 172	28 317	161 489
1991-92	116 574	28 791	145 365
1992-93	117 520	27 554	145 082
1993-94	110 035	14 500	124 535
1994-95	123 303	14 827	138 130

Source: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)

**Lambing**

Victoria's largest lambing season occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86%). The peak in more recent years was in 1984-85 when 10.4 million lambs were marked from 11.7 million ewes mated (89%). In 1994-95, 9 million ewes were mated resulting in 7.3 million lambs marked; and a success rate of 81%, which is consistent with recent years.

14.24 LAMBING, VICTORIA

Season	Ewes mated '000	Lambs marked '000	Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated %
1989-90	10 923	9 504	87
1990-91	10 632	8 843	83
1991-92	9 466	7 412	78
1992-93	9 352	7 592	81
1993-94	9 325	7 549	81
1994-95	9 029	7 318	81

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Mutton and lamb production

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from sheep which are surplus to the wool industry; consequently production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1994-95, mutton production was 64,000 tonnes, down on the previous year's figure of 85,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb producers are found throughout the state. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the Western District, Central Highlands, Gippsland, and parts of the Ovens-Murray Statistical Divisions of the State. In 1994-95, 111,000 tonnes of lamb meat was produced.

Meat cattle

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. The herd is spread throughout the State, with the Western District, Goulburn, Ovens-Murray, East Gippsland and Gippsland Statistical Districts being the major regions.

14.25 DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE AND PIGS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1995

Statistical division	Meat cattle '000	Milk cattle (a) '000	Pigs '000
Melbourne	157	44	22
Barwon	127	113	6
Western District	580	356	21
Central Highlands	117	10	22
Wimmera	52	2	35
Mallee	68	44	47
Loddon-Campaspe	183	156	190
Goulburn	363	349	64
Ovens-Murray	324	63	13
East Gippsland	223	83	2
Gippsland	470	403	17
Total Victoria	2 663	1 622	439

(a) Excludes house cows.

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

Milk cattle

Dairy farming in Victoria is largely confined to the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland, Western District, and Barwon, and the northern irrigation areas of Loddon-Campaspe and Goulburn Statistical Divisions. Milk cattle numbers have been gradually increasing in recent years. With 62% of the national wholemilk intake by factories, Victoria is Australia's major milk producing State. At 31 March 1995 there were 1.6 million milk cattle in Victoria, an increase of 2% on the previous year. The increase in milk production is attributed to the increase in herd size and pasture improvement.

14.26 MILK PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Million litres	Year ended 30 June	Million litres
1990	3 787	1993	4 456
1991	3 908	1994	4 967
1992	4 118	1995	5 113

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation

Pigs

The number of commercial establishments with pigs declined by 12%. At 31 March 1995, there were 748 establishments with a total of 439,000 pigs, a 5% reduction in pig numbers over the previous year. However, the average number of pigs per establishment rose from 540 to 586, indicating that the loss in establishments was mainly confined to the smaller producers.

Poultry

In 1994-95 Victorian egg production for human consumption was 40.1 million dozen, 32% of the total Australian production. The gross value of production was \$49.8 million.

At 31 March 1995, there were 2.6 million hens for egg production held on farms, up 16% on the previous year. The average size of farms was 13,000 hens, although there are many larger farms with up to 40,000 plus layers. The main areas for commercial egg production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division; other significant regions are the Goulburn, Barwon, Gippsland and Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Divisions.

14.27 POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters) '000	Other fowl and turkeys '000	Ducks and drakes '000
1990	68 335	2 154	657
1991	72 165	2 321	727
1992	73 921	1 938	735
1993	78 615	1 391	830
1994	85 798	1 782	821
1995	77 337	1 374	935

Source: Livestock Products Australia (7215.0)

In 1994-95, there were 79.6 million chickens, hens, stags, and ducks and drakes slaughtered for human consumption. The total dressed weight was 116,383 tonnes. The gross value was \$189.8 million, or 21% of the Australian total.

Most broiler farms range in capacity from 30,000 to 100,000 broilers, and with the present average of 5.5 batches of broiler chickens a year, these farms may produce from 165,000 to 550,000 broilers a year.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, the Geelong area, and the Goulburn Statistical District – near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally.

14.28 DRESSED WEIGHT (a) OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED, FRESH AND FROZEN (b), VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters) '000 kg	Other fowl and turkey '000 kg	Ducks and drakes '000 kg
1990	92 608	3 708	1 222
1991	100 529	4 130	1 377
1992	107 049	3 565	1 399
1993	114 587	2 474	1 567
1994	123 529	3 170	1 547
1995	110 971	3 661	1 751

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.
 (b) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (7215.0)

Apiculture

Honey production in Victoria was 3,302 tonnes in 1994–95. The bulk of the honey produced is sold to large processors who clarify and pack it. Nearly 50% of the annual production of honey is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

14.29 BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX, VICTORIA

Year ended 30 June	Production			
	Apiarists No.	Beehives No.	Honey tonnes	Beeswax tonnes
1990	131	56 657	3 127	58
1991	149	60 747	4 129	71
1992	118	56 540	3 579	56
1993	129	57 562	3 160	65
1994	322	88 742	4 905	194
1995	294	82 704	3 302	58

Source: AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)

FISHING

Australia's fisheries stocks are extremely diverse but, by world standards, its marine ecosystem is relatively unproductive. The Australian Fishing Zone covers an area 16% larger than the Australian land mass and is the third largest fishing zone in the world. However, Australia's fish production is small by world standards. This reflects low productivity of the oceans rather than under-exploitation of the resource.

Over 3,000 species of marine and freshwater fish and at least an equal number of crustacean and mollusc species occur in and around Australia. Fewer than 100 of these are commercially exploited, the major species being prawns, rock lobster, abalone, tuna, other fin fish, scallops, oysters and pearls. Australian fishing operators concentrate their efforts on estuarine, coastal, pelagic (surface) species and demersal (bottom living) species that occur on the continental shelf.

In 1993-94, Australians consumed 3.5kg of edible weight fresh and frozen fish per person sourced from Australian waters, and 2.1kg of imported fish. The consumption per person of crustaceans and molluscs (such as prawns, lobsters, crabs and oysters) was 1.5kg. A further 3.1kg per person was consumed in the form of prepared seafood products.

Aquaculture, or 'fish farming', is an alternative to harvesting the naturally occurring fish stocks and has considerable potential as a means of ensuring sustainability of harvesting yields. Aquaculture industries are established in all States, with species involved ranging from pearl oysters to freshwater trout. The industry has experienced rapid growth during the past six years, with the value of production rising from \$188 million in 1989-90 to \$419 million in 1994-95.

Victorian fisheries

Statistics relating to the Victorian fisheries catch are produced by the Victorian Fisheries Research Institute on behalf of Victorian Fisheries. Data is supplied by licensed commercial fishers, the Melbourne Fish Market and selected fish processors.

As at March 1995, there were 972 personal fishing licences and 1,063 boat licences valid in Victoria.

14.30 ANNUAL FISHERIES CATCH, LANDED COMMERCIALLY IN VICTORIA (a)

Fish	Production, live weight			Value		
	1993-94 tonnes	1994-95 tonnes	1995-96 tonnes	1993-94 \$'000	1994-95 \$'000	1995-96 \$'000
Freshwater	836	655	715	1 184	1 372	1 624
Abalone	1 356	1 447	1 521	51 978	42 546	37 361
King Crab	122	54	41	1 216	768	534
Rock Lobster	526	510	479	15 391	15 862	13 955
Scale Fish	6 522	5 381	5 210	12 330	9 747	11 032
Scallops	8 542	418	2 617	11 073	846	5 235
Squid	385	1 317	93	802	1 899	403
Shark	1 753	1 416	1 478	8 799	8 172	10 235
Other	767	1 037	924	1 470	1 250	624
Total	20 809	12 235	13 078	104 243	82 462	81 003

(a) This information is based on mandatory fishing returns submitted by commercial fishers. The figures do not take into account returns not received or processed.

Source: Victorian Fisheries Research Institute, Department of Natural Resources and Environment

The drop in production between 1993-94 and 1994-95 was mainly due to commercial scallops, which decreased from approximately 8,500 tonnes to 400 tonnes. The population of scallops can be quite unstable and may vary markedly from year to year.

FORESTRY

Forests are an important sustainable natural resource providing a wide range of essential products and benefits to the community.

Forest vegetation cover protects the soil from water and wind erosion, reduces the potential for flooding and siltation of water bodies and sustains water quality. Forests also act as an agent in the absorption of greenhouse gases and provide habitats for a wide variety of native animals and plants.

The forest and wood products industries, based on native and plantation forests, contribute substantially to Australia's economy and provide substantial employment in regional areas. Forests are also valuable ecosystems providing a gene pool of great diversity for scientific investigation; a source of honey, oils, gums, resins and medicines; and a resource base for education, tourism and recreation.

Forests cannot necessarily provide for all uses at the same time, but careful management can ensure that forests provide multiple benefits in the long term for the Australian community.

Farm forestry is becoming increasingly important as a potential commercial source of timber. A broad range of programs have been implemented by government and private agencies to promote landcare and reafforestation on Australian farms.

Plantations

Under the National Forest Policy Statement ratified by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments in 1992, Australia is committed to expanding its plantation estate. Previously, the National Afforestation Program was established to stimulate an expansion in the commercial hardwood timber resource and to assist in land rehabilitation through broadacre commercial plantations (including farm forestry).

In July 1996, Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture had agreed to a national goal of trebling Australia's forest plantations estate by the year 2020.

14.31 PLANTATION AREAS CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AT 31 MARCH 1995

Species	Victoria ha	Australia ha	Victoria as a % of Australia %
Coniferous –			
Pinus radiata	213 209	725 731	29.4
Pinus elliottii	8	69 170	0.0
Pinus pinaster	1 313	30 853	4.3
Pinus caribaea	3	57 539	0.0
Araucaria species	—	46 700	0.0
Other	2 018	33 880	6.0
Total	216 551	963 873	22.5
Broadleaved			
Eucalyptus species	18 074	150 703	12.0
Populus species	151	1 048	14.4
Other	126	3 199	3.9
Total	18 351	154 950	11.8
Grand Total	234 902	1 118 823	21.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics Quarterly Forest Products Statistics.

Native forest

Native forest is defined as land dominated by trees with an existing or potential mature height of 20 metres or more, including native stands of cypress pine in commercial use regardless of height. Based on this definition, the total area of native forest in Australia at June 1993 was estimated at 41 million hectares (about 5% of Australia's land area).

**14.32 NATIVE FOREST AREAS, BY TYPE AND OWNERSHIP,
AT 30 JUNE 1993**

Forest Type	Victoria '000 ha	Australia '000 ha	Victoria as a % of Australia %
Rainforest	(a) 16	2 287	0.7
Eucalypt productivity	5 410	27 737	19.5
Tropical eucalypt & paperbark	—	6 528	0.0
Cypress pine	7	4 167	0.2
Total	5 433	40 719	13.3
Ownership			
Public ownership	4 773	29 446	16.2
Private ownership	660	11 273	5.9
Total	5 433	40 719	13.3

(a) Temperate.

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics - Quarterly Forest Products Statistics.

MINING

Mining has played a significant part in Victoria's economic development since the discovery of gold in central Victoria in 1851.

Much of Victoria's industry, transport and infrastructure, including the growth of towns such as Bendigo, Ballarat and Melbourne itself, can be traced back to the impetus of the discovery and mining of gold and other minerals.

Today, mineral exploration and extraction remains a significant component of Victoria's economic activity, in particular, the extraction of oil and natural gas from the rich Bass Strait off-shore fields.

In 1994-95, the Victorian mining industry contributed 19.1% of the Australian mining component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. In the same period, the mining industry accounted for 3.1% of Victoria's Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost.

The mining component of GDP includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coals and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, and gases such as natural gas.

In 1994-95, Victoria's main mining outputs were oil and gas from Bass Strait, gold from mining ventures in central Victoria and brown coal for use in the power stations of the Latrobe Valley. Additionally, small quantities of zinc, copper and bauxite were also mined.

14.33 MINING, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Establishments at June 30	Employment No.	Wages and salaries		Stocks		Purchases, transfers in, selected expenses		Value added (c) \$m
			(a) No.	(b) \$m	Turnover \$m	Opening \$m	Closing \$m	\$m	
1989-90	163	3 286	155.8	3 504.6	103.6	93.2	343.7	3 150.5	
1990-91 (d)	9	1 517	100.4	4 037.9	135.2	133.2	130.6	3 905.3	
1991-92 (d)	11	1 031	124.5	3 630.6	46.1	61.5	170.9	3 475.1	
1992-93	116	2 108	90.1	4 310.5	82.7	65.5	332.6	3 960.7	
1993-94 (d) (e)	29	2 225	139.6	4 082.6	46.9	43.8	328.5	3 750.9	
1994-95 (d) (e)	25	2 036	139.5	3 434.6	41.4	52.3	266.7	3 178.8	

(a) At 30 June, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Value added is calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stock and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense. All components needed to calculate value added are only collected triennially.

(d) The 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (truncated) censuses differ from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries have been excluded.

(e) Includes brown coal mining operations of the former State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Source: *The Australian Mining Industry* (8414.0)

At 30 June 1995, 2,036 people were employed in the mining industry in Victoria, 1,470 in coal and metal ore mining (72.2%) and 566 in oil and gas mining (27.7%).

This represents a fall in employment of 8.5% over 1993-94. This fall was entirely accounted for by a fall in employment of 12.2% in the coal and metal ore mining sector. Employment in oil and gas mining rose marginally by 2.7%.

The oil and gas mining sector showed a far higher level of concentration of employment than coal and metal ore mining. The three establishments in this sector employed an average 188.7 workers each, whilst the 22 coal and metal ore mining establishments employed an average of 66.8 workers each.

14.34 MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA

Items	Unit	Coal mining and metal ore mining		Oil and gas extraction		Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	
		1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
Number of establishments at 30 June	No.	26	22	3	3	29	25
Employment at 30 June							
Males	No.	1 600	1 400	511	526	2 111	1 926
Females	No.	74	70	40	40	114	110
Total	No.	1 674	1 470	551	566	2 225	2 036
Persons employed per establishment	No.	64.4	66.8	183.7	188.7	76.7	81.4
Employment type -							
Administrative office and sales	No.	177	164	186	188	363	352
Production and all other	No.	1 497	1 306	365	378	1 862	1 684
Employees working below ground	No.	114	90	0	0	114	90
Wages and salaries	\$m	103.1	100.7	36.4	38.8	139.6	139.5

Source: *The Australian Mining Industry* (8414.0)

Brown coal Most of Australia's measured resources of brown coal are located in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, with 52,000 megatonnes considered to be economically viable. Brown coal is by far Victoria's most valuable solid mineral commodity, with the 1994–95 production (50.6 million tonnes) valued at an estimated \$414 million. Production in 1993–94 was 49.7 million tonnes.

Metallic minerals Victorian gold production increased dramatically from a low base of 41kg in 1979–80, largely as a result of the Wonga open cut mine at Stawell coming on stream. In 1990–91, Victorian production peaked at 4,863 kilograms of gold bullion (doré) and 1 tonne of gold concentrate, valued at \$70.9 million. Gold production then fell by over 30% in 1991–92 before steadily rising to around 4,000 kilograms in 1992–93. Production increased by nearly 10% between 1993–94 and 1994–95, from 3,984 kilograms to 4,370 kilograms.

In 1994–95, 58,000 tonnes of copper concentrate and 13,000 tonnes of zinc concentrate were produced. The only other metallic mineral produced in any quantity in Victoria has been bauxite. However production has generally been sporadic – in 1994–95 only 2,000 tonnes were mined.

14.35 MINERALS PRODUCED, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

Mineral	Unit	Victoria		Australia
		1993–94	1994–95	1994–95
Oil and gas				
Crude oil-stabilised (incl. condensate)	megalitres	17 221	14 598	31 301
Natural gas (a)	gigalitres	4 999	5 480	17 486
Ethane	gigalitres	181	189	208
Liquefied petroleum gases (b)				
Propane	megalitres	1 400	1 395	1 999
Butane	megalitres	1 267	1 139	1 480
Liquefied natural gases	'000 tonnes	0	0	6 888
Metallic minerals –				
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	2	2	45 384
Copper concentrate	'000 tonnes	84	58	111 114
Gold bullion (dore) (c)	kg	3 984	4 370	298 697
Zinc concentrate	'000 tonnes	3	13	1 699
Coal (lignite) –				
For briquettes	'000 tonnes	1 470	750	750
Other	'000 tonnes	48 214	49 929	49 929

(a) Includes field and plant usage.

(b) Excludes refinery production.

(c) Includes alluvial gold.

Source: *The Australian Mining Industry* (8414.0)

Oil and gas production In 1994–95, Victoria produced 14,598 megalitres (46.6%) of Australia's crude oil, and 5,480 gigalitres (31.3%) of Australia's natural gas. This highlights the importance of the Bass Strait field to Australia's economy, as one of only three off-shore oil and gas fields (the other two being in the Timor Sea and the North-West Cape, both in Western Australia).

14.36 REFINING CAPACITY, VICTORIA, AT 31 DECEMBER 1995

Refining Company	Location	Capacity b/sd (a)
Mobil Refining Australia Pty Ltd	Altona, Vic (1949)	108 000 (or 5 013 000 tonnes/year)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Geelong, Vic (1954)	110 000 (or 5 343 000 tonnes/year)

(a) b/sd: barrels per stream day. Barrels per day are multiplied by 46.42 to convert to tonnes per year.

Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: *Oil and Australia Statistical Review*, 1996

The total Australian refining capacity as at 31 December 1994 was 743,500 barrels per stream day (b/sd) or 34,513,270 tonnes per year. The Australian lubricating oil refinery capacity at the same date was 15,000 b/sd or 695,000 tonnes per year. Refineries do not operate at 100% capacity for 365 days per year, with maximum operating capacity generally around 85–88% of designed capacity. Actual capacity at any given time depends on the type of crude oil being processed.

14.37 ESTIMATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, VICTORIA

Item	Unit	At 30 June	
		1993	1994
Crude oil and condensate	gigalitres	106	113
Natural gas	giga cubic metres	144	139
LPG	gigalitres	37	36

Source: Department of Energy & Minerals, Victoria: Annual Report 1993–94.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The majority of agricultural statistics in this chapter are derived from the Agricultural Census conducted at 31 March each year.

Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable only for industry coding and size valuation purposes. It is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units, nor of the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

Gross value of production is the value placed on production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

Fishing statistics were sourced from the Victorian Fisheries Research Institute (Catch and Effort Unit), Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, while the forestry statistics emanated from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

The Australian Mining Industry compendium (first released in January 1996) brings together a range of ABS information relating to mining, including the annual mining census, mineral commodity production estimates, the mineral exploration collection, environmental expenditure related to mining, overseas trade, employment and industrial relations information.

ABS sources

- Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5220.0)
Agriculture, Victoria (7113.2)
AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)
The Australian Mining Industry (8414.0)

Non-ABS sources

- Australian Dairy Corporation*
Australian Wheat Board
Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd: Oil and Australia, Statistical Review
Department of Energy and Minerals, Victoria, Annual Report
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics – Quarterly Forest Products Statistics
Victorian Fisheries Research Institute, Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Photographs

- Cattle grazing: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria*
Farmland
Grape harvesting: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria
Vineyards
Sheep grazing



15 Housing and Construction

OVERVIEW

Building activity makes a significant contribution to the Victorian economy, both directly and indirectly. New dwelling approvals in particular are recognised as a leading economic indicator.

This chapter presents information on the Victorian construction industry; value of building, residential and non-residential data, engineering construction, and housing loans.

Construction

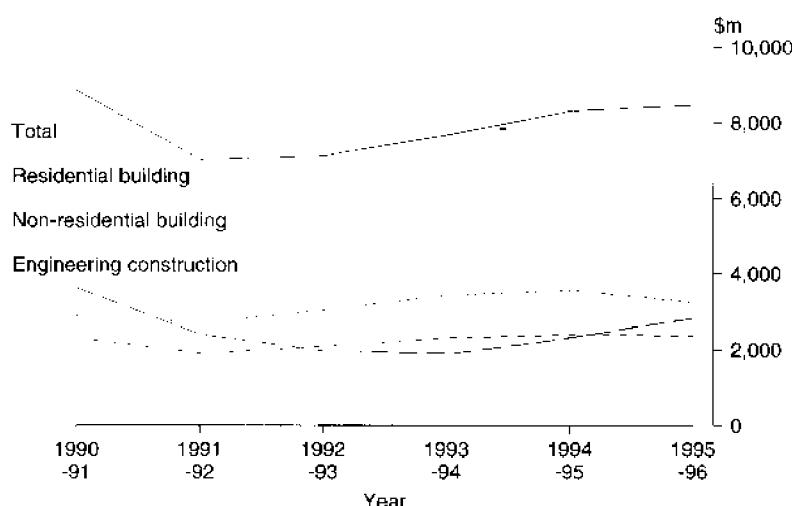
In 1994–95 the construction industry sector contributed 5.8% of Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the construction industry sector was 22.0%.

At current prices the value of construction work in Victoria during 1995–96 was \$8,461 million. This represented a 1.8% increase over the previous financial year.

15.1 VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA

Type of construction	1990–91 \$m	1991–92 \$m	1992–93 \$m	1993–94 \$m	1994–95 \$m	1995–96 \$m
Residential building	2 903.6	2 724.7	3 062.5	3 450.1	3 581.5	3 256.4
Non-residential building	3 613.1	2 104.2	1 970.7	1 902.2	2 322.0	2 852.9
Engineering construction	2 314.0	1 915.7	2 098.2	2 329.1	2 409.1	2 351.4
Total	8 861.0	7 044.6	7 131.4	7 681.4	8 312.6	8 460.7

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (8752.2) and *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (8762.2)

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, VICTORIA

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (8752.2) and *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (8762.2)

Residential building

Residential building (including alterations and additions) to the value of \$3,256.4 million, accounted for 38% of the value of all construction work done during 1995–96. New houses accounted for 65% of residential building while new 'other residential building' and 'alterations and additions' accounted for 14% and 21% respectively.

Between 1994–95 and 1995–96 the value of work on new houses decreased by 18%. Over the same period, the value of other residential

building work increased by 51% while the value of alteration and addition work decreased by 2%.

15.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA

Type of building	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
Residential –						
Houses	2 146.8	1 993.4	2 286.7	2 520.8	2 573.9	2 109.2
Other residential buildings	194.8	181.0	196.3	278.4	300.0	452.2
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	562.0	580.3	579.5	651.0	707.5	695.0
Total	2 903.6	2 724.7	3 062.5	3 450.1	3 581.5	3 256.4

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (8752.2)



New dwelling units

The number of new dwelling units approved during 1995-96 decreased by 25% over the previous year. Of the 23,565 approvals, just under 80% were houses. Private sector activity accounted for about 95% of the number of new dwelling units completed.

15.3 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY TYPE AND OWNERSHIP BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1995-96

Statistical division	Private sector			Public sector			Con-versions etc.	Total
	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total		
Melbourne	12 553	2 984	15 537	345	723	1 068	616	17 221
Bawron	1 124	63	1 187	18	7	25	9	1 221
Western District	308	15	323	7	27	34	1	358
Central Highlands	610	44	654	4		4	6	664
Wimmera	145	9	154	—	4	4	1	159
Mallee	207	8	215	8	10	18	1	234
Loddon	811	21	832	13	44	57	14	903
Goulburn	847	31	881	16	57	73	2	956
Ovens-Murray	491	11	502	5	4	9	7	518
East Gippsland	458	8	466	19	5	24	1	491
Gippsland	732	19	751	29	56	85	4	840
Total Victoria	18 286	3 216	21 502	464	937	1 401	662	23 565

Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (8731.2)

15.4 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY TYPE AND OWNERSHIP, VICTORIA

Year	Private sector			Public sector			Conversions etc.		Total
	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total			
1990-91	20 132	1 934	22 066	783	402	1 185	59	23 310	
1991-92	22 358	1 932	24 290	707	1 016	1 723	33	26 046	
1992-93	25 969	2 186	28 155	1 189	227	1 416	12	29 583	
1993-94	27 227	3 109	30 336	830	584	1 414	1 167	32 917	
1994-95	25 284	3 225	28 509	601	808	1 409	1 347	31 265	
1995-96	18 286	3 216	21 502	464	937	1 401	662	23 565	

Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (8731.2)

The average value of new houses approved during 1995-96 was \$99,980, an increase of 6.7% over the previous year and 16.1% over 1990-91, while the average floor area (198 sq.m.) increased by 7.6% and 13.1% over the same two periods. Of the 12,200 new houses that were approved during 1995-96, with materials of construction recorded, 86% had brick veneer external walls, 5% had timber external walls and 2% had fibre cement external walls; the remaining 7% were constructed of other materials.

15.5 NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES APPROVED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, AVERAGE FLOOR AREA AND AVERAGE VALUE, VICTORIA

Year	Brick veneer	Timber	Fibre cement	Other	Not stated	Average floor area		Average value \$
						sq.m.	Total	
1990-91	12 651	1 418	350	500	5 996	20 915	175	86 117
1991-92	13 940	1 546	219	627	6 733	23 065	175	85 668
1992-93	15 197	1 396	331	1 475	8 759	27 158	178	85 935
1993-94	15 758	1 264	352	890	9 793	28 057	182	89 959
1994-95	15 662	1 181	263	911	7 868	25 885	184	93 694
1995-96	10 470	665	221	844	6 550	18 750	198	99 980

Source: *Unpublished ABS data from the collection: Building Approvals, Victoria*

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, VICTORIA



Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (8731.2)

The Building Regulatory System in Victoria

On 1 July 1994 the *Building Control Act 1981* and the Victoria Building Regulations 1983 were replaced by the *Building Act 1993* and the Building Regulations 1994 respectively.

The *Building Act 1993*, the product of extensive consultation with industry and local government, was based on the reforms envisaged in a model building act prepared to provide a national approach to building legislation. The Act also established a Building Control Commission, which replaced the Building Control Division of the Department of Planning and Development.

Main changes to the Building Regulatory System

One of the most significant changes in the new system was to deregulate the building permit, inspection and occupancy permit requirements. Private sector competition has been introduced as an alternative service to that which was exclusively undertaken by councils in the past. Under the previous system, all private (non-government) applicants were required to obtain necessary permits and inspection services from a council. Under the new system, anyone who undertakes building work may choose either a private building surveyor or a municipal building surveyor to oversee all building approval functions.

Under the Act, municipal councils retain primary responsibility for administering the law—for example, the enforcement of structural and fire safety requirements and other matters of general public safety—but now have a range of options for involvement in the building control system.

Building fees have been deregulated and local councils may now charge fees which are competitive with the private sector. Councils are able to compete for work in other municipalities and can enter into agreements with private developers to provide building permit services across the State. They also have the option of transferring their building control function to another council, a regional corporation, or contracting a registered private building surveyor to act as municipal building surveyor.

The new Act limits building fault liability to a period of ten years. The Act also makes insurance compulsory for registered building practitioners, who will have to register with the new Building Practitioners Board.

Building Practitioners Board

The Building Practitioners Board has been established under the *Building Act 1993* to oversee the quality and standard of the professional services provided by building practitioners in terms of public health and safety.

On 1 May 1996 the Housing Guarantee Fund ceased to be responsible for registering builders and providing warranties. Each domestic builder is now required to register with the Building Practitioners Board and to take out a specific insurance to cover domestic building work. Domestic builders are required to register if the value of the building work undertaken is more than \$5,000.



Housing loans

At current prices the value of new housing loan commitments during 1995-96 was \$10,152 million, a 5% increase over the 1994-95 level. In 1995-96, 90% of all housing loan commitments were made to banks, 2% to permanent building societies and 8% to other lenders.

15.6 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDER, VICTORIA

Year	All banks \$m	Permanent building societies \$m	Other lenders \$m	Total \$m
1990-91	4 332	207	421	4 960
1991-92	5 632	440	510	6 582
1992-93	7 957	263	244	8 464
1993-94	10 382	488	139	11 009
1994-95r	9 127	377	168	9 672
1995-96	9 162	179	811	10 152

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the collection: *Housing Finance Commitments*

15.7 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS BY PURPOSE, VICTORIA

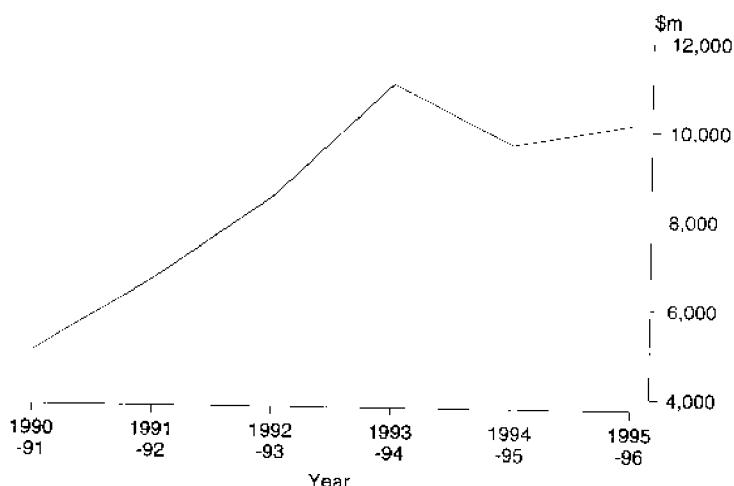
Year	New dwellings (a)		Established dwellings (b)		Alterations and additions \$m	Total \$m
	Number of dwellings	Value \$m	Number of dwellings	Value \$m		
1990-91	18 259	1 190	50 090	3 595	175	4 960
1991-92	17 840	1 231	67 898	5 093	258	6 582
1992-93	21 958	1 586	82 621	6 608	271	8 464
1993-94	24 574	1 932	105 761	8 437	640	11 009
1994-95r	21 484	1 844	81 604	6 959	869	9 672
1995-96	16 848	1 577	89 902	7 829	747	10 152

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings and purchase of newly erected dwellings.

(b) Includes purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing housing loans.

Source: Unpublished ABS data from the collection: *Housing Finance Commitments*

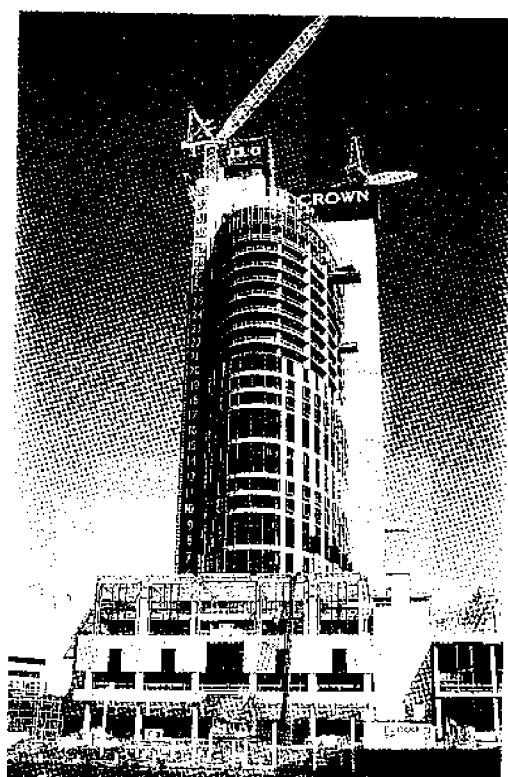
VALUE OF HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, VICTORIA



Source: Unpublished ABS data from the collection: *Housing Finance Commitments*

Non-residential building

Non-residential building accounted for 31% of the value of all construction work during 1995-96. The commercial sector of non-residential building (i.e. hotels, shops, factories, offices, and other business premises) accounted for 60% of the value of all non residential building work in Victoria during 1995-96, with shop construction being the largest component. Building for community purposes accounted for the remaining 40%, with the largest component being building for entertainment and recreational purposes.



In the commercial sector, the value of hotel building work increased by 205% between 1994-95 and 1995-96 and the value of office building work increased by 16%. Factory building work decreased in each of the last four years, from \$450.4 million in 1991-92 to \$239.1 million in 1995-96.

In the community sector, the 1995-96 value of work on buildings for entertainment and recreational purposes increased by 134% over the previous year. The value of work for education purposes increased by 30% while the value of work for health purposes decreased by 35%.

15.8 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, VICTORIA

Type of building	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
Commercial						
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	127.1	102.1	33.6	38.7	51.8	157.9
Shops	393.4	177.2	207.3	330.7	464.0	478.6
Factories	441.9	450.4	317.3	247.4	245.4	239.4
Offices	1 603.8	942.9	617.3	335.7	393.1	456.2
Other business premises	365.2	133.7	196.5	198.4	354.9	380.4
Community						
Education	258.9	210.6	192.4	193.4	263.2	341.3
Religious	23.1	18.6	20.3	16.5	16.3	11.3
Health	171.6	113.3	178.1	272.1	209.5	136.2
Entertainment and recreation	160.6	151.7	92.4	157.6	219.7	513.3
Miscellaneous	97.8	103.7	115.4	111.7	104.2	138.2
Total	3 643.4	2 404.2	1 970.7	1 902.2	2 322.0	2 852.9

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (8752.2)

Engineering construction

Engineering construction accounted for 28% of the value of all construction work during 1995-96. The value (at current prices) of engineering construction work in Victoria was \$2,351 million, of which 47% was undertaken by the public sector. Construction of roads, highways, and subdivisions accounted for 33% of the value of work, whilst telecommunications accounted for 28%.

15.9 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY TYPE, VICTORIA

Type of construction	1990-91 \$m	1991-92 \$m	1992-93 \$m	1993-94 \$m	1994-95 \$m	1995-96 \$m
Roads, highways, and subdivisions						
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	398.2	378.1	594.3	670.5	754.7	767.7
Bridges	39.8	68.9	54.5	40.5	38.2	30.9
Railways	48.4	66.8	64.9	105.9	130.4	86.0
Harbours	25.9	6.2	8.3	2.3	0.9	3.5
Water storage and supply	107.5	81.1	100.2	112.7	142.2	58.9
Sewerage and drainage	164.1	142.1	161.6	120.1	157.7	100.5
Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution	426.1	400.7	419.2	490.2	359.4	295.7
Pipelines	57.6	36.3	31.1	97.9	86.6	88.0
Recreation	91.4	34.3	56.1	70.6	74.9	82.3
Telecommunications	722.9	446.5	421.2	359.9	514.9	655.8
Heavy industry	215.2	237.1	176.3	252.6	148.6	180.2
Other	16.8	17.7	10.5	5.8	0.6	1.7
Total of all construction						
By private sector	896.3	837.5	955.5	1 255.3	1 148.4	1 241.8
By public sector	1 417.6	1 078.1	1 142.7	1 073.8	1 260.7	1 109.5
Total	2 314.0	1 915.7	2 098.2	2 329.1	2 409.1	2 351.4

Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (8762.2)

The value of telecommunication construction work increased by 27% between 1994-95 and 1995-96 and the value of heavy industry construction work increased by 21%. The 1995-96 value of construction work for water storage and supply decreased by 59% over the previous year and the values of construction work for sewerage and drainage, railways, and electricity works decreased by 36%, 34%, and 18% respectively.

REFERENCES

Definitions

Value of construction work done during the period represents the estimated value of work actually carried out during the quarter on construction jobs.

Value of buildings approved represents the anticipated completion value at the time of permit application, based on the estimated market or contract price of building jobs excluding the value of land and landscaping. Site preparation costs are included.

Data sources

The Building Approvals collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities and licensed private building surveyors, and contracts let by, or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sector house construction activity and a complete enumeration of building jobs other than private sector house construction.

The Engineering Construction Survey is based on a sample of all construction enterprises operating in Australia, in both the private and public sectors.

ABS sources

'Building in Victoria: A historical review', Victorian Year Book, 1994 (1301.2)

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (5220.0)

Building Approvals, Victoria (8731.2)

Building Activity, Victoria (8752.2)

Building and Construction Activity, Australia (8754.0)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (8762.2)

Housing Finance Commitments, unpublished data

Non-ABS sources

Building Control Commission

Photographs

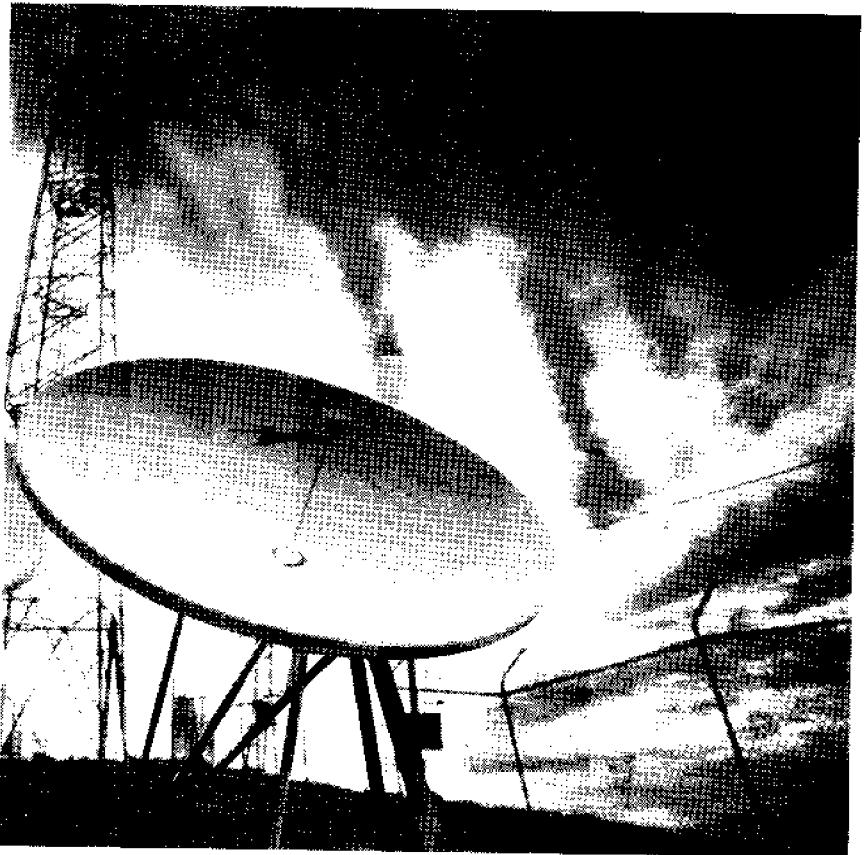
Builder and Architect: Courtesy of the Housing Industry Association

House construction

Residential row

Crown Casino construction: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure





16 Infrastructure

OVERVIEW

The initial sections of this chapter provide information relating to the transport industry: road, rail, air and sea, including data on public transport, road traffic accidents, motor vehicle registrations and drivers' and riders' licences.

The latter part of the chapter deals with communications and energy with respect to communications technology and the usage of household computers, mobile phones, postal and media services, and the supply of electricity and gas reticulation.

TRANSPORT

In Victoria, an extensive transport infrastructure is supported by both Government and business. Road, rail, air and sea transport modes are all critical to the movement of freight and people for commercial and domestic purposes.

Road network

A comprehensive road and freeway network is maintained by the Victorian Roads Corporation (VicRoads) across Victoria. National Highways within Victoria are the Hume Freeway from Melbourne to the New South Wales border at the Murray River, the Western Highway from Melbourne to the South Australian border at Serviceton, the Sturt Highway between the South Australian border and Mildura, and the Goulburn Valley Highway, from its junction with the Hume Freeway near Seymour to the NSW border.

The National Highway system is fully funded by the Commonwealth Government. A lower level of federal funding is available for projects on roads of National importance, such as the Calder Highway from Melbourne to Mildura.

16.1 VICTORIAN ROADS

<i>Road type</i>	<i>Kilometres</i>
Declared roads (at 30 June 1996) –	
National Highways	1 005
State highways and freeways	6 742
Main Roads and tourists roads	14 179
Forest roads	232
Total declared roads	22 158
Other roads (at 30 June 1995)	
Sealed roads	49 188
Formed and surfaced roads	49 123
Natural surface	31 212
Total other roads	129 523
Total roads	151 681

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department; Victoria Grants Commission.

Highway upgrades include a three-stage by-pass of Ballarat on the Western Highway, with through traffic now by-passing Ballarat, and a freeway standard thoroughfare from the western suburbs of Melbourne to beyond Ballarat. Further road duplication of the Princes Highway east of Melbourne has been opened and more construction work is underway.

In the metropolitan area, major bridgeworks on the South Eastern Arterial road are nearing completion and in the eastern suburbs, a major extension of the Eastern Freeway through to Springvale Road is underway.

During 1997, VicRoads will complete the Western Ring Road, a primary by-pass route between the Princes and West Gate Freeways in the south-western suburbs and the Hume Freeway in the northern suburbs. Major engineering and bridging works are involved in this project which facilitates more efficient movement of both freight and passenger vehicles between the transport corridors linking Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne ports, Melbourne airport and the provincial centres to the north and west of the State.

Melbourne City Link

The linking of three of Melbourne's major freeways, including substantial upgrading, is the core of the Melbourne City Link project. This project has been described as the largest engineering project undertaken in Australia since the Snowy Mountains Scheme. There are two main facets to the project; a Western Link, involving upgrading of the southern end of the Tullamarine Freeway and construction of a new, elevated, six-lane freeway connection to the West Gate Freeway. This section incorporates a new 23.5 metre high bridge over the eastern end of the port of Melbourne.

The Southern Link comprises a six-lane freeway connection from the West Gate Freeway to the South Eastern Arterial utilising two tunnels under the Kings Domain and Yarra River. The two tunnels will total five kilometres in length. The South Eastern Arterial will also be upgraded at its western end.

A private consortium has undertaken the contract to develop the Melbourne City Link project under a Build, Own, Operate, and Transfer (BOOT) arrangement with the entire project to be handed back to the Government after 34 years of operation by the consortium. Work on the project commenced during 1996 and is expected to be completed by 2000.

Tolls are planned for users of Melbourne City Link and will be collected using vehicle-mounted transponders, debiting the cost of travel against users' accounts. Day passes or temporary accounts will be available for visitors and other short term users. Tolls will be levied on a sectional basis and will vary by vehicle type.

Motor vehicle registrations and drivers licences

There were a total of 2,799,310 motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in Victoria on 31 May 1995, an increase of 8,416 since the previous motor vehicle census held on 30 June 1993. There were also 70,570 motor cycles registered on 31 May 1995, a decrease of 3,247 since 30 June 1993. Passenger vehicles, excluding buses, were the largest single category of vehicles registered, with 2,315,310 registered in Victoria at 31 May 1995. This represented 514 passenger vehicles per 1,000 people in Victoria. The average age of passenger vehicles other than buses in Victoria was 10.9 years, compared with the average age of passenger vehicles for Australia of 10.4 years.

16.2 DRIVER'S AND RIDER'S LICENCES, VICTORIA, 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Driver's	2 785 753	2 826 735	2 855 904	2 873 252	2 894 132	2 928 250
Rider's	157 916	165 825	172 357	174 747	179 080	186 154
Total	2 943 669	2 922 560	3 028 261	3 047 999	3 073 212	3 114 404

Note: Licence holders may hold both a driver's and a rider's licence and be counted in both categories.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department

Road accidents

Road traffic fatalities on Victoria's roads have fallen by 24% since 1990, while the number of persons injured fell by 14% over the same period. Strategies designed to curb the incidence of speeding and driving while under the influence of alcohol are given much of the credit for these decreases. Another factor contributing to the reduction in injuries and fatalities has been a concerted attempt to eliminate many accident 'black spots' on Victoria's roads, a project funded by the Transport Accident Corporation (TAC). Television advertisements depicting violent accidents and their aftermath (funded by the TAC), are also believed to have a favourable impact on road users' behaviour.

16.3 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, TYPE OF ROAD USER, VICTORIA

Type of road user	1993		1994		1995	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	193	2 660	169	2 684	187	2 905
Motor cyclists	39	714	41	697	41	605
Passengers (any type)	115	1 381	93	1 509	95	1 476
Pedestrians	73	774	64	779	82	808
Pedal cyclists	14	388	11	361	11	308
Other	1	11	—	13	2	12
Total	435	5 928	378	6 043	418	6 114

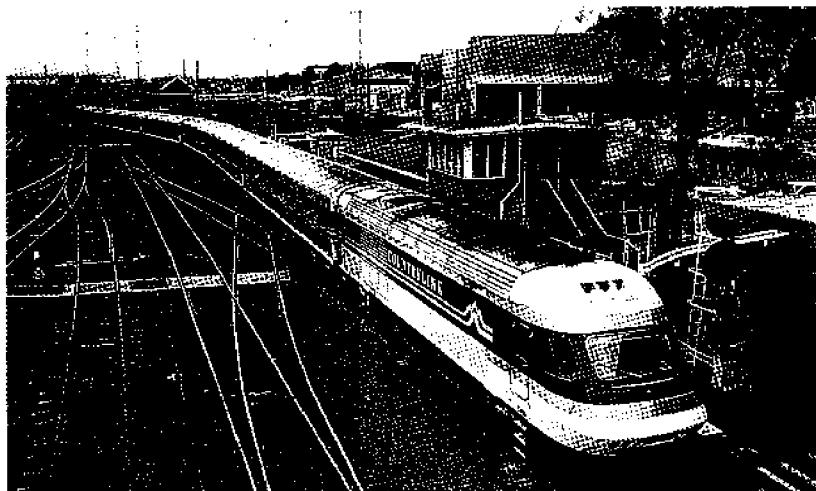
Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department

Public transport

Victoria's Public Transport Corporation through its constituent businesses, Met Trains, Met Tram, Met Bus, V/Line Passenger and V/Line Freight, provide the majority of Victoria's surface public transport. The Met services operate in suburban Melbourne while V/Line services operate in country Victoria.

Buses

Melbourne is serviced by 200 bus routes which operate throughout the entire metropolitan area. A total of 1,300 buses operate, 1,220 are privately owned and 80 are operated by Met Bus. The metropolitan bus network primarily acts as a connecting and feeder bus system to the rail and tram networks and to suburban shopping centres.



Bus services also operate in major urban centres and throughout country Victoria. A total of 300 buses provide services to these areas and inter-town services operate on routes which were previously rail connections.

In 1995-96 metropolitan buses travelled 65 million kilometres and carried 94 million passengers. The country Victorian services travelled 11 million kilometres and carried 11.4 million passengers.

Trains

Met Trains and V/Line Passenger provide rail passenger services in metropolitan and country Victoria. Increasing passenger patronage continued the recent trend, with 236.5 million passenger boardings during 1995-96. Metropolitan services carried 229.5 million passengers, a 4.3% increase over 1994-95. Regular services combined with special services resulted in an increase of 900,000 boardings during the four days of the 1996 Australian Grand Prix motor race at Albert Park.

At 30 June 1996, V/Line had a total of 128 locomotives available for traffic and Met trains had 907 Electrical Multiple Unit carriages available for service. Heritage rail services operate at various sites throughout Victoria, including Maldon, Korumburra, and Queenscliffe, with the well known 'Puffing Billy' narrow gauge steam railway located in the Dandenong Ranges at Belgrave, east of Melbourne.

Rail freight

V/Line freight carried a total of 6.88 million tonnes of freight during 1995-96, an increase of 20.3% over the total for the previous year. The major freight categories contributing to the increase were grain (up from 38,308,000 tonnes to 53,658,000 tonnes) and containers (from 11,953,000 tonnes to 17,012,000 tonnes). The recently re-opened container terminal at Tocumwal has provided strong traffic growth. Much of the traffic increase is related to improved rural conditions. Driver-only train operation has been expanded from passenger services to selected freight services, resulting in productivity improvements.

The National Rail Freight Corporation, which was established by the Federal and State Governments, consolidates the interstate rail freight operations of the existing government rail networks. It operates rail freight services over the main interstate rail freight corridors of mainland Australia. In Victoria, this constitutes the standard gauge routes to Sydney and Adelaide and the broad gauge route servicing the steel traffic into and out of Long Island, near Hastings on Westernport Bay.

Trams

Melbourne's tramway and light rail network is the fourth largest in the world and the largest outside Europe. Melbourne is the only Australian city to retain a comprehensive tramway network. The decision made in the 1960s by the Victorian Government to keep trams has been vindicated by the increasing use of the tramway network and the expansions to route mileage undertaken in recent years. Other cities across the world are re-instating trams for both public transport and tourism purposes and trams retired from service on Melbourne streets are seen on some of these lines.

A modern fleet of 472 trams operate on the network of 240 km around Melbourne and suburbs. Refurbished, historic W class trams operate on selected tourist routes. A free city circle route utilising distinctively painted W class trams was commissioned during 1994 and now carries over three million passengers per year. The City Circle tram service was Melbourne's third most visited tourist attraction. Met Trams recorded 21,900,000 vehicle kilometres during 1995-96, carrying 114,150,000 passengers.

Heritage tramways operate for tourism purposes in the provincial centres of Bendigo and Ballarat, based on the remains of tramway services operated until 1971 by the State Electricity Commission. A tramway museum is located at Bylands, north of Melbourne.

Air

Victoria's main airport, Melbourne Airport, is located at Tullamarine, 22 kilometres north-west of the Central Business District of Melbourne. At June 1996, 44 international airlines and 8 domestic airlines were using the airport. Facilities provided by the Federal Airports Corporation at Melbourne Airport include a total of 55 aircraft stands, with 14 for international passenger aircraft and 28 for domestic passenger aircraft. The primary North-South (numbers 16/34) runway is 3,657 metres long with the East-West (09/27) runway measuring 2,286 metres in length. The recently completed extensions to the terminal building provide capacity to handle passenger throughput of up to 1,800 per hour. Aircraft operations are curfew free and aircraft movements reached almost 134,000 in 1995-96, a 4% increase on 1994-95.

Current expansion plans provide for an additional domestic terminal concourse at the northern end of the existing building, maintaining all terminal operations under the one roof. A major expansion of the freight complex located to the south of the passenger terminal is also planned.

The total number of passenger movements through Melbourne Airport in 1995-96 was 12.9 million, an increase of 8% over 1994-95. Freight and mail tonnages also increased. International passenger movements accounted for 2.1 million (16%) of total passenger movements, with domestic passengers representing 10.4 million or 80% and regional passengers 0.5 million, or 4%.

The Area Approach Control Centre at Melbourne Airport supervises safe operation of all aircraft in most of southern and central Australia to within 160 nautical miles of Perth.

Both QANTAS and Ansett Australia operate large aircraft maintenance facilities at Melbourne Airport.

Secondary metropolitan airports are located at Essendon and Moorabbin. These airports primarily service the general aviation and recreational markets. The other major airport in Victoria is at Avalon, between Melbourne and Geelong. It is primarily used for training purposes although it is the site of the bi-annual Airshow DownUnder. Smaller regional airports are located throughout Victoria, serviced by regional airlines.

16.4 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE) – PASSENGER MOVEMENTS

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 p	1995-96 p
Domestic and regional passenger movements ('000)	6 669	8 442	8 467	9 012	10 064	10 829
International passenger movements ('000)	1 677	1 754	1 789	1 872	1 931	2 095
Total freight and mail (tonnes)	175 306	172 230	183 218	199 527	226 675	233 284
Regular public transport aircraft movements	102 204	110 530	119 862	118 503	128 637	133 980

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development

Ports and shipping

The four major commercial ports serving Victoria are located at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland and Hastings. Significant reforms to commercial port operations were announced in 1995, leading to the sale during 1996 of the ports of Geelong and Portland. The port of Melbourne will remain in Government ownership under the auspices of the Melbourne Port Corporation. Responsibility for management of channels, lights, etc. in the four commercial ports is undertaken by the Victorian Channels Authority. Responsibility for administration and enforcement of shipping, navigation and general safety regulation resides with the Marine Board of Victoria, together with responsibility for the Victorian Marine Pollution Contingency Plan.

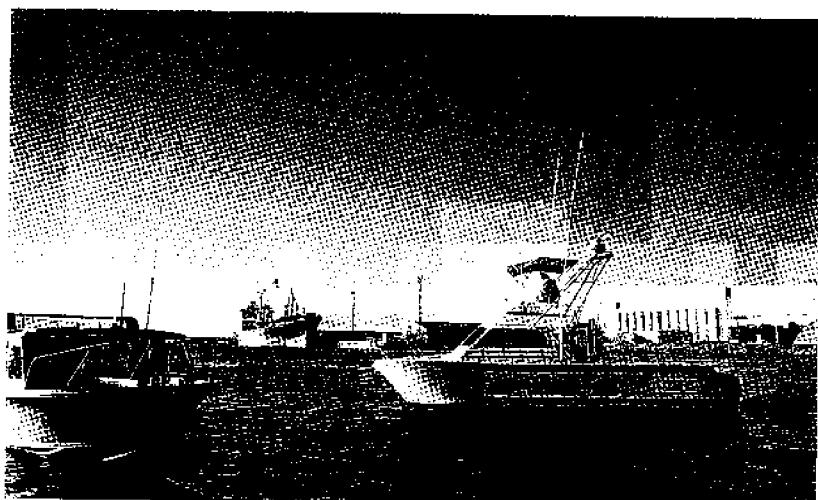
Reforms introduced at Victorian ports have led to reductions in port authority charges of approximately 20% between 1993-94 and 1995-96.

Cargo and freight services

The port of Geelong serviced 406 vessels during 1995-96 with total trade of 8,050,000 mass tonnes, an increase of almost 12% over 1994-95. The main products shipped from Geelong were petroleum products, grain (primarily bulk), woodchips and pine logs. Crude oil and petroleum products were the major cargoes landed at Geelong, followed by fertiliser (raw materials and manufactured) and steel and aluminium raw materials.

At Hastings, 202 vessels docked during 1995-96 for a total trade of 5,083,000 mass tonnes, 27% less than in 1994-95. Major products shipped from the port are crude oil, liquified petroleum gas and steel. Steel and unleaded petrol are landed at the port. Declining oil and gas production from the Bass Strait fields are the primary cause of the decline in tonnages handled at the port of Hastings.

The largest single commodity handled through the port of Portland is woodchips for export, followed by alumina (imports), grain (export) and aluminium ingot (export). The port comprises six berths, one of which is dedicated to the nearby aluminium smelter. Although data for 1995-96 are not yet available, a record annual tonnage is forecast with growth areas being woodchips, grain, fertilisers and product for Portland Aluminium.



The level of container traffic into and out of the port of Melbourne makes it the largest container and general cargo port in Australia, with a total of 2,767 ship visits in 1995-96. Total container throughput during 1995-96 was 923,461 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs). In 1995-96, container trade represented 11,050,000 mass tonnes or 62% of total trade through the port.

16.5 VICTORIAN PORTS, SHIP VISITS AND TRADE

Port	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Ship visits	Mass tonnes '000	Ship visits	Mass tonnes '000	Ship visits	Mass tonnes '000
Geelong	425	8 241	363	7 213	406	8 050
Hastings	265	7 629	251	6 943	202	5 083
Melbourne	2 581	14 054	2 692	15 789	2 767	17 844
Portland	187	3 129	173	2 710	n.a.	(a)3 200
Total	3 458	33 053	3 479	32 655	n.a.	(a)34 177

(a) Estimated.

Source: Melbourne Ports Corporation, TNT Geelong Port Pty Ltd, Port of Hastings, Port of Portland Pty Ltd

The commercial operations of the port of Melbourne include South Wharf, Victoria Dock, Appleton Dock, Swanson Dock, Yarraville and Maribyrnong berths, Webb Dock, Gellibrand and Breakwater Piers at Williamstown and Station Pier at Port Melbourne. Victoria Dock east of no. 22 berth, and South Wharf east of no. 19 berth, will be closed due to the building of the City Link bridge. It is anticipated that this part of the port will ultimately form part of the Docklands development.

16.6 MAJOR PRODUCTS HANDLED THROUGH THE PORT OF MELBOURNE, 1995-96

	mass tonnes
Foodstuffs	1 956 000
Crude oil and petroleum products	1 896 000
Chemicals	634 000
Iron and steel	480 000

Source: Melbourne Ports Corporation

Passenger services

Passenger services are largely confined to the overnight Bass Strait service operated from Station Pier. Station Pier also serves as the passenger terminal for cruise liners visiting Melbourne, with 11 visiting during 1994-95 and 15 during 1995-96. A total of 163 passenger ship movements occurred in the port of Melbourne during 1995-96.

Ship building

Williamstown, on the western side of Hobsons Bay, is the site of shipbuilding operations in Victoria. The former Williamstown Naval Dockyard, is the site of construction of ANZAC class frigates for the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) and the Royal New Zealand Navy (RNZN) by Transfield Defence Systems. Transfield are prime contractors for the \$5 billion (current prices) contract for production of ten frigates for the RAN and two for the RNZN. The frigates are 113 metres in length, displace 3,600 tonnes in operational condition and are capable of more than 27 knots with a range of 6,000 nautical miles at cruising speed.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications technology and the communications industry have undergone significant change over the past decade, with the extension of satellite technology, the growth of personal computer usage and, in the last two years, the advent of the Internet and World Wide Web.

Recent studies of personal and household use of computers and communications technologies (such as the mobile phone) confirm Australia's reputation as a major user of new technologies.

Household use of computers has grown from 23% of Australian households in February 1994 to 30% of households in February 1996, an increase of 500,000 households purchasing or paying for a computer. The growth was particularly high in non-urban areas where household usage grew from 16% to 24%.

16.7 HOUSEHOLDS USING COMPUTERS/DEDICATED GAMES MACHINES BY REGION, AUSTRALIA

	February 1994			February 1996		
	Capital cities %	Remainder of Australia %	Total Australia %	Capital cities %	Remainder of Australia %	Total Australia %
Computers	26.8	16.3	22.9	32.8	24.0	29.5
Dedicated games machines	18.7	16.1	17.8	16.8	14.5	15.9
Total number of households in Australia ('000)	3 999	2 389	6 388	4 173	2 472	6 645

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (8128.0)

The household use of peripheral information technology equipment has also increased. Usage of CD-ROM drives grew significantly (29%) between 1994 and 1996. Rapid growth was also evident in the use of facsimile machines which more than doubled from 4% to 9% over the same period.

16.8 USE OF PERIPHERAL IT EQUIPMENT BY HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION, AUSTRALIA

	February 1994			February 1996		
	Capital cities %	Remainder of Australia %	Total Australia %	Capital cities %	Remainder of Australia %	Total Australia %
Printers	81.7	74.4	79.7	81.6	84.2	82.4
Character or image readers and scanners	5.7	8.2	6.3	7.2	5.9	6.8
CD-ROM	11.6	15.1	12.5	42.0	39.9	41.3
Modems	20.1	8.3	17.0	24.8	20.2	23.4
Faximile machines	5.1	3.2	4.4	10.7	8.1	9.7
Other equipment (a)	15.9	11.6	14.8	17.1	12.1	15.6
Total number of households where a computer is used ('000)	1 071	389	1 460	1 368	593	1 960

(a) Includes additional keyboards, add-on storage, etc.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (8128.0)

Domestic computer access

In 1996, there were a total of 262,000 households using their computers to access the Internet, with an additional 141,000 households using their computers for e-mail. The largest proportion of internet users was in the 26–40 age group (38%).

Of the persons who used computer games and accessed educational products over 50% were in the age group 5–17 years. People in this age group were also the largest users of computers for work relevant to studies (46%).

Fifty per cent of persons who accessed 'adult' entertainment products and other on-line services and who conducted work relevant to business and employment via home-based computer, were in the 26-40 year age group.

16.9 COMPUTER ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1996

Activity	Age group (years)					Total % '000	
	5-17 %	18-25 %	26-40 %	41-55 %	Over 55 %		
Playing computer games	50.4	13.3	19.9	13.3	3.1	100.0	2 346
Using mainly educational products	58.9	7.3	17.4	13.0	3.4	100.0	1 052
Doing work relevant to studies	45.8	20.6	21.1	11.2	*1.4	100.0	1 620
Doing work for the home-based business	*0.4	*3.6	43.3	38.6	14.1	100.0	422
Doing work relevant to my business (excl. home-based)	*0.1	*8.9	47.2	36.3	*7.6	100.0	379
Doing work relevant to my employment (excl. own business)	*0.8	16.6	44.1	35.8	*2.8	100.0	833
Doing other paid work from home via computer	—	*1.4	*26.4	*36.1	*36.1	100.0	23
Keeping personal or family records	*3.3	12.6	41.5	33.3	9.3	100.0	900
'Adult' entertainment products	*20.9	*55.5	*23.7	—	—	100.0	28
Electronic mail	*4.4	*14.3	49.3	24.5	*7.5	100.0	141
Accessing the Internet	*10.7	18.0	37.6	28.0	*5.7	100.0	262
Accessing other on-line services and databases	*9.5	*17.4	50.6	*14.9	*7.5	100.0	116
Other	*6.0	12.9	26.9	35.7	18.5	100.0	263

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (8128.0)*

Communication technology

Answering machines have extensive usage throughout Australia, with units in 25% of households. Usage in the capital cities (30%) was significantly higher than that in the remainder of Australia where the proportion was 19%.

Whilst nearly 97% of households had a telephone connected, more than 52% of households did not own or pay for other technologies, such as mobile phones, faxes or pagers.

16.10 HOUSEHOLDS OWNING/PAYING FOR SELECTED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES BY REGION, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1996

	Capital cities %	Remainder of Australia %	Total Australia %
Facsimile machine	10.7	8.1	9.7
Mobile phone	27.5	18.5	24.1
Car phone	4.3	4.3	4.3
Cordless phone	15.0	10.8	13.4
Answering machine	29.5	18.6	25.4
Pager	3.1	1.4	2.4
Voice mail	4.0	*1.2	3.0
Pay TV (a)	4.1	*1.3	3.0
Other	*0.5	*0.6	0.5
None of the above	47.3	61.0	52.4
Telephone connected	97.8	95.2	96.8
Total number of households ('000)	4 173	2 472	6 645

(a) Pay TV services are not widely available in all areas of Australia.

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (8128.0)*

Mobile telephones

Australian households and businesses own three and a half million mobile telephones, with usage increasing at a rate of 100,000 a month during 1996.

Australia has the second highest take-up rate on mobile telephones in the world, behind the Scandinavian countries (where mobile telephones came on to the market five years earlier than in Australia).

In December 1995, there were 2,549,243 subscribers to the analogue networks, which represented a growth of 480,912 (23%) for the six months to July 1995. The total number of digital subscribers was 920,000.

16.11 ANALOGUE MOBILE TELEPHONE MARKET

	Subscribers No.	Telstra MobileNet %	Optus %
July 1995	2 068 331	70.3	29.7
August 1995	2 126 595	70.0	30.0
September 1995	2 185 272	69.9	30.1
October 1995	2 299 388	71.0	29.0
November 1995	2 357 420	70.7	29.3
December 1995	2 549 243	70.6	29.4

Source: Telstra MobileNet

The federal government is committed to phase out the analogue network by January 1, 2000. Digital mobile coverage over the Australian landmass at June 1996 was: Telstra over 90%; Optus over 86%; and Vodafone 78%, compared to 91% for analogue.

16.12 DIGITAL MOBILE MARKET

	Subscribers No.	Market share %
Telstra	350 000	38
Optus	350 000	38
Vodafone	220 000	24
Total	920 000	100

Source: Paul Budde Communications Pty Ltd, Telecommunications Strategies Report 1996-97

Media services

In 1993-94, there were 77 businesses providing television and radio services in Victoria, with total employees of 4,104. Gross income for radio and television businesses was \$884.6 million.

There were three public broadcasters in radio and two public broadcasters in television accounting for 40% and 33% respectively of total employment in radio and television.

Private broadcasters accounted for 88% of gross income from television broadcasting while 64% of gross income from radio broadcasting came from private broadcasters.

16.13 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES, VICTORIA, 1993-94

Category	Businesses at June 30 No.	Employment at June 30 No.	Gross income \$m
Radio			
Private broadcasters	60	931	134.8
Public broadcasters	3	610	75.2
Total broadcasters	63	1 541	210.0
Television –			
Private broadcasters	12	1 730	594.6
Public broadcasters	2	833	80.0
Total broadcasters	14	2 563	674.6
Total radio and television	77	4 104	884.6

Source: *Radio and Television Services, Australia* (8680.0)

Print media

In the area of print media, Victoria's two main daily newspapers, *The Age* and the *Herald-Sun*, have a joint average circulation of 775,000 per day (Monday to Friday), 879,000 for Saturday and 723,000 for Sunday. The *Herald-Sun* has the larger circulation with an average of 566,000 Monday to Friday, 523,000 on Saturday and 513,000 on Sunday.

Victoria also has a wide range of regional, metropolitan and community newspapers, together with a large number of special interest newspapers.

Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation (Australia Post), has a charter under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*, to provide all Australians with a universal letter service. It is a Government Business Enterprise owned by the Commonwealth of Australia with revenue totalling \$2.9 billion in 1995-96.

As at 30 June 1996, Australia Post was Australia's seventh-largest employer with 32,040 full-time and 5,689 part-time staff. It services 7.92 million delivery points nationally. In 1995-96, Australia Post's 37 mail, 14 parcel and 233 delivery centres processed an average 16 million mail articles every working day. Australia Post has extended the price 'freeze' on the 45-cent standard letter (which was first applied in January 1992) until June 1998.

16.14 POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED BY AUSTRALIA POST, VICTORIA

Posted in Victoria for delivery within Australia ('000)

Period	Standard	Registered articles excl. parcels	Non-standard articles	Parcels
1990-91	890 276	452	147 617	10 129
1991-92	877 739	398	144 533	9 926
1992-93	898 928	747	154 042	9 539
1993-94	896 369	988	178 409	10 202
1994-95	945 465	694	198 113	11 751
1994-96	1 006 800	597	192 403	12 540

Posted in Victoria for delivery overseas and received in Victoria from overseas ('000)

1990-91	90 435	994	24 412	1 485
1991-92	77 281	984	20 732	1 338
1992-93	75 698	937	19 660	1 291
1993-94	74 477	939	19 244	1 090
1994-95	71 171	853	18 285	1 113
1995-96	76 139	813	20 367	1 460

Source: Australian Postal Corporation

ENERGY

In 1994-95, Victoria contributed 28.3% of the electricity, gas, and water component of Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. The electricity, gas, and water industries represented 3.6% of Victoria's Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost in 1994-95.

The electricity, gas, and water component of GDP includes the transmission and distribution of gas through reticulation systems. It does not include the extraction of crude petroleum or natural gas.

Electricity

In 1993, the Victorian Government embarked upon a major restructure of the electricity industry along competitive lines. From 1993 to mid-1996 there was considerable structural reform culminating in the sale of all five distribution businesses and one generator company, Yallourn Energy Ltd. Proceeds from the sale of these businesses totalled \$10.736 billion.

The industry has been restructured from a government owned, vertically integrated monopoly into five regulated distribution businesses, five generation businesses, one regulated transmission system business, and a wholesale electricity market and systems operator. To develop a competitive wholesale market for electricity, involving multiple buyers and sellers, customers are being progressively deregulated in order of size, so that by December 2000 all electricity consumers will be able to choose their electricity supplier.

Each distribution business, as part of its licence conditions, will be assessed by the Office of the Regulator-General against an agreed set of performance indicators. Victoria has also become the first state in Australia to introduce an Ombudsman specifically for electricity consumers.

Privatisation

The distribution sector was the first area to be privatised, commencing in the first half of 1995. These businesses had been commercially structured during the reform process and had stable operating environments and predictable revenue flows, with a major part of their operating cashflow derived from regulated distribution charges.

16.15 DETAILS OF SALES OF INDIVIDUAL ELECTRICITY BUSINESSES

<i>Distribution Company</i>	<i>Date sold</i>	<i>Gross proceeds \$m</i>
United Energy	7 August 1995	1 553
Solaris Power	30 October 1995	950
Eastern Energy	5 November 1995	2 080
Powercor Australia	16 November 1995	2 150
CitiPower	12 December 1995	1 575

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance

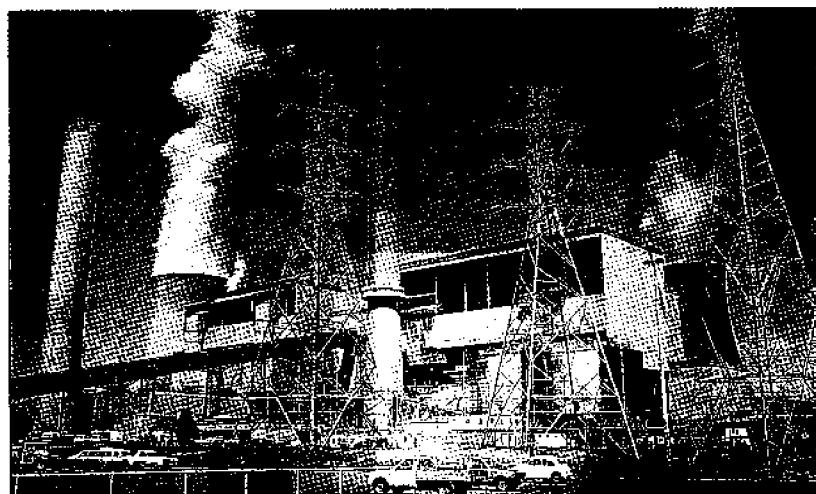
United Energy was sold to Power Partnership, a majority Australian-owned consortium consisting of the AMP Society, the State Authorities Superannuation Board (NSW) and the international electricity company Utilicorp. Solaris Power was sold to a 50-50 joint venture between the Australian Gas Light Company and Energy Initiatives Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the US-based power company, General Public Utilities. Eastern Energy was purchased by Texas Utilities Australia, a subsidiary of the international energy company Texas Utilities. Powercor Australia and CitiPower were sold to the US utilities PacifiCorp and Energy Corporation respectively.

16.16 POWER DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED STATISTICS BY UTILITY, VICTORIA 1993-94

Distribution company	Total assets \$m	Total sales \$m	Customers No.	Employees No.	Line length km
Powercor Australia	986	699	526 080	1 500	108 000
Solaris	550	347	233 240	597	4 000
Citipower	800	500	230 822	1 023	4 000
United Energy	1 108	684	514 714	1 111	16 000
Eastern Energy	859	533	457 937	1 388	55 000

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance

The sale of generator company Yallourn Energy Ltd for \$2,428 billion was announced on 5 March 1996. The purchaser was a consortium comprising the British company PowerGen International (49.9%), the Japanese investment company ITOCHU (10.4%), the AMP Society (26%), State Authorities Superannuation Board (8%), and Hastings Funds Management (5.7%). This sale represented the largest ever Australian privatisation.



In addition, the sale of generator companies Hazelwood Power Corporation and Energy Brix to the Hazelwood Power Partnership consortium was announced on 4 August 1996. Proceeds of this sale were unavailable at the time of publication.

National electricity market

The Commonwealth and most of the State Governments are working towards a national electricity market which will operate initially between Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. The development of the national market is co-ordinated by the National Grid Management Council (NGMC), which was established in 1991 to encourage free trade in electricity between states.

Gas reticulation

The Gas and Fuel Corporation (Gascor) was created under the *Gas Industry Act 1994* with the principal roles of marketing and distributing natural gas. Gascor is Australia's largest natural gas distribution and marketing company, supplying over 1.36 million customers across the Melbourne metropolitan area, throughout regional Victoria, and in Albury and Moama in NSW.

More than 98% of the natural gas distributed is sourced from the offshore gas fields in Bass Strait by Esso-BHP, under contract, and transported to the metropolitan and regional centres by Gas Transmission Corporation. Gascor distributes gas to households as well as commercial and industrial customers.

The remainder of Gascor's natural gas supply is purchased from Cultus' onshore gas fields near Port Campbell for distribution in Portland, Warrnambool, Allansford, Kororoit, Hamilton and Cobden in western Victoria.

In 1995-96, sales revenue of \$1,128 million represented a 1.5% increase over 1994-95. Gas sales totalled 175,006 terajoules, of which 44.3% was to domestic customers and 55.7% was to commercial and industrial customers. Of the 1,364,243 customers at 30 June 1996, 41,761 were commercial and industrial consumers. At 30 June 1996, Gascor personnel numbered 1,815, a 41% decrease from 1995.

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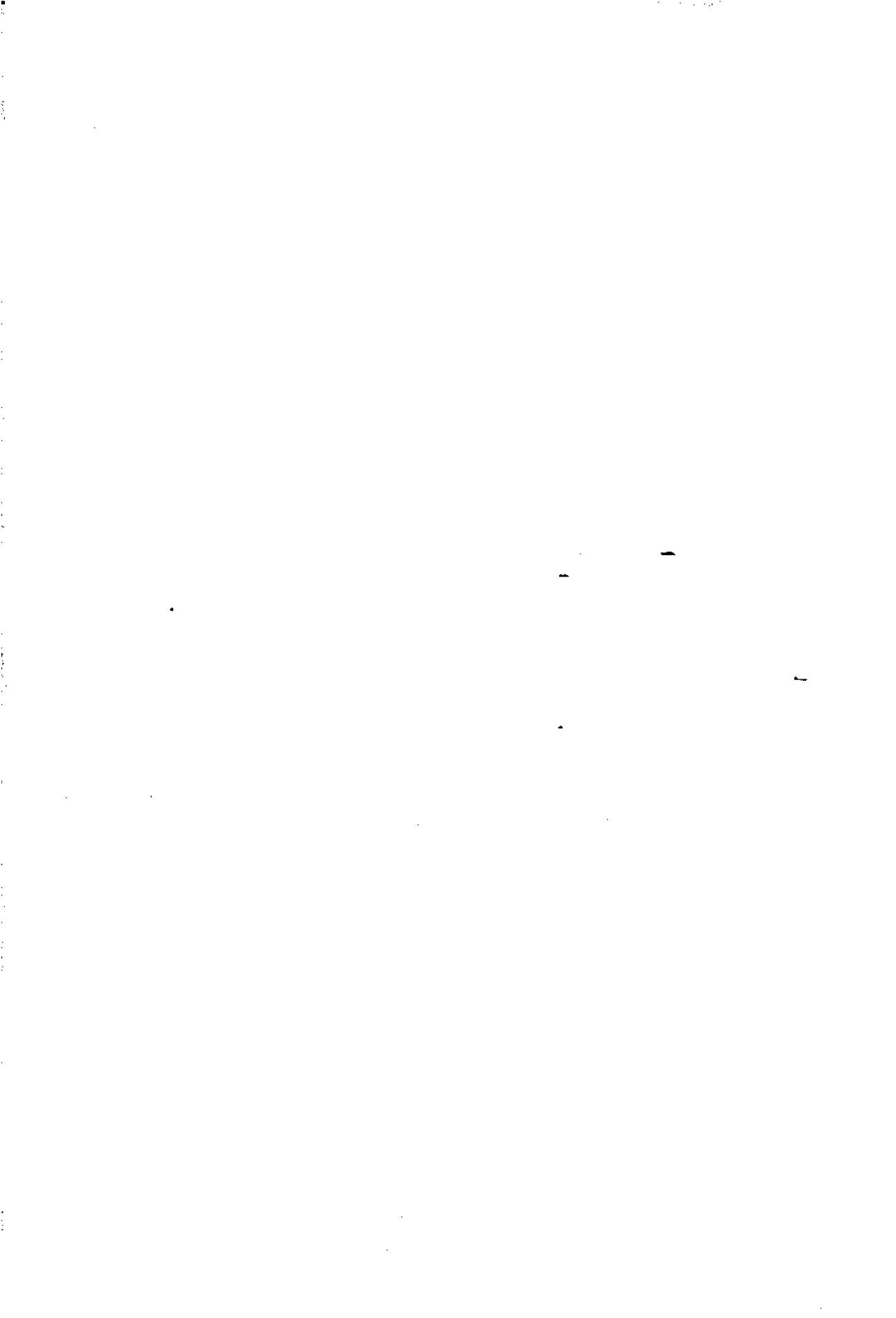
Photographs

Satellite dish

V/line train: Photographer Andrew Stiller, Public Affairs Branch, Dep't of Infrastructure

Port of Portland

Yallourn power station: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria



Appendix: Historical Statistics

The following tables provide a historical summary of some statistics relating to Victoria. The full series was published in the 1996 edition of the Victorian Year Book.

A blank space indicates that the figures are not available. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates a break in the continuity of the series.

DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION, VICTORIA

Year	Population at 31 December (a)(b)			Masculinity (c)	Population of Melbourne at 30 June (b)(d)(f)
	Males	Females	Total persons		
1841	14 391	6 025	20 416	238.85	4 479
1851	58 235	39 254	97 489	148.35	23 143
1861	320 888	218 876	539 764	146.61	139 916
1871	407 628	338 822	746 450	120.31	215 991
1881	457 782	416 183	873 965	110.00	288 169
1891	606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.86	486 620
1901	608 436	601 464	1 209 900	101.16	501 580
1911	668 818	671 075	1 339 893	99.66	612 190
1921	765 306	785 421	1 550 727	97.44	800 520
1931	896 429	907 141	1 803 570	98.82	995 600
1941	964 619	981 806	1 946 425	98.25	1 114 900
1951	1 150 009	1 149 529	2 299 538	100.04	1 330 800
1961	1 485 348	1 469 951	2 955 299	101.05	1 984 936
1971 (e)	1 815 332	1 818 511	3 633 843	99.83	2 575 000
1972	1 841 114	1 845 022	3 686 136	99.79	2 616 400
1973	1 863 086	1 867 738	3 730 824	99.75	2 652 700
1974	1 887 222	1 892 365	3 779 587	99.73	2 685 800
1975	1 896 188	1 904 468	3 800 656	99.57	2 711 200
1976	1 905 656	1 918 285	3 823 941	99.34	2 723 700
1977	1 918 212	1 934 377	3 852 589	99.16	2 740 800
1978	1 927 106	1 947 395	3 874 501	98.96	2 757 200
1979	1 937 866	1 962 127	3 899 993	98.76	2 771 000
1980	1 951 449	1 979 206	3 930 655	98.60	2 787 400
1981	1 969 349	1 999 049	3 968 398	98.51	2 834 200
1982	1 991 532	2 021 155	4 012 687	98.53	2 862 000
1983	2 012 443	2 042 055	4 054 498	98.55	2 890 100
1984	2 033 611	2 064 029	4 097 640	98.53	2 913 300
1985	2 055 418	2 085 003	4 140 421	98.58	2 938 000
1986	2 075 900	2 106 300	4 182 200	98.58	2 967 800
1987	2 102 800	2 132 200	4 234 900	98.62	3 004 500
1988	2 132 200	2 163 100	4 295 200	98.57	3 043 600
1989	2 157 600	2 190 600	4 348 200	98.49	3 086 600
1990	2 183 000	2 217 700	4 400 700	98.44	3 126 900
1991	2 198 900	2 236 800	4 435 700	98.31	3 155 700
1992	2 209 800	2 249 700	4 459 400	98.23	3 177 900
1993	2 213 200	2 255 600	4 468 800	98.12	3 187 900
1994 r	2 221 400	2 264 900	4 486 300	98.07	3 196 700
1995 p	2 237 500	2 283 300	4 520 800	97.99	3 218 100

(a) All estimates have been corrected for discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses up to the census of 30 June 1991.

(b) Figures for 1961 and subsequent years include full-blood Aboriginals.

(c) Number of males per 100 females.

(d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of the City of Melbourne and adjoining municipal areas within boundaries defined for census purposes at the respective censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. From 1961 onwards, the figures relate to the population within an area referred to as the Melbourne Statistical Division.

(e) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

(f) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991. A further slight change in the MSD boundary occurred in 1995. The figures from 1991 onwards have been amended to reflect that change.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (a) (b), VICTORIA

Year	Number	Marriages		Divorces (c)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
		Crude rate	Decrees granted	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate	Number	Crude rate (d)	
1841	406	26.44	—	—	618	40.25	319	20.78			
1851	1 023	11.78	—	—	3 049	35.12	1 165	13.42			
1861	4 434	8.23	1	—	23 461	43.53	10 522	19.52			
1871	4 693	6.38	7	0.01	27 382	37.24	9 918	13.49	3 114	113.72	
1881	5 896	6.81	9	0.01	27 145	31.33	12 302	14.20	3 119	114.90	
1891	8 780	7.66	99	0.09	38 505	33.60	18 631	16.26	4 861	126.24	
1901	8 406	6.99	83	0.07	31 008	25.77	15 904	13.22	3 192	102.94	
1911	11 088	8.40	214	0.16	33 026	25.01	15 216	11.52	2 269	68.70	
1921	13 676	8.90	389	0.25	35 591	23.16	16 165	10.52	2 582	72.55	
1931	10 182	5.66	425	0.24	30 332	16.86	17 033	9.47	1 349	44.47	
1941	20 898	10.81	842	0.44	34 406	17.80	20 522	10.62	1 246	36.21	
1951	21 117	9.28	1 730	0.76	50 553	22.21	23 446	10.30	1 143	22.61	
1961	21 264	7.27	1 257	0.43	65 886	22.52	24 500	8.37	1 173	17.80	
1971	32 386	9.20	3 079	0.87	75 498	21.45	30 598	8.69	1 107	14.66	
1972	31 206	8.52	3 664	1.00	71 713	19.59	29 937	8.18	1 048	14.59	
1973	30 203	8.15	3 313	0.89	66 910	18.05	30 738	8.29	958	14.27	
1974	29 708	7.91	4 465	1.19	66 052	17.60	30 973	8.25	989	14.94	
1975	27 806	7.34	5 683	1.50	61 797	16.31	29 579	7.81	806	13.02	
1976	28 760	7.55	16 633	4.36	60 531	15.88	30 884	8.10	702	11.57	
1977	27 558	7.18	10 889	2.83	59 389	15.48	29 542	7.70	653	10.97	
1978	27 178	7.03	10 820	2.80	58 687	15.19	29 206	7.56	616	10.47	
1979	27 019	6.95	9 471	2.44	57 628	14.83	29 118	7.49	652	11.29	
1980	27 724	7.08	9 207	2.35	58 022	14.82	29 453	7.53	592	10.17	
1981	28 648	7.25	9 769	2.47	59 284	15.01	29 088	7.37	562	9.44	
1982	28 851	7.23	11 266	2.82	59 876	15.00	30 694	7.68	641	10.69	
1983	28 974	7.18	10 663	2.64	59 928	14.85	29 365	7.27	561	9.33	
1984	28 931	7.10	10 501	2.57	59 485	14.59	29 532	7.24	525	8.78	
1985	29 810	7.24	9 688	2.35	61 555	14.94	31 353	7.60	601	9.76	
1986	29 390	7.06	9 670	2.32	60 162	14.46	30 175	7.20	517	8.60	
1987	29 682	7.05	9 626	2.29	61 507	14.61	31 549	7.50	498	8.10	
1988	30 687	7.20	10 250	2.40	62 134	14.58	30 726	7.20	486	7.80	
1989	30 624	7.10	10 253	2.40	64 002	14.80	32 357	7.50	414	6.50	
1990	30 120	6.90	10 406	2.40	66 970	15.30	30 986	7.10	523	7.8	
1991	28 535	6.50	11 134	2.60	65 438	14.80	31 216	7.10	428	6.50	
1992	28 429	6.40	10 533	2.40	65 766	14.80	31 951	7.20	366	5.60	
1993	27 418	6.10	10 935	2.4	64 049	14.3	31 197	7.0	347	5.4	
1994	26 974	6.0	11 228	2.5	63 974	14.3	32 353	7.2	327	5.1	
1995	26 607	5.9	11 838	2.6	62 591	13.9	32 425	7.2	308	4.9	

- (a) The Registration Act providing for the legal registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this date Victorian vital statistics were obtained from parish and church records which were regarded as being incomplete for statistical purposes. For this reason, the numbers of vital events and their corresponding rates for this period must be treated with caution. In particular, it is thought that in the year in which the new registration system was introduced (1853) both births and deaths were understated, the correct totals in each case would probably have exceeded five thousand. Figures for 1966 and subsequent years include particulars of full-blood Aboriginals. From 1972 onwards figures for births and deaths are compiled on a State of usual residence basis.
- (b) The rates are referred to as crude rates because they do not take into account important factors such as age structure, sex, and marital status of the population.
- (c) The Commonwealth Family Law Act 1975 came into operation on 5 January 1976 repealing the Matrimonial Causes Act 1959.
- (d) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

POPULATION INCREASE, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Natural increase (b)(c)(d)	Apparent net migration (d)	Total increase (c)	Rate of natural increase (d)(e)	Rate of apparent migration (d)(f)	Rate of population growth (g)
1841	299	9 826	10 125	19.47	639.96	98.39
1851	1 884	19 443	21 327	21.70	223.93	28.00
1861	12 939	-11 409	1 530	24.01	-21.17	0.28
1871	17 464	5 061	22 525	23.75	6.88	3.11
1881	14 843	517	15 360	17.13	0.60	1.79
1891	19 874	4 770	24 644	17.34	4.16	2.17
1901	15 104	-1 417	13 687	12.55	-1.18	1.14
1911	17 810	20 675	38 485	13.49	15.66	2.96
1921	19 426	3 392	22 818	12.64	2.21	1.49
1931	13 299	-2 334	10 965	7.39	-1.30	0.61
1941	13 884	18 995	31 507	7.18	9.83	1.65
1951	27 107	35 249	62 356	11.91	15.49	2.79
1961	41 386	15 310	56 696	14.14	5.23	1.96
1971	44 900	9 479	54 379	12.79	2.70	1.56
1972	41 776	10 517	52 293	11.41	2.87	1.44
1973	36 172	8 516	44 688	9.76	2.30	1.21
1974	35 079	13 684	48 763	9.34	3.64	1.31
1975	32 218	-11 149	21 069	8.50	-2.94	0.56
1976	29 647	-6 362	23 285	7.78	-1.67	0.61
1977	29 847	-1 199	28 648	7.78	-0.31	0.75
1978	29 481	7 569	21 912	7.63	-1.96	0.57
1979	28 510	-3 018	25 492	7.34	-0.78	0.66
1980	28 569	2 093	30 662	7.30	0.54	0.79
1981	30 196	7 779	37 975	7.65	1.97	0.97
1982	30 346	16 715	46 061	7.70	4.20	1.16
1983	29 378	14 538	43 916	7.40	3.60	1.07
1984	30 596	11 390	41 986	7.60	2.80	1.01
1985	30 269	14 359	44 628	7.40	3.50	1.07
1986	29 094	13 219	42 313	7.10	3.20	0.99
1987	30 555	17 535	48 090	7.30	4.20	1.16
1988	30 585	22 829	52 414	7.30	5.40	1.25
1989	31 613	26 910	58 523	7.40	6.30	1.35
1990	33 692	26 184	59 876	7.80	6.10	1.35
1991	34 950	8 660	43 610	8.0	2.0	0.95
1992	33 441	-2 769	30 672	7.6	-0.6	0.69
1993	33 621	-20 478	13 143	7.6	-4.6	0.30
1994	32 474	21 197	11 277	7.3	-4.7	0.25
1995	31 253	-5 653	25 600	7.0	-1.3	0.57

- (a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 troop movements were excluded and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, included. Thus, for these years, the figures for natural increase and net migration do not equal the total increase figure.
- (b) Excess of live births (where mother's State of usual residence is Victoria) over deaths (where deceased's State of usual residence is Victoria).
- (c) Figures for 1966 and subsequent years include full-blood Aboriginals.
- (d) See footnote (a) to preceding table. For reasons stated there, the natural increase and apparent net migration, together with their corresponding rates for this period, must be treated with caution.
- (e) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.
- (f) Apparent net migration per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.
- (g) Figures from 1991 onwards are calculated based on estimated resident population (ERP) as at 30 June.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS, VICTORIA

Year	Industrial disputes during year (a)				Trade unions (b)			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (c) No.	Working days lost '000	Estimated loss in wages \$'000	Number of separate unions	Males '000	Females '000	Total '000
1912					151	109.9	6.7	116.6
1921	20	6 280	213	139	159	161.1	34.9	196.0
1931	10	4 643	28	50	150	166.1	37.9	204.0
1941	22	20 117	139	242	146	215.8	54.5	270.3
1951	41	27 219	42	208	156	346.1	87.3	433.4
1961	91	52 747	72	610	156	385.8	101.0	486.8
1971	362	380 100	689	9 727	170	453.3	168.8	622.1
1972	377	338 200	638	9 656	167	463.3	191.9	655.2
1973	431	189 800	781	13 223	168	486.7	198.0	684.8
1974	476	611 000	2 387	46 905	172	503.2	211.9	715.0
1975	424	570 900	1 222	31 897	171	507.4	219.0	726.5
1976	322	647 300	1 420	42 118	172	504.2	216.4	720.5
1977	244	120 700	586	20 752	172	504.7	224.4	729.1
1978	303	227 000	468	16 200	174	510.1	225.6	735.7
1979	325	661 500	1 486	53 266	174	514.5	235.5	750.0
1980	315	538 300	1 115	45 387	173	523.6	246.6	770.1
1981	376	404 900	1 236	64 345	173	522.9	248.8	771.7
1982	266	117 200	368	24 459	175	533.4	256.7	790.1
1983	231	103 700	258	n.a.	174	529.1	259.1	788.2
1984	223	72 400	188	n.a.	179	545.5	260.5	806.0
1985	262	130 900	356	n.a.	177	568.0	290.5	858.5
1986	260	146 600	382	n.a.	176	586.9	299.5	886.4
1987	230	86 200	281	n.a.	166	578.4	297.3	875.7
1988	191	207 700	363	n.a.	166	589.6	311.9	901.5
1989	182	174 300	348	n.a.	160	598.9	332.3	931.2
1990	165	169 100	391	n.a.	157	598.5	316.7	915.2
1991	155	135 500	209	n.a.	146	573.5	338.5	912.0
1992	114	598 800	586	n.a.	114	522.0	305.0	827.0
1993	114	200 900	257	n.a.	89	482.4	288.2	770.6
1994	109	52 200	87	n.a.	71	455.7	268.9	724.5
1995	110	79 000	126	n.a.	61	420.8	248.8	669.7

- (a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Statistical collection commenced in 1913.
- (b) From 1985 the reporting date was changed from 31 December to 30 June. Published figures show total membership from that date. Prior to 1985 a mixture of total and financial membership was used.
- (c) Includes persons stood down from work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

Year	Government schools									Non-government schools								
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of teachers			Males	Females	Persons	
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
1861	671	28 120	23 225	51 345				211	1 968	3 160	5 128							
1871	988	71 247	59 898	131 145	1 194	1 123	2 317	1 062	15 421	18 710	34 131	677	1 435	2 112				
1881	1 757	118 996	112 427	231 423	1 894	2 420	4 314	645	16 665	17 397	34 062	430	1 123	1 553				
1891	2 233	131 282	122 187	253 469	1 898	2 964	4 862	759	17 941	19 262	37 203	466	1 529	1 995				
1901	1 967	110 481	104 631	215 112				862	21 289	24 251	45 540	385	2 017	2 402				
1911	2 059	121 275	113 491	234 766	2 218	3 354	5 572	587	25 936	29 957	55 893	337	1 638	1 975				
1921	2 455	136 127	127 391	263 518	2 438	4 845	7 283	486	31 615	36 433	68 048	402	1 661	2 063				
1931	2 747	155 046	141 444	296 490	3 906	5 476	9 382	505	31 682	38 660	73 342				2 286			
1941	2 697	134 822	122 448	257 270	4 421	4 921	9 342	518	38 410	42 898	71 308				2 744			
1951	2 119	130 704	118 045	248 749	4 672	4 616	9 288	479	49 414	52 900	102 314				3 272			
1961	2 222	233 153	206 587	439 740	7 665	8 811	16 476	548	81 462	84 403	165 865	1 195	3 665	4 860				
1971	2 197	312 203	281 730	593 933	13 847	16 365	30 212	571	93 546	97 669	191 215	2 332	6 473	8 805				
1972	2 194	315 876	286 738	602 614	14 400	17 664	32 064	570	94 368	97 787	192 155	2 496	6 639	9 135				
1973	2 179	316 391	289 253	605 644	15 336	18 879	34 215	569	95 135	98 302	193 437	2 644	6 944	9 588				
1974	2 161	316 621	292 022	608 643	15 694	19 326	35 020	571	96 525	99 895	196 420	2 822	7 237	10 059				
1975	2 161	321 124	296 988	618 112	16 621	21 107	37 728	578	97 646	101 193	198 839	2 995	7 530	10 525				
1976	2 164	323 499	301 208	624 707	17 557	22 986	40 543	586	98 598	102 485	201 083	3 239	7 484	10 723				
1977	2 162	323 285	303 032	626 317	18 184	23 711	41 895	584	99 391	103 927	203 318	3 543	7 813	11 356				
1978	2 152	321 896	301 713	623 609	18 588	24 393	42 981	600	101 304	105 856	207 160	3 812	8 070	11 882				
1979	2 155	316 430	297 989	614 419	18 629	24 134	42 763	617	103 696	107 445	211 141	4 136	8 520	12 656				
1980	2 158	311 702	294 445	606 147	18 391	23 810	42 201	633	106 159	109 966	216 125	4 293	8 741	13 034				
1981	2 149	306 510	288 532	595 042	18 206	23 563	41 769	632	108 734	112 877	221 611	4 606	9 209	13 815				
1982	2 140	301 469	283 312	584 781	18 362	23 494	41 856	641	111 732	115 471	227 203	4 877	9 561	14 438				
1983	2 124	300 900	281 134	582 034	19 096	23 799	42 895	659	115 369	118 802	234 171	5 191	10 053	15 244				
1984	2 118	296 050	276 563	572 613	19 480	24 611	44 091	734	119 277	122 462	241 739	5 554	11 409	16 963				
1985	2 118	288 595	270 169	558 764	19 008	24 868	43 876	734	121 230	123 946	245 176	5 736	11 646	17 382				
1986	2 114	281 668	264 468	546 136	18 130	23 729	41 859	733	123 568	126 828	250 396	5 926	11 834	17 760				
1987	2 091	276 789	261 106	537 895	18 003	24 683	42 686	729	124 992	128 094	253 086	6 047	12 000	18 047				
1988	2 064	273 623	258 984	532 607	17 636	23 528	41 164	730	127 039	129 673	256 712	6 087	12 437	18 324				
1989	2 059	270 695	257 005	527 700	17 189	24 423	41 612	719	127 652	129 755	257 407	6 029	12 381	18 410				
1990	2 038	270 210	256 366	526 576	16 496	24 442	40 938	715	127 774	130 012	257 786	6 014	12 523	18 537				
1991	2 029	274 646	258 740	533 386	16 023	24 497	40 520	696	127 132	128 995	256 127	6 034	12 423	18 457				
1992	2 013	274 786	259 123	533 909	16 162	25 633	41 795	687	126 439	127 274	253 713	6 060	12 341	18 401				
1993	1 934	270 409	256 227	526 636	14 475	23 076	37 551	683	125 214	125 747	250 961	5 642	10 586	16 227				
1994	1 731	266 621	253 707	520 328	13 172	21 462	34 634	679	126 128	126 738	252 866	5 710	10 950	16 661				
1995	1 711	263 854	250 951	514 805	12 636	21 471	34 106	675	127 571	127 901	255 472	5 846	11 113	16 959				

(a) Care should be taken in interpreting the data in this table. Comparability between years and between government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades policy on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July on the first school day thereafter.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (a), VICTORIA

Year	Enrolments (b)		Full-time (c)	Part-time (c)	Total	Number of academic staff (d)	Course completions (e)		
	Males	Females					Bachelor	Higher	Total
1861	100	—	100	—	100	7	4	1	5
1871	122	—	122	—	122	14	15	4	19
1881	368	2	370	—	370	20	44	11	55
1891	582	70	652	—	652	33	94	25	119
1901	425	159	584	—	584	43	145	55	200
1911	944	276	1 139	81	1 220	68	197	46	243
1921	2 003	651	2 423	231	2 654	99	313	68	381
1931	2 419	900	2 278	1 041	3 319	222	308	65	373
1941	3 288	1 335	2 987	1 636	4 623	317	448	49	497
1951	6 340	1 894	4 973	3 261	8 234	562	1 138	96	1 234

Number of academic staff

Year	Enrolments (b)		Full-time (c)	Part-time (c)	Total (f)	Full-time teaching and research	Part-time		Course completions		
	Males	Females					Teaching	Research only	Bachelor	Higher	Total
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260	11 814	831	665	9	1 296	85	1 381
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847	28 996	2 348	1 856	32	4 201	433	4 634
1972	20 359	10 592	22 559	8 392	30 951	2 476	1 986	43	4 366	477	4 843
1973	20 975	11 338	23 154	9 159	32 313	2 355	385	7	4 667	543	5 210
1974	22 010	12 847	24 993	9 864	34 857	2 564	374	6	5 456	515	5 971
1975	22 792	13 882	26 104	10 570	36 674	2 655	304	7	5 660	614	6 274
1976	23 464	14 923	26 992	11 395	38 387	2 692	348	6	5 785	689	6 474
1977	24 484	16 193	28 064	12 613	40 677	2 900	349	14	6 299	668	6 967
1978	24 522	17 436	27 512	14 446	41 958	2 984	350	28	6 675	685	7 360
1979	24 646	18 319	27 229	15 736	42 965	3 034	340	18	6 962	784	7 746
1980	24 659	19 220	27 815	16 064	43 879	3 070	346	28	7 022	645	7 667
1981	24 370	19 849	27 946	16 273	44 219	3 131	385	34	6 932	780	7 712
1982	23 850	20 300	28 110	16 040	44 150	3 160	335	20	7 080	840	7 920
1983	23 406	20 897	28 115	16 188	44 303	3 170	332	23	7 455	917	8 372
1984	23 383	21 570	28 434	16 519	44 953	3 268	343	29	7 584	956	8 540
1985	23 163	22 531	28 502	17 192	45 694	3 312	339	24	7 474	1 006	8 480
1986	23 284	23 644	29 268	17 695	46 963	3 379	336	27	7 500	947	8 447
1987	22 990	23 776	30 339	16 427	46 766	3 398	341	35	8 265	832	9 097
1988	24 286	27 552	34 418	17 420	51 838	3 540	211	n.a.	8 158	832	8 990
1989	25 736	32 683	40 117	13 322	58 419	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1990	27 065	34 612	42 942	18 735	61 677	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1991	46 954	56 834	65 927	26 486	103 788	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1992	52 313	66 889	73 757	32 860	119 202	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1993	72 385	85 527	94 224	49 059	157 912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1994	75 436	88 418	96 641	52 148	163 854	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1995	76 992	90 606	99 061	52 006	167 528	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) There were four universities in Victoria in 1989: the University of Melbourne, opened 1855; Monash University, opened 1961; La Trobe University, opened 1967, and Deakin University, opened 1977. All institutions now fall under the Unified National System, and can no longer be split into Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. A number of institutional amalgamations and name changes occurred in the 12 months prior to the commencement of the 1992 academic year. The policy of merging Colleges of Advanced Education with Universities was completed by the end of 1993.

(b) 1855 to 1956 gross enrolments in courses.

1957 to 1971 net enrolments (students in two courses counted once).

(c) Includes external students.

(d) From 1961 all part-time staff are expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE).

(e) Course completions data to 1986 refers to year ended 30 June. 1987 data refer to year ended 31 December.

(f) From 1991 onwards, total enrolments includes full-time, part-time and external enrolments.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, VICTORIA

Matriculation (a)

Year	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1861	29	20	69.0
1871	276	122	44.2
1881	911	409	44.9
1891	1 293	543	42.0
1901	1 136	511	45.0

Junior Commercial

Junior Public (a)(b)

Year	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1911	49	15	30.6	2 003	838	44.3	391	201	51.4

Intermediate (b)

Leaving (c)

Year	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed	Attempted to pass fully	Passed fully	Percentage who passed
1921	3 831	1 346	35.1	2 238	827	37.0			
1931	7 805	3 412	43.7	4 699	1 877	39.9			
1941	7 378	4 488	60.8	4 959	2 247	45.3			
1951	8 573	5 662	66.0	5 211	3 543	68.0	2 449	1 422	58.1
1961	23 621	15 589	66.0	15 636	9 493	60.7	6 651	4 280	64.4

1971				19 351	13 274	68.6
1972				20 044	13 935	69.5
1973				21 521	14 681	68.2
1974				21 686	14 835	68.4
1975				22 966	15 787	68.7
1976				23 676	16 069	67.9
1977				22 533	15 619	69.3
1978				22 569	15 315	67.9
1979				21 738	15 034	69.2
1980				21 367	14 609	68.4
1981				23 397	16 162	69.1
1982				23 425	16 367	69.9
1983				23 666	17 287	73.0
1984				26 253	20 660	78.7
1985				27 955	22 080	79.0
1986				30 500	24 294	79.7
1987				33 604	26 970	78.5
1988				37 898	30 272	79.9
1989				38 588	31 149	80.7
1990				37 769	30 908	81.8
1991				50 945	41 935	82.3
1992				53 249	47 642	89.5
1993				48 531	43 873	90.4
1994				45 990	42 298	92.0
1995				45 063	41 912	93.0
1996				45 179	42 165	93.3

(a) Matriculation was first held in 1855 primarily as a qualification for university entrance.

1906: title changed to senior and junior public examinations.

1917: title changed to School Leaving Certificate.

1944: title changed to Matriculation.

1970: title changed to Higher School Certificate (HSC).

1987: title changed to Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE) – a combination of school based and external assessment.

(b) 1963 to 1967 Intermediate was a subject examination (one in which the candidate is presented with a certificate listing the subjects he or she passed, i.e. the candidate does not pass or fail the examination as a whole). The only available figures show the total number of entries (persons) regardless of the number of subjects each is sitting for and have been excluded. Includes candidates with Headmaster's Certificates which were accepted as satisfying the requirements of the examination. 1967 was the last year in which the examination was held.

(c) Since 1964 known as a subject examination.

In 1971 the Leaving Certificate commenced to be phased out. A large number of schools conducted their own 5th year secondary examinations.

HEALTH

PUBLIC HOSPITALS (a), VICTORIA

Year	Patients treated				Year	Patients treated			
	Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Inpatients	Outpatients		Number of hospitals (a)	Number of beds	Inpatients	Outpatients
1861	19	926	7 610	17 596	1980-81	150	13 879	528 703	2 166 211
1871	31	1 820	13 087	49 983	1981-82	148	13 746	522 388	2 033 771
1881	37	2 350	16 828		1982-83	167	14 589	541 021	2 034 503
1890-91	42	2 672	19 800	41 166	1983-84	165	14 290	537 988	1 988 355
1900-01	50	3 231	23 442	68 579	1984-85	164	14 265	525 815	(b) 4 495 095
1910-11	55	3 897	36 292	76 328	1985-86	165	(c) 13 283	530 357	4 651 262
1920-21	60	4 845	50 517	93 661	1986-87	(d) 165	13 208	527 545	4 713 212
1930-31	65	4 597	73 028	171 465	1987-88	157	13 437	586 762	5 119 734
1940-41	67	7 827	109 716	281 278	1988-89	155	13 388	616 406	5 321 920
1950-51	93	9 112	165 481	415 495	1989-90	154	13 362	636 597	5 258 005
1960-61	138	12 579	270 840	581 023	1990-91 (e)	156	13 526	658 341	10 315 584
1970-71	148	13 865	381 786	949 271	1991-92	150	13 192	685 639	9 791 351
1971-72	147	14 103	406 034	1 018 363	1992-93	148	12 869	715 524	9 621 860
1972-73	147	14 243	419 976	1 116 442	1993-94	138	12 154	766 619	6 867 313
1973-74	147	14 285	417 646	1 244 610	1994-95	125	12 153	836 741	6 710 811
1974-75	147	14 474	432 613	1 356 169					
1975-76	148	14 109	455 670	1 642 596					
1976-77	149	14 411	467 216	1 747 849					
1977-78	149	14 192	484 849	1 812 586					
1978-79	149	13 993	500 788	2 004 382					
1979-80	149	13 887	503 434	2 064 730					

- (a) This table provides data relating to general hospitals, special hospitals (those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and the Cancer Institute which was established in 1949), sanatoria, auxiliary hospitals, convalescent hospitals, and hospitals for the aged. The table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, (except those hospitals recognised as acute care hospitals under the medicare agreement), intellectual deficiency training centres and schools, foundling homes and hospitals, bush nursing centres, and convalescent homes. Also excluded are hospitals operated by the Department of Veteran's Affairs and other Commonwealth authorities.
- (b) From 1984-85 the number represents outpatient attendances. The outpatient attendance for 1983-84 was 4,719,606.
- (c) From 1985-86 the number of beds represents the average number over the year which were staffed and available.
- (d) Subsequently affected by amalgamations, closures and inclusion of psychiatric hospitals recognised as acute care hospitals under the medicare agreement.
- (e) From 1990-91 the number of outpatients treated represents non-inpatient occasions of service.

NOTE: The following factors should be considered when interpreting data from 1948-49 onwards:

- i) All years cover a full twelve month period, with the exception of 1948-49 (9 months) and 1954-55 (15 months).
- ii) The source of data is the Health Department of Victoria or its predecessors.
- iii) Figures for most years in the 1950s are slightly understated due to the failure of some hospitals to submit statistical returns.
- iv) The basis of reporting of public hospital data changed with effect from 1 July 1993 as a result of the introduction of new funding and reporting arrangements under the National Health Information Agreement and the 1993 Medicare Agreement. These revised arrangements resulted in the exclusion from reporting arrangements of nine psychiatric hospitals (680 beds). The effect of this and other definitional changes was to create an artefactual decrease of 2.5% in the number of inpatients reported in 1993-94 compared with 1992-93.

The reporting of outpatient activity was also affected by a number of reporting changes involving the exclusion of approximately 2,665,000 domiciliary and other occasions of service funded through Commonwealth programs.

AGRICULTURE

The scope of the Agricultural Census has changed over time. In recent years, the ABS began to gradually exclude from the statistics those establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Commencing in 1976-77, only those establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$1,500 or more were included. In 1981-82, the EVAO criterion was increased to \$2,500. Further changes followed, the most recent being in respect of 1993-94 and 1994-95 when the EVAO was actually reduced from \$22,500 to \$5,000.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March	Number of establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for -					Balance of estab- lishments ha	Total area occupied ha
		Crops (a) ha	Fallow ha	Sown pasture (b) ha	Native pasture ha			
1840-41		1 299						
1850-51		21 182						
1860-61	13 653	156 728	8 279	4 711				1 423 294
1870-71	31 842	280 383	28 001	59 482				3 856 916
1880-81	49 637	626 781	78 566	103 193				7 341 459
1890-91	36 013	822 304	156 036	95 199				
1900-01	39 381	1 260 246	243 973	84 133				
1910-11	66 651	1 599 347	580 391	401 123	11 752 267	936 809	15 269 937	
1920-21	77 148	1 816 839	783 370	425 442	11 586 595	971 653	15 583 899	
1930-31	74 537	2 717 734	1 048 391	499 630	9 511 034	1 522 777	15 299 565	
1940-41	72 382	1 807 810	763 812	1 464 694	10 854 711	1 839 426	16 727 453	
1950-51	69 698	1 760 878	871 536	2 890 658	8 332 936	1 565 948	15 421 956	
1960-61	69 623	1 823 002	897 508	4 065 886	6 435 670	2 129 421	15 351 488	
1970-71	68 555	1 698 536	930 910	8 679 487	3 590 595	860 777	15 760 305	
1971-72	67 714	1 937 207	904 527	8 445 265	(d)	4 596 653	15 883 652	
1972-73	66 890	1 925 984	803 518	6 456 131	(d)	6 585 790	15 771 423	
1973-74	65 327	1 980 007	(c)	7 116 201	2 367 415	4 020 961	15 484 584	
1974-75	62 926	1 775 306	(c)	6 978 276	2 639 361	3 833 233	15 226 176	
1975-76	58 468	1 850 509	(c)	6 695 640	2 638 675	3 959 580	15 144 404	
1976-77	48 994	1 948 004	(c)	6 548 831	2 620 846	3 381 084	14 498 765	
1977-78	48 310	2 173 876	(c)	6 500 493	2 508 402	3 471 222	14 653 993	
1978-79	48 855	2 214 935	(c)	6 616 540	2 353 142	3 255 912	14 440 529	
1979-80	49 616	2 246 656	(c)	6 224 275	2 880 678	3 383 531	14 735 140	
1980-81	49 399	2 183 811	(c)	6 194 508	2 615 994	3 671 517	14 665 830	
1981-82	48 608	2 184 048	(c)	6 007 165	2 651 256	3 604 907	14 447 376	
1982-83	47 862	2 233 735	(c)	5 598 282	3 109 132	3 247 932	14 189 081	
1983-84	46 508	2 654 844	(c)	5 513 233	2 846 580	3 240 301	14 254 958	
1984-85	45 884	2 568 594	(c)	5 657 241	2 630 763	3 337 879	14 194 477	
1985-86	44 936	2 527 743	(c)	5 754 325	2 150 437	3 751 352	14 183 857	
1985-86	32 981	2 476 590	(c)	5 355 608	1 913 289	3 406 499	13 151 986	
1986-87	34 583	2 316 605	(c)	5 820 200	2 262 104	2 728 250	13 127 159	
1987-88	32 688	2 158 720	(c)	5 969 540	2 023 797	2 933 483	13 085 540	
1988-89	32 035	1 989 604	(c)	6 457 854	1 909 669	2 738 460	13 095 587	
1989-90	33 306	1 989 352	(c)	6 503 860	1 863 198	2 705 715	13 062 125	
1990-91	32 620	2 063 031	(c)	5 545 873	2 339 559	2 756 364	12 704 827	
1991-92	31 358	2 039 208	(c)	5 661 520	2 208 042	2 465 631	12 374 401	
1992-93	31 251	2 257 666	(c)	5 434 605	2 280 141	2 298 007	12 270 419	
1993-94	37 330	2 317 245	(c)	6 122 470	2 123 571	2 454 047	13 017 333	
1994-95	37 070	2 296 299	(c)	(c)	(c)	10 423 128	12 719 427	

(a) Commencing with season 1960-61 the area of pasture cut for hay or seed has been excluded from the area of crops.

(b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing.

(c) Information not collected.

(d) Native pasture included in balance of establishment.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Livestock				Greasy wool production (a) '000 tonnes	Milk production for all purposes '000 kilolitres	Butter production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes	Cheese production (factory and farm) '000 tonnes
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
1840-41	2 372	50 837	782 283					
1850-51	21 219	378 806	6 032 783	9 260				
1860-61	76 536	722 332	5 780 896	61 259	11			
1870-71	167 220	721 096	10 761 887	130 946	23			
1880-81	275 516	1 286 267	10 360 285	241 936	34			
1890-91	436 469	1 782 881	12 692 843	282 457	29			
1900-01	392 237	1 602 384	10 841 790	350 370	41	721	25	2
1910-11	472 080	1 547 569	12 882 665	333 281	58	894	32	2
1920-21	487 503	1 575 159	12 171 084	175 275	52	930	29	2
1930-31	379 872	1 429 920	16 477 995	281 245	67	1 427	50	4
1940-41	318 441	1 922 336	20 412 362	397 945	85	2 036	71	8
1950-51	186 415	2 216 253	20 011 933	237 127	99	2 026	60	23
1960-61	64 462	2 863 799	26 619 849	318 523	146	2 713	91	20
1970-71		5 060 711	33 761 487	519 779	195	4 087	136	36
1971-72		5 456 589	29 495 847	589 992	201	3 973	131	39
1972-73		5 464 467	24 105 497	585 227	172	3 945	128	49
1973-74		5 839 690	25 787 551	424 248	155	3 917	128	48
1974-75		6 192 417	26 409 930	383 144	166	3 745	119	45
1975-76		5 868 435	25 395 140	392 834	138	3 518	108	52
1976-77	45 529	5 104 278	21 925 450	396 753	121	3 212	89	52
1977-78	51 561	4 572 412	22 021 356	401 197	130	2 898	90	64
1978-79	63 001	4 134 356	22 750 116	389 976	139	3 248	84	81
1979-80	66 241	4 252 272	24 400 065	421 735	147	3 155	69	95
1980-81	66 748	4 312 123	25 486 993	400 179	146	3 065	68	80
1981-82	63 689	4 121 248	25 340 923	406 253	148	3 028	66	94
1982-83	60 659	3 408 275	22 748 412	386 902	132	3 164	75	95
1983-84	56 480	3 487 000	24 632 399	404 085	142	3 425	94	91
1984-85	53 925	3 575 683	26 470 688	409 538	142	3 540	96	93
1985-86	50 765	3 719 705	26 892 261	431 680	141	3 575	91	97
1985-86	39 733	3 382 899	25 715 626	426 814	135
1986-87	38 926	3 478 030	26 585 784	431 832	125	3 692	90	102
1987-88	40 646	3 473 528	26 997 009	437 161	128	3 649	82	103
1988-89	39 853	3 508 637	28 066 553	422 538	132	3 792	83	115
1989-90	41 000	3 646 000	29 268 000	428 000	143	3 787	91	103
1990-91	39 558	3 631 353	27 493 905	403 171	133	3 908	93	105
1991-92	36 897	3 574 182	24 781 940	430 665	117	4 118	94	123
1992-93	36 061	3 689 211	23 552 217	424 546	117	4 456	107	128
1993-94	39 814	4 189 709	23 438 704	459 661	110	4 967	119	144
1994-95	(b) 14 121	4 284 627	21 360 840	438 613	123	5 113	112	147
1995-96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	p119	p168

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

(b) Horses used for breeding only.

WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March -	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Yield per hectare tonnes		
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes			
1840-41	785	1 372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1850-51	11 538	15 136	1.31	2 027	1 806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1860-61	65 256	94 163	1.44	34 939	47 785	1.37	1 669	1 902	1.14
1870-71	114 998	78 120	0.68	60 423	40 588	0.67	7 950	5 462	0.69
1880-81	395 494	264 736	0.67	54 264	42 863	0.79	27 774	24 241	0.87
1890-91	463 431	347 034	0.75	89 455	89 255	1.00	35 512	35 643	1.00
1900-01	816 382	485 725	0.59	146 775	173 859	1.18	23 817	27 567	1.16
1910-11	970 473	947 455	0.98	158 913	175 978	1.11	21 322	30 399	1.43
1920-21	929 104	1 074 160	1.16	179 533	197 897	1.10	38 022	56 603	1.49
1930-31	1 861 637	1 464 588	0.79	150 148	125 079	0.83	35 417	44 977	1.27
1940-41	1 081 616	367 993	0.34	226 300	47 614	0.21	75 939	26 920	0.35
1950-51	1 107 008	1 394 414	1.26	213 357	163 910	0.77	87 856	102 287	1.16
1960-61	1 081 160	1 839 413	1.70	337 880	374 954	1.11	125 167	175 050	1.40
1970-71	760 423	1 004 288	1.32	399 227	466 603	1.17	269 087	318 368	1.18
1971-72	1 040 169	1 797 280	1.73	329 477	449 423	1.36	295 812	390 858	1.32
1972-73	1 087 377	1 249 303	1.14	254 656	238 227	0.93	277 085	213 587	0.77
1973-74	1 257 938	1 405 367	1.11	271 155	232 740	0.85	221 804	285 358	1.28
1974-75	1 140 653	2 091 303	1.83	197 807	186 023	0.94	242 952	319 358	1.31
1975-76	1 073 130	1 578 505	1.47	281 730	337 165	1.19	344 306	444 600	1.29
1976-77	1 103 099	1 779 550	1.61	241 290	309 016	1.28	366 237	401 827	1.09
1977-78	1 270 263	1 496 693	1.17	228 378	268 546	1.17	418 407	358 632	0.85
1978-79	1 337 441	2 998 471	2.24	290 782	446 197	1.53	365 438	519 099	1.42
1979-80	1 456 901	3 249 550	2.23	255 737	390 300	1.52	325 356	494 106	1.51
1980-81	1 431 042	2 538 004	1.77	218 682	321 664	1.47	302 777	418 049	1.38
1981-82	1 321 674	2 466 794	1.87	245 148	305 997	1.25	314 909	459 426	1.46
1982-83	1 326 574	393 975	0.30	212 939	97 614	0.46	278 217	74 554	0.27
1983-84	1 613 929	3 971 328	2.46	323 706	494 824	1.53	403 439	758 362	1.88
1984-85	1 522 621	2 666 338	1.75	228 293	343 203	1.50	485 505	637 723	1.31
1985-86	1 508 077	2 250 379	1.49	211 543	300 025	1.42	388 631	475 814	1.22
1985-86	1 487 831	2 224 941	1.50	203 630	290 471	1.43	378 467	463 811	1.23
1986-87	1 363 605	2 794 559	2.05	214 766	355 875	1.66	265 362	443 852	1.67
1987-88	1 025 737	1 882 392	1.84	216 239	325 205	1.50	366 241	529 496	1.45
1988-89	930 923	1 691 363	1.82	188 922	276 081	1.46	349 608	544 833	1.56
1989-90	952 317	1 961 360	2.10	188 552	330 414	1.75	388 719	696 032	1.79
1990-91	911 483	1 492 998	1.60	177 059	301 141	1.70	463 004	650 607	1.41
1991-92	664 097	1 150 396	1.73	182 833	300 423	1.64	533 939	897 941	1.68
1992-93	821 219	2 015 137	2.50	222 867	403 765	1.81	551 488	1 116 306	2.00
1993-94	779 895	2 021 886	2.60	185 840	362 006	1.95	639 493	1 386 229	2.20
1994-95	821 755	944 200	1.15	147 738	200 605	1.36	492 251	448 147	0.91

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY AND POTATOES, VICTORIA

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain		Hay			Potatoes			Yield per hectare (a) tonnes
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area ha	Production tonnes	
1840-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	305	5.00
1850-51	10	—	5 490	21 308	3.88	1 148	5 703	4.97	
1860-61	668	636	0.95	36 794	146 526	3.98	10 053	78 498	7.81
1870-71	410	509	1.24	66 037	186 657	2.83	15 793	129 627	8.21
1880-81	716	1 252	1.75	101 032	305 405	3.02	18 595	131 337	7.06
1890-91	4 191	14 582	3.48	167 156	576 892	3.45	21 779	207 432	9.52
1900-01	3 800	16 347	4.04	203 196	688 635	3.39	15 571	125 102	8.03
1910-11	8 155	24 947	3.06	336 969	1 313 153	3.90	25 456	165 933	6.52
1920-21	9 773	27 075	2.77	539 607	2 016 711	3.74	25 369	174 383	6.87
1930-31	6 567	17 600	2.68	516 945	1 631 675	3.16	27 353	176 123	6.44
1940-41	6 225	17 856	2.87	272 335	589 550	2.16	17 885	220 044	12.30
1950-51	1 655	4 742	2.87	225 594	908 943	4.03	21 239	141 628	6.67
1960-61	1 208	4 346	3.60	520 526	2 375 435	4.56	15 650	183 721	11.74
1970-71	535	1 578	2.95	512 437	2 494 736	4.87	14 150	303 901	21.48
1971-72	375	1 919	5.12	636 408	3 001 701	4.72	13 986	306 707	21.93
1972-73	495	1 506	3.04	516 798	1 975 143	3.82	13 120	286 990	21.87
1973-74	654	1 890	2.89	625 726	2 967 388	4.74	12 474	254 021	20.36
1974-75	543	1 912	3.52	505 609	2 016 529	3.99	13 010	282 547	21.72
1975-76	526	2 515	4.78	487 554	1 858 060	3.81	10 940	244 467	22.35
1976-77	432	1 710	3.96	517 992	2 004 050	3.87	9 892	243 625	24.63
1977-78	505	1 848	3.66	380 091	1 251 562	3.29	12 147	303 433	24.98
1978-79	513	1 994	3.89	509 550	2 012 410	3.95	11 256	279 613	24.84
1979-80	575	2 850	4.96	411 812	1 615 035	3.92	13 077	333 614	25.51
1980-81	568	3 002	5.29	497 327	1 894 298	3.81	13 702	348 950	25.47
1981-82	476	2 357	4.95	556 335	1 982 371	3.56	13 668	354 197	25.91
1982-83	602	2 449	4.07	348 329	1 064 904	3.06	13 520	291 380	21.55
1983-84	860	5 023	5.84	717 592	3 031 995	4.23	13 497	362 379	26.85
1984-85	1 224	6 303	5.15	386 759	1 516 426	3.92	14 922	379 074	25.40
1985-86	1 091	5 048	4.63	425 182	1 648 310	3.88	14 192	366 971	25.86
1985-86	1 073	4 999	4.66	390 348	1 524 463	3.91	14 078	365 472	25.96
1986-87	637	3 207	5.03	483 382	1 932 324	4.00	13 195	364 319	27.61
1987-88	1 328	5 503	4.14	379 938	1 459 806	3.84	14 458	398 175	27.54
1988-89	250	1 445	5.78	485 530	1 922 512	3.96	13 020	368 307	28.29
1989-90	282	1 041	3.70	491 856	1 966 239	4.00	13 319	368 409	27.70
1990-91	347	2 023	5.83	486 231	1 924 902	3.96	14 058	376 739	26.80
1991-92	362	2 953	8.16	556 086	2 047 385	3.68	13 602	368 777	27.11
1992-93	355	2 763	7.78	586 189	2 429 251	4.14	11 955	309 192	25.86
1993-94	233	1 674	7.18	492 298	1 990 940	4.04	12 005	322 147	26.84
1994-95	695	5 135	7.39	433 894	1 649 206	3.80	10 135	279 876	27.61

(a) Yield per hectare - planted.

MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA

(a) All manufacturing establishment owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Figures from 1975-76 to 1989-90 do not include data for single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

(b) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed

(c) All Manufacturing establishments

NOTE.

- This series of factory statistics has not always been compiled on the same basis. The definition of the unit classified, the industrial classification of manufacturing establishments, and the content of the returns have all changed during the period covered by the table.
 - A June-July financial year was adopted in respect of 1916-17 (previously a calendar year was used). Within the very broad headings of various industrial classifications, differences in administrative practices and coverage were also responsible for minor differences. Revisions, when introduced, could not always be carried through to statistics for earlier years.
 - Returns were first collected through municipal authorities and for the period 1902 to 1954 by the Victorian Police under the supervision of the Government Statist. Between 1955 and 1958 dispatch and receipt of returns by mail was progressively introduced and the involvement of the Police ceased.
 - As foreshadowed above, the series can be regarded as divisible into a number of series of varying time spans rather than as a continuous series. Between 1902 and 1967-68 the definition of the unit was treated unchanged, although a number of changes took place in the classification of the units during that period.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, VICTORIA - continued

- In 1968-69 the first of the integrated economic censuses was conducted of manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail establishments. The integration of these economic censuses meant that, for the first time, they were being conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. For details see Victorian Year Book 1971, pages 368-89.
- No Census of Manufacturing Establishments was conducted for the years ending 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1986.
- From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data (employment and wages and salaries) was collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses.
- Further steps to reduce respondent burden were taken for the 1986-87 Manufacturing Census when single establishment enterprises with fewer than 20 employees were made subject to sampling. Those enterprises selected in the sample provided detailed information of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, expenses and goods produced. Establishments not subject to sampling provided less detailed information for employment, wages and salaries, turnover and goods produced.
- From 1986-87 onwards, data relating to value added and fixed capital expenditure less disposals are only available triennially.

MINING

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VICTORIA

Year	Gold		Black coal		Brown coal		Net value of total mining and quarrying production \$'000
	Quantity gross oz	Value (a) \$'000	Quantity tonnes	Value (a) \$'000	Quantity tonnes	Value (a) \$'000	
1851	212 899	1 703					
1861	2 035 173	16 281					
1871	1 368 942	10 950					
1881	833 378	6 667					
1891	576 399	4 611	23 200	39			
1901	730 453	6 206	212 689	294			
1911	504 000	4 278	664 359	598			
1921	104 512	88	523 122	1 207	84 496	62	
1931	43 637	513	580 512	724	2 229 674	494	2 825
1941	149 769	3 201	331 680	608	4 638 916	846	5 019
1951	66 063	2 047	150 114	1 201	7 961 825	5 510	5 938
1961	26 229	824	67 428	719	16 540 44	15 443	26 316
	grammes						Value added (b)
1970-71	182 826	178	20	—	28 180 539	22 975	217 953
1971-72	193 556	214			23 630 467	25 706	283 445
1972-73	141 054	102			24 121 155	28 555	316 619
1973-74	67 941	81			26 354 577	31 532	389 313
1974-75	217 794	225			27 541 462	45 341	468 513
1975-76	105 582	343			29 211 090	52 871	512 919
1976-77	40 175	112			30 994 476	61 598	548 722
1977-78	9 238	35			30 492 186	73 183	636 873
1978-79	21 799	129			32 101 029	87 641	868 078
1979-80	41 088	456			32 896 281	101 480	1 091 266
	kilograms				'000 tonnes		
1980-81	62 350	829			32 102 948	116 728	1 502 196
1981-82	87 392	853			37 566 541	147 485	1 689 879
1982-83	115 053	1 370			34 998 510	158 383	1 820 366
1983-84	187 472	1 725			34 004 878	145 997	2 241 016
1984-85	901 568	11 297			38 500 759	213 788	2 819 743
1985-86	1 271 669	17 901			35 468 473	245 688	3 069 722
1986-87	1 178 472	21 594			41 797 818	279 930	2 238 981
1987-88	1 634 374	32 868			43 480 844	312 031	2 605 549

(a) Selling value at point sale of mine or quarry products less transport costs from mine or quarry to point of sale i.e. value of output at mine or quarry. Gold value excludes annual subsidy.

(b) Net value of total production until 1968. Value added of mining and quarrying from 1968-69.

BUILDING

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED- VICTORIA

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings			Value of all buildings (a)(c) \$'000
	Number	Value (a) \$'000	Number (b)	Value (b) \$'000		
1950-51	21 194	88 560	333	1 368		104 280
1960-61	22 094	157 596	4 183	27 072		326 304
1970-71	25 179	278 109	12 087	85 717		363 826
1971-72	25 627	306 315	10 091	75 421		381 736
1972-73	28 260	372 099	9 923	82 668		454 767
1973-74 (d)	27 067	419 669	10 054	101 311		520 980
1974-75	26 902	511 546	10 440	129 749		641 295
1975-76	26 135	610 160	8 174	129 924		740 084
1976-77	28 901	796 043	8 924	177 775		973 818
1977-78	26 471	832 184	7 018	157 315		989 500
1978-79	23 445	769 068	4 514	111 773		880 842
1979-80	22 617	785 744	4 323	110 680		906 424
1980-81 (e)	(f) 21 480	817 490	4 420	115 633		933 123
1981-82	19 960	870 526	4 530	132 148		1 002 674
1982-83	18 850	866 167	5 006	147 150		1 013 317
1983-84	25 800	1 205 396	5 030	176 244		1 381 640
1984-85	29 650	1 524 763	5 854	223 777		1 748 540
1985-86	29 970	1 741 000	6 499	292 748		2 033 748
1986-87	27 710	1 790 546	5 999	292 950		2 083 496
1987-88	27 670	1 979 120	4 813	253 666		2 232 786
1988-89	30 540	2 421 706	4 377	297 879		2 719 585
1989-90	31 750	2 758 174	2 629	179 625		3 937 799
1990-91	25 180	2 392 400	2 922	208 100		3 600 500
1991-92	22 401	2 026 835	2 865	215 695		3 242 530
1992-93	25 083	2 232 567	2 566	179 092		3 411 659
1993-94	27 118	2 475 300	3 209	249 900		3 725 200
1994-95 (f)	27 380	2 610 600	2 892	271 900		3 882 500
1995-96 p	21 769	2 183 900	3 080	293 200		3 477 100

(a) Excludes value of land.

(b) Individual dwelling units.

(c) Includes houses and flats.

(d) Prior to 1973 74 additions and alterations to dwellings valued at \$10,000 or more were included.

(e) There was a change in scope and methodology in 1980-81 with further modification in 1984-85.

(f) From 1980-81 figures for houses are rounded to the nearest ten units.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS AND BUS SERVICES, VICTORIA

Victorian Railways				Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)			
Year (a)	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways	Metropolitan buses	
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	Kilometres run	'000	Passenger journeys '000
1871	444	1 477					
1881	2 007	7 457	18 973	1 444			
1891	4 448	19 714	57 996	4 497	14 758	48 045	
1901	5 171	17 809	54 704	3 436	14 428	47 196	
1911	5 678	21 436	95 207	5 047	19 220	84 294	
1921	6 878	26 689	140 851	7 695	32 723	213 872	
1931	7 607	27 290	141 212	6 197	35 697	173 854	364 1 225

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS AND BUS SERVICES, VICTORIA – continued

Year (a)	Victorian Railways			Metropolitan Transit Authority (b)						
	Lines open for traffic	Kilometres run	Passenger journeys	Goods and livestock carried	Tramways	Metropolitan buses				
	kilometres	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	Kilometres run	'000	Kilometres run	'000	Passenger journeys	'000
1941	7 670	30 316	166 650	6 748	34 722	193 386	8 473	39 694		
1951	7 562	23 936	147 177	7 660	34 294	238 709	12 273	67 442		
1961	6 906	29 909	151 302	11 153	31 054	172 055	9 537	30 282		
1971	6 705	33 949	142 486	12 691	23 978	109 779	n.a.	101 600		
1972	6 700	33 175	137 794	11 795	23 759	101 962	n.a.	95 700		
1973	6 687	33 057	113 150	11 475	24 443	104 719	n.a.	94 800		
1974	6 684	33 345	114 648	11 370	23 873	109 368	n.a.	92 500		
1975	6 658	33 876	117 720	11 057	23 840	111 077	n.a.	85 700		
1976	6 653	33 818	109 669	10 803	24 235	106 126	n.a.	80 400		
1977	6 578	33 489	102 654	10 971	24 166	102 886	n.a.	76 600		
1978	6 364	32 013	97 654	11 120	24 185	101 296	n.a.	74 700		
1979	6 185	30 856	93 323	11 190	24 191	101 070	n.a.	74 400		
1980	6 184	30 795	88 911	13 453	23 547	98 889	n.a.	73 000		
1981	5 870	30 614	88 473	12 721	24 062	99 700	n.a.	71 500		
1982	5 812	31 136	(c)97 000	11 623	24 030	101 000	n.a.	73 200		
1983	5 815	30 166	(d)98 000	8 570	24 201	101 300	n.a.	72 600		
1984	r5 718	31 205	98 800	10 786	24 400	102 100	n.a.	75 100		
1985	r5 643	30 288	102 300	11 872	24 000	109 400	n.a.	83 300		
1986	r5 421	29 809	105 900	10 512	24 000	112 400	n.a.	85 000		
1987	r5 087	28 399	109 800	10 615	24 000	113 300	n.a.	86 100		
1988	r4 977	27 435	105 600	10 901	23 800	115 600	n.a.	91 500		
1989	r4 874	26 826	111 500	9 950	24 300	118 400	n.a.	93 300		
1990	r4 883	26 576	114 100	10 250	20 200	95 600	n.a.	97 700		
1991	r4 867	25 639	112 900	9 659	22 295	107 700	n.a.	91 200		
1992	r4 795	24 328	114 500	8 492	22 587	112 000	n.a.	94 000		
1993	r4 795	25 643	111 300	9 646	21 380	100 900	n.a.	91 900		
1994	r4 795	25 977	(e)107 500	7 529	20 043	104 000	n.a.	(f)89 900		
1995	r4 605	(g)22 217	(h)112 000	(i)5 716	21 700	108 600	n.a.	92 100		
1996	4 582	23 633	116 300	6 877	21 900	114 152	65 000	94 000		

(a) 1862 to 1870 and 1877 to 1884 year ended 31 December.

1871 six months ended 30 June.

1872 to 1875 and 1885 to 1996 year ended 30 June.

1876 eighteen months ended 31 December.

(b) 1886 to 1915 Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

1916 to 1982 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board.

1983 to 1989 Metropolitan Transit Authority.

1990 Public Transport Corporation.

The figures for metropolitan bus passenger journeys from 1971 to 1995 inclusive have been revised to include both private and public buses. Previously published data was for public buses only. The kilometres run data for the period 1971 to 1995 are unavailable.

(c) Multimodal ticket system introduced and metropolitan component redefined to represent vehicle boardings rather than journeys (from 1982 onwards).

(d) Estimated to nearest million only.

(e) Non-metropolitan component redefined to represent vehicle boardings rather than journeys (from 1994 onwards).

(f) In December 1993 the majority of bus services operated by the Public Transport Corporation were transferred to private contractors.

(g) Excludes interstate passenger services (contracted to interstate rail authorities).

(h) Excludes interstate passenger services and passenger services privately managed on the Shepparton and Warrnambool corridors.

(i) Excludes interstate freight: management transferred to National Rail Corporation.

MOTOR VEHICLES, VICTORIA

Year	New motor vehicles registered during period (a)			Motor vehicles on register at 30 June (a)						Drivers' and riders' licences in force 30 June No.	Net revenue collected by Road Traffic Authority \$'000
	Cars and station wagons (b) No.	Other (c) No.	Total (d) No.	Cars and station wagons (b) No.	Other (c) No.	Total (d) No.	Motor cycles No.				
1930-31				116 568	28 028	144 596	23 635	228 051	2 212		
1940-41	5 529	3 304	8 833	735	148 437	84 725	233 162	23 572	365 205	3 785	
1950-51	36 692	19 432	56 124	5 442	263 714	147 049	410 763	33 637	575 753	7 024	
1960-61	67 001	14 803	81 804	1 356	625 183	201 132	826 315	18 422	1 032 431	22 538	
1970-71	109 829	18 703	128 532	8 218	1 122 460	235 739	1 358 199	28 912	1 566 396	66 480	
1971-72	107 937	19 384	127 321	11 091	1 170 100	239 600	1 409 700	35 700	1 634 118	73 581	
1972-73	110 660	21 754	132 414	11 778	1 231 100	250 500	1 481 600	42 200	1 711 808	80 116	
1973-74	121 546	23 290	144 836	11 637	1 307 000	264 600	1 571 600	48 800	1 856 910	90 708	
1974-75	133 163	26 073	159 236	8 770	1 382 700	280 600	1 663 300	52 600	1 885 874	115 378	
1975-76	120 168	26 911	147 159	8 450	1 445 800	286 900	1 732 700	52 000	1 957 056	145 401	
1976-77	117 794	28 551	146 345	7 645	1 479 200	298 900	1 778 100	51 100	2 032 520	172 382	
1977-78	115 368	28 248	143 616	6 469	1 544 900	318 300	1 863 200	52 300	2 016 063	204 107	
1978-79	122 961	24 258	147 219	7 148	1 591 500	328 200	1 919 700	54 300	2 072 172	218 683	
1979-80	115 567	22 021	137 588	10 884	1 580 100	326 200	1 906 300	54 000	2 120 469	223 871	
1980-81	114 699	23 921	138 620	14 450	1 632 500	339 200	1 971 700	64 200	2 181 714	236 035	
1981-82	121 960	27 517	149 477	15 731	1 731 200	366 400	2 097 500	74 300	2 255 439	270 704	
1982-83	123 834	26 686	150 520	13 163	1 796 500	381 600	2 178 100	79 600	2 318 698	263 420	
1983-84	126 652	26 650	153 302	10 067	1 859 700	400 400	2 260 100	81 700	2 369 622	312 649	
1984-85	143 279	29 562	172 841	9 878	1 936 800	417 400	2 354 300	83 400	2 472 792	304 587	
1985-86	132 003	26 558	158 561	8 079	1 972 900	422 200	2 395 000	81 800	2 588 163	310 520	
1986-87	107 862	20 411	128 273	5 294	2 010 200	434 700	2 444 900	84 500	2 590 358	324 170	
1987-88	103 907	18 254	122 161	3 847	2 064 700	440 400	2 505 100	70 100	2 696 706	330 704	
1988-89	119 216	22 278	141 494	4 219	2 076 200	440 900	2 517 100	68 100	2 791 312	309 610	
1989-90	140 918	28 447	169 365	4 786	2 137 800	446 400	2 584 200	67 900	2 875 289	311 858--	
1990-91	108 444	13 068	126 014	4 502	2 226 500	476 500	2 703 000	72 200	2 943 669	286 935	
1991-92	98 766	10 274	112 918	3 878	2 178 100	536 800	2 684 800	69 900	2 992 560	403 642	
1992-93	106 215	17 675	123 890	4 528	2 206 626	511 736	2 718 362	70 366	3 028 261	505 138	
1993-94	113 249	19 203	132 452	4 400	2 231 900	506 600	2 738 500	69 600	3 047 999	n.a.	
1994-95	127 644	22 467	150 111	5 347	2 277 900	518 400	2 796 300	72 600	3 073 212	n.a.	
1995-96	129 866	21 128	150 994	5 921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 114 404	n.a.	

(a) From 1924 to 1982 the data source was the Motor Registration Branch. The Road Traffic Authority has provided this information since 1982.

(b) Excludes defence service vehicles.

(c) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970-71 inclusive.

(d) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, truck-type vehicles, omnibuses, and from 1971-72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES (a), VICTORIA

Year	Rate per -								
	10,000 vehicles registered				100,000 mean population				
	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured (b)	Accidents involving casualties	Persons killed	Persons injured
1931	333	4 042		19.8	240.5		18.5	224.7	
1941	6 548	412	7 610	255.0	16.0	296.4	341.6	21.5	397.0
1951	9 274	581	11 364	208.7	13.1	255.7	413.5	25.9	506.7
1961	12 140	773	16 757	143.7	9.2	198.4	419.6	26.7	579.1
1971	15 327	996	22 067	110.5	7.2	159.1	441.0	28.7	634.9
1972	14 988	884	21 090	102.3	6.3	143.1	410.7	25.5	574.6
1973	14 611	949	20 312	95.0	6.1	131.2	399.3	25.8	551.7
1974	13 452	877	18 634	77.2	5.0	108.1	340.8	21.9	477.1
1975	12 625	910	17 586	73.7	5.3	102.7	339.5	24.5	472.9
1976	12 680	938	17 653	72.1	5.3	100.4	332.7	24.6	463.2
1977	14 803	954	19 874	80.9	5.2	108.6	385.7	24.9	517.8
1978	14 957	869	20 377	78.4	4.6	106.8	387.0	22.5	527.2
1979	14 648	847	19 690	74.7	4.3	100.4	376.9	21.8	506.8
1980	14 988	657	19 957	76.4	3.3	101.7	382.9	16.8	509.9
1981	15 619	766	20 680	76.7	3.8	101.6	395.4	19.4	523.7
1982	15 380	709	20 293	68.4	3.2	90.2	385.2	17.8	508.2
1983	15 225	664	20 008	67.4	2.9	88.6	377.1	16.4	495.5
1984	16 001	657	21 311	68.3	2.8	91.0	392.4	16.1	522.5
1985	16 744	683	22 452	68.8	2.8	92.2	407.0	16.6	544.8
1986	17 291	668	23 274	69.8	2.7	94.0	415.2	16.0	558.9
1987	19 631	705	25 723	77.2	2.8	101.7	464.1	16.8	611.1
1988	(a)	701	(a)	(a)	2.7	(a)	(a)	16.4	(a)
1989	(a)	776	9 356	(a)	3.0	(a)	(a)	18.0	(a)
1990	(a)	548	7 084	(a)	2.1	(a)	(a)	12.5	(a)
1991	(a)	503	6 162	(a)	1.8	(a)	(a)	11.4	(a)
1992	(a)	396	5 905	(a)	1.5	(a)	(a)	8.9	(a)
1993	(a)	435	5 928	(a)	1.5	(a)	(a)	9.7	(a)
1994	(a)	378	6 043	(a)	1.4	(a)	(a)	8.4	(a)
1995	(a)	418	6 114	(a)	n.a.	(a)	(a)	n.a.	~ (a)

(a) A change of definition has resulted in this series no longer being available on the previous basis.

(b) From 1989 onwards, persons injured is the number admitted to hospital.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared	
	Vessels	Net tonnes	Vessels	Net tonnes
1841	272	53 343	228	34 704
1851	712	131 503	658	112 787
1861	1 778	558 010	1 820	549 487
1871	2 137	673 643	2 257	703 130
1881	2 125	1 238 800	2 123	1 211 813
1891	2 531	2 376 403	2 560	2 414 384
1901	2 418	3 446 671	2 347	3 376 603
1911	2 335	5 222 684	2 347	5 239 721
1920-21	2 246	4 737 969	2 248	4 726 480
1930-31	2 166	6 260 594	2 181	6 338 450

(a) Prior to 1913 figures are for the year ended 31 December. From 1914-15 figures are for the year ended 30 June.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING, VICTORIA

Year (a)	Shipping entered		Shipping cleared		Cargo			
	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	Vessels	Net tonnes '000	Shipped '000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement	Discharged '000 tonnes weight	'000 tonnes measurement
	2 465	5 680	2 473	5 658	1 278	1 037	3 380	1 514
1950-51	2 287	8 666	2 316	8 737	1 726	744	5 050	1 924
1960-61	3 054	12 993	3 060	13 070	3 662	1 182	8 129	2 505
1970-71	3 323	19 263	3 334	19 364	11 664	2 354	7 778	3 435
1971-72	3 618	21 676	3 606	21 534	14 721	2 334	7 202	3 716
1972-73	3 540	20 825	3 507	20 775	12 153	2 715	6 075	4 189
1973-74	3 449	21 088	3 450	21 264	15 406	2 621	7 228	5 016
1974-75	3 435	20 692	3 470	21 038	15 257	2 396	5 978	4 969
1975-76	3 203	20 265	3 212	20 437	15 893	1 870	5 421	4 517
1976-77	3 311	21 411	3 294	21 245	17 600	905	6 421	3 898
1977-78 (a)	2 723	19 080	2 749	19 361	17 909	1 255	5 277	2 530
1978-79	1 551	13 633	1 566	13 485	5 970	579	2 972	2 239

(a) Figures on the above basis not available after 1978-79.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT, VICTORIA

Year	Domestic aircraft (a)				International aircraft (b)			
	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled tonnes	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled tonnes
		Embarked	Disembarked			Embarked	Disembarked	
1961	37 599	571 063	574 661	23 672	896	10 589	11 072	281
1962	36 354	584 471	589 395	22 467	834	10 607	12 438	283
1963	39 928	632 768	644 669	22 649	844	13 059	15 772	359
1964	46 418	743 352	753 155	25 739	1 085	17 768	20 161	447
1965	47 938	856 536	849 203	34 965	1 201	19 866	23 440	500
1966	48 243	890 043	896 483	36 850	1 120	20 425	22 359	436
1967	50 312	981 729	990 201	39 459	1 036	22 353	26 092	576
1968	50 066	1 075 898	1 069 415	40 360	1 018	23 643	25 634	688
1969	54 192	1 201 469	1 229 748	47 140	1 021	27 252	28 812	687
1970	59 050	1 343 510	1 358 451	49 272	2 165	51 035	49 438	1 862
1971	58 064	1 401 134	1 410 682	48 318	4 309	89 962	95 132	4 063
1972	59 985	1 475 295	1 475 621	47 466	5 758	135 303	144 932	5 144
1973	67 517	1 798 331	1 783 826	56 509	6 127	193 375	214 357	9 075
1974	72 037	1 994 115	1 996 732	61 187	6 390	222 738	242 759	10 732
1975	71 946	2 068 415	2 068 923	55 366	7 278	268 607	283 019	12 277
1976	68 473	2 065 897	2 063 022	60 114	7 528	318 345	335 184	15 317
1977	68 558	2 144 619	2 146 831	59 013	8 578	332 207	353 012	15 175
1978	72 308	2 335 629	2 331 760	62 919	9 485	355 064	384 207	20 112
1979	70 065	2 451 235	2 457 658	72 680	9 131	435 224	457 986	24 383
1980	72 024	2 584 254	2 589 151	69 763	9 907	468 359	503 017	28 418
1981	66 499	2 518 313	2 519 984	74 377	9 719	458 348	497 436	35 189
1982	61 102	2 414 298	2 416 548	72 678	10 710	462 458	505 544	40 734
1983	57 497	2 210 982	2 223 002	87 950	9 481	450 591	468 780	42 836
1984	57 599	2 322 043	2 324 453	91 948	10 575	513 324	560 217	54 547
1985	61 241	2 529 276	2 531 009	94 984	11 359	561 697	594 984	65 434
1986	64 196	2 615 621	2 623 446	95 798	12 516	611 950	649 970	70 495
1987	67 314	2 784 707	2 784 819	93 124	13 678	662 728	737 945	80 102
1988	69 227	3 012 143	3 021 617	98 615	13 619	739 532	799 738	82 909
1989	53 392	2 355 451	2 375 066	90 267	14 697	796 693	832 589	88 582
1990	62 428	2 940 236	2 952 622	98 805	16 042	841 469	875 722	93 155

MELBOURNE AIRPORT, VICTORIA – continued

Year	Domestic aircraft (a)				International aircraft (b)			
	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled tonnes	Number of movements	Passengers		Freight handled tonnes
		Embarked	Disembarked			Embarked	Disembarked	
1991	175 559	13 835 651	13 850 044	167 800	15 141	839 658	864 208	187 385
1992	179 870	13 912 949	13 925 488	167 105	15 637	864 708	873 248	93 725
1993	182 391	14 127 141	14 144 859	164 335	16 232	917 716	930 161	110 495
1994	187 187	14 609 406	14 613 481	170 158	14 763	924 320	947 188	126 291
1995	192 056	14 995 014	15 027 491	170 198	15 226	1 002 157	1 008 997	140 188

- (a) Domestic aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 20 June 1971. Domestic aircraft previously used Essendon airport.
- (b) International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970. International aircraft previously used Essendon airport. Scheduled international flights were suspended into Melbourne from 1965 to 30 June 1970. Melbourne returned to international status on 1 July 1970 as the new Melbourne airport was capable of handling larger modern aircraft.

COMMUNICATIONS

VICTORIAN POST OFFICE

Year	Number of letters (a) '000	Number of news- papers '000	Number of telephone subscribers (b) '000		
1841	57	120			
1851	504	457			
1861	6 110	4 277			
1871	11 716	5 173			
1881	26 308	11 441			
1891			2 439		

- (a) Postcards were first issued in April 1876 and are included with letters.
- (b) Previously worked as a private undertaking, the telephone system was taken over by the Post Office on 22 September 1887.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA

Year	Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (a)	Letters etc. posted in Victoria and received from overseas (b) '000	Licences in force (c) –		Combined broadcast and television receiver (d)
			Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	
1901	6 049	123 807			
1911	23 504	195 747			
1920-21	52 791	197 137			
1930-31	113 282				
1940-41	164 051	291 252	362 790		
1950-51	272 646	437 229	586 393		
1960-61	508 567	608 758	589 437	401 395	
1970-71	864 044	837 861	64 298	115 613	690 464
1971-72	896 615	813 794	58 390	111 921	699 652
1972-73	948 344	837 618	53 588	114 721	722 583
1973-74	1 011 355	837 678	(e) 48 870	(e) 103 451	(e) 732 832
1974-75	1 061 965	803 289			
1975-76 (f)	1 105 248	697 949			
1976-77	1 158 306	703 148			
1977-78	1 221 067	650 522			
1978-79	1 290 505	698 085			
1979-80 (g)	1 355 017	744 309			

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA - continued

Year	Telephone services in operation (lines connected) (a)	Letters etc. posted in Victoria and received from overseas (b) '000	Licences in force (c)	Broadcast receiver	Television receiver	Combined broadcast and television receiver (d)
1980-81 (h)	1 424 109	780 997				
1981-82	1 484 497	800 936				
1982-83	1 536 438	820 919				
1983-84	1 593 091	838 215				
1984-85	1 670 852	884 575				
1985-86	1 739 921	914 230				
1986-87	1 839 000	970 168				
1987-88	1 919 000	1 042 035				
1988-89	1 950 000	1 126 082				
1989-90	2 116 000	1 132 886				
1990-91	n.a.	1 165 800				
1991-92	n.a.	1 132 931				
1992-93	n.a.	1 160 842				
1993-94	n.a.	1 181 718				
1994-95	n.a.	1 247 445				
1995-96	n.a.	1 311 119				

(a) 1901 to 1914 at 31 December.

(b) Includes postcards, newspapers, and packets. From 1949-50 registered articles and parcels are also included.

(c) Includes hirers' licences which were available for any period not exceeding twelve months. In the majority of instances they were taken out for short terms, usually on a monthly basis.

(d) Introduced on 1 April 1965.

(e) All licences for broadcast and television receivers were abolished in September 1974.

(f) From 1 July 1975 all postal services and most of the services provided by telecommunication ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department and were embodied in two separate Commissions - the Australian Postal Commission (Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom).

(g) Number of services in operation at 18 June 1980.

(h) Number of services in operation at 17 June 1981.



A

Accommodation, tourist	172	Communications <i>see</i> Chapter 16	259
caravan parks	173	technology	260
hotels, motels and guest houses	173	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
room occupancy rates	173	Computer access, domestic	259
Age <i>see</i> Population	52	Constitution, Victorian	34
Agricultural Census, 1994–95	216	Construction	242
Agriculture <i>see</i> Chapter 14	216	Consumer Price Index	144
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics		Corrections, sentencing	134
Air transport	256	Courts <i>see</i> Crime and justice	130
Airport movements	256	Credit co-operatives	199
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics		Crime and justice <i>see</i> Chapter 8	123
Ambulance services		courts	130
metropolitan	114	statistics	124
regional	115	victims of crime reported to police	128
Apiculture	233	weapons used	127
Arts	2	Crops	217
Average weekly earnings	92	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Award rates of pay indexes	93	Cultural funding	178
		Culture and recreation	175

B

Banks	197	D	-
deposits	197	Dairying <i>see</i> Cattle, milk	232
interest rates	198	Deaths	56
loans	197	causes of death	102
Reserve Bank of Australia	196	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Barley	219	Disability <i>see</i> Health,	
Births	219	disability and ageing	117
confinements	55	Divorces	60
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	56	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Books	180	Drivers' and riders' licences	253
Building, construction	241	Drug offences	128
<i>see</i> Housing and Construction	241	Dwelling units, new	243
Building, non-residential	247		
Building regulatory system – article	245		
Building societies, permanent	198		
Buses	254		

C

Casinos	154	E	
Cattle		Economic trends – article	10
Meat	231	Education <i>see</i> Chapter 5	67
Milk	232	attainment and employment	74
Censuses		employed persons	75
Agricultural, 1994–95	216	higher	71
Housing and Population, 1996	42	students	73
National Prison	135	reason for study	76
Retail, 1991–92	144	schools	68
Children's health screening	113	students	68, 69
Chronology of significant events, 1996	14	technology in	70
Climate <i>see</i> Chapter 2	21	teachers	68
Coal	238	Electricity	263
Commerce <i>see</i> Chapter 9	139	national market	264
Commonwealth Grants Commission	195	privatisation	263
		Employment <i>see</i> Labour force	83
		Energy	263
		Engineering construction	248
		Environment	29
		Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	46
		Exports	159

F

Families	61	Manufacturing	279
Finance <i>see Chapter 12</i>	185	Marriages	268
local government	191	Mineral production	280
private	196	Mining	280
public	186	Motor vehicles	283
State Government	187	Population	267
Financial institutions, non-bank	201	Population increase	269
Firearms reform	127	Public hospitals	274
Fishing	233	Road traffic accidents	284
Forestry	234	Shipping, interstate and overseas	284
native	235	Trade unions	270
plantation	235	Transport – rail, tram, bus	281
Fruit	221	Honey	233

G

Gambling	152	Hops	229
Gas		House Price Indexes	148
production	238	Household expenditure	149, 181
reticulation	264	Housing and construction	
Geographical features		<i>see Chapter 15</i>	241
<i>see Physical features</i>	22	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Government <i>see Chapter 3</i>	33	Housing loans	246
finance statistics	186		
Local <i>see Local Government</i>			
State <i>see State Government</i>			
Grain legumes	220	I	
Grapes	222	Immunisation	112
Gross State Product (GSP)	10, 204	Imports	158

H

Health <i>see Chapter 7</i>	101
acute	105
disability and ageing	117
Health related actions	115
Higher education	71
Historical Statistics <i>see Appendix</i>	267
Agriculture	275
Airports	285
Births	268
Building	281
Communications	286
Crops	277
Deaths	268
Divorces	268
Education	271
primary	271
public examinations	273
secondary	271
university	272
Health	274
Industrial conditions	270
Industrial disputes	270
Infant mortality	268
Livestock	276

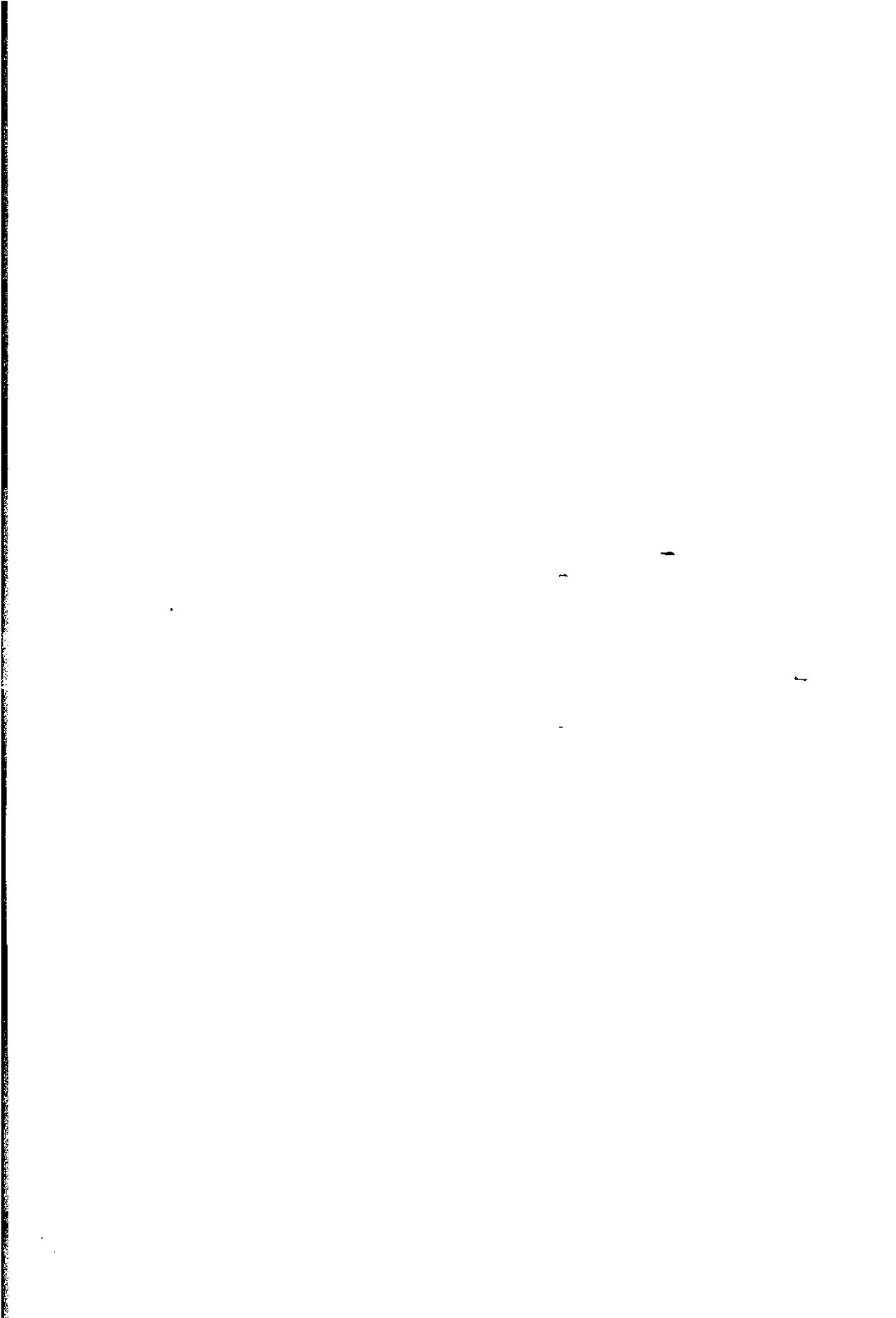
Manufacturing	279
Marriages	268
Mineral production	280
Mining	280
Motor vehicles	283
Population	267
Population increase	269
Public hospitals	274
Road traffic accidents	284
Shipping, interstate and overseas	284
Trade unions	270
Transport – rail, tram, bus	281
Honey	233
Hops	229
House Price Indexes	148
Household expenditure	149, 181
Housing and construction	
<i>see Chapter 15</i>	241
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Housing loans	246
I	
Immunisation	112
Imports	158
Indigenous people	63
Industrial disputes	96
cause	98
working days lost	97
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Infectious diseases	110
Interest rates	198

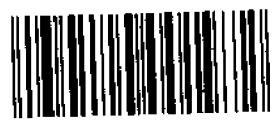
L

Labour force <i>see Chapter 6</i>	79
age	86
average weekly earnings	92
award rates of pay	93
birthplace	87
employment	83
industrial disputes	96
industry and employment	89
job vacancies	94
overtime	94
participation rates	80
persons not in labour force	91
trade union membership	95
underemployment	84
unemployment	85
vacancies	94
working days lost	97
Labour force regions	88
Lamb	230
production	231
Law enforcement	132

Legal services	133	country of birth	53
Legislative Assembly	35	Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	46
Legislative Council	35	growth rates in SLAs (maps)	44, 45
Life expectancy	58	increase	50
Livestock	229	projections	51
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics		regional	43
Loans, housing	246	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Local Government		Ports	257
administration	38	Postal services	262
finance	191	Poultry	232
Lotteries	154	Price Indexes	
		Consumer Price Index	144
		House Price Indexes	148
		Producer Price Indexes	147
		Print media	
		Prisons and prisoners	262
		<i>see</i> Crime and Justice	123
		Private finance	196
		Private hospitals	109
		Private medical practitioners	117
		Private prisons	136
		Producer Price Indexes	147
		Public finance	186
		Public hospitals	105
		separations	107
		staffing	108
		<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Marriages	59	Public sector financial assets	
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics		and liabilities	193
Media services	261	Public transport	254
Medicare	119		
Melbourne City Link	253		
Mental health services	253		
Migration, interstate	110		
Minerals	51		
Mining	238		
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	236		
Mobile phones	261		
Motor vehicle registrations	253		
<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics			
Mutton production	231		
N			
National Estate	174	Rail freight	255
Non-criminal courts	136	Rainfall	26
Non-infectious diseases	113	Reserve Bank of Australia	196
Nuts	222	Residential building	242
		Retail	
		average retail prices	145
Oats	218	Census, 1991–92	144
Oil production	238	industry analysis	140
Oilseeds	220	trade survey	140
Overtime	94	Retail trends in Victoria – article	142
		Road network	252
O		Road traffic accidents	254
		<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
P			
Physical features, Victoria	22	S	
Pigs	232	Schools	68
Police and law enforcement	132	Sentenced prisoners	135
Population	42	Sheep	229
age distribution	52	Shipbuilding	258
		Shipping	
		cargo and freight services	257
		passenger services	258
		<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
		Significant events Victoria, 1996	14

Social security	119	Trade	
Sports	179	overseas <i>see</i> Chapter 10	157
State Government		retail <i>see</i> Chapter 9	139
constitution	34	Trade unions	95
departments and statutory		membership	95
authorities	37	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
finance	187	Trams	255
Governor	35	Transport <i>see</i> Chapter 16	251
Legislative Assembly	35	<i>see also</i> Historical Statistics	
Legislative Council	35		
Ministry	36		
outlays	188		
Parliamentary committees	37		
revenue	189		
taxes, fees, fines	190		
Students			
higher education	71	Underemployment <i>see</i> Labour force	84
school	68	Unemployment <i>see</i> Labour force	85
T		Unions <i>see</i> Trade unions	95
TAFE	72	Universities <i>see</i> Higher education	71
Taxes, State Government	190		
Teachers, school	68		
Technical and Further Education (TAFE)	72		
Telephones, mobile	261	Vegetable production	228
Tertiary education <i>see</i> Higher education	71	Victims of crime	128
Tobacco	228	Victoria Grants Commission	195
Tourism <i>see</i> Chapter 11	165	Victorian Legislative Assembly	35
domestic	170	Victorian Legislative Council	35
international	166	Total statistics	55
regional	171		
Tourist accommodation	172		
Tourist attractions	168		
		V	
		Vegetable production	228
		Victims of crime	128
		Victoria Grants Commission	195
		Victorian Legislative Assembly	35
		Victorian Legislative Council	35
		Total statistics	55
		W	
		Waste management	31
		Weather	26
		Wheat	278
		Wine exports	223
		Wine industry – article	224
		Wool	229
		Working days lost	97





2130120001972

ISSN 0067-1223

Cover photograph courtesy of Tourism Victoria

Recommended retail price: \$35.00